

## ARMY

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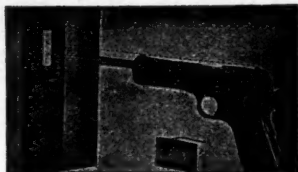
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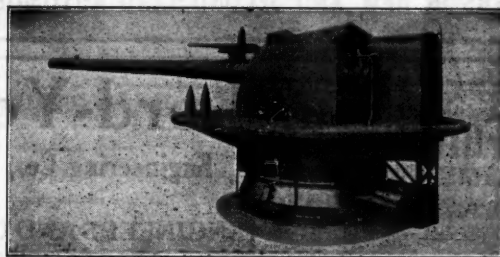
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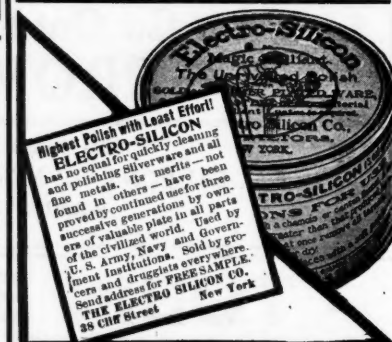
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**STATIONS OF THE ARMY.**

We omit the stations of the Army this week. There are no changes since the list appeared in our issue of July 24, pages 1482 and 1511.

**THE NAVY.**

Corrected up to July 27. Later changes noted elsewhere.  
(a) Represents number of guns on board over 4-inch.  
(b) Represents number of guns on board under 4-inch.

**ATLANTIC FLEET.**

Admiral Frank F. Fletcher, Commander-in-Chief.

**WYOMING**, battleship—first line, 33(a), 4(b). (Flagship of Admiral Fletcher.) (trophy ship, battle efficiency and gunnery, 1914). Capt. Herbert O. Dunn. At Newport, R.I. Address there.  
**YANKEE** (tender to fleet flagship). Lieut. Aubrey W. Fitch. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

**FIRST DIVISION.**

Vice Admiral Henry T. Mayo, Commander.

**ARKANSAS**, battleship—first line, 32(a), 4(b). (Flagship of Vice Admiral Mayo.) Capt. William R. Shoemaker. At Newport, R.I. Address there.  
**NEW YORK**, battleship—first line, 31(a), 4(b). Capt. Thomas S. Rodgers. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.  
**DELAWARE**, battleship—first line, 24(a), 4(b). Capt. William A. Gill. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.  
**TEXAS**, battleship—first line, 31(a), 4(b). Capt. John Hood. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

**SECOND DIVISION.**

Rear Admiral Augustus F. Fichteler, Commander.

**FLORIDA**, battleship—first line, 26(a), 4(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Fichteler.) Capt. Hilary P. Jones. At Provincetown, Mass. Address there.  
**KANSAS**, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b) (trophy ship, engineering, 1914). Capt. Henry F. Bryan. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.  
**MICHIGAN**, battleship—second line, 8(a), 26(b). Capt. Albert P. Niblack. At Provincetown, Mass. Address there.  
**SOUTH CAROLINA**, battleship—second line, 8(a), 26(b). Capt. Robert L. Russell. At Provincetown, Mass. Address there.  
**UTAH**, battleship—first line, 26(a), 4(b). Capt. Albert Gleaves. At Provincetown, Mass. Address there.

**THIRD DIVISION.**

Rear Admiral De Witt Coffman, Commander.

**VIRGINIA**, battleship—second line, 24(a), 26(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Coffman.) Comdr. Richard H. Jackson. At Rockport, Mass. Address there.  
**GEORGIA**, battleship—second line, 24(a), 16(b). Capt. Joseph W. Oman. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.  
**NEBRASKA**, battleship—second line, 24(a), 16(b). Capt. Guy H. Burrage. At Rockport, Mass. Address there.  
**NEW JERSEY**, battleship—second line, 24(a), 15(b). Capt. Joseph L. Jayne. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.  
**RHODE ISLAND**, battleship—second line, 24(a), 16(b). Capt. William M. Crose. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

**FOURTH DIVISION.**

Rear Admiral Walter McLean, Commander.

**LOUISIANA**, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral McLean.) Capt. George F. Cooper. At Newport, R.I. At Boston, Mass. Address there.  
**CONNECTICUT**, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. Edward H. Durell. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.  
**MINNESOTA**, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. Casey B. Morgan. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.  
**NEW HAMPSHIRE**, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. Edwin A. Anderson. At Boston, Mass. Address there.  
**VERMONT**, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. George W. Kline. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

**CRUISER SQUADRON.**

Rear Admiral William B. Caperton, Commander.

**WASHINGTON**, armored cruiser, 20(a), 26(b). (Flagship of

Rear Admiral Caperton). Capt. Edward L. Beach. At Cape

Haitien, Haiti.

**CASTINE**, gunboat, 2(b). Comdr. James F. Carter. At

the naval station, New Orleans, La. Send mail in care of

P.M., N.Y. city.

**DES MOINES**, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. John

R. Y. Blakely. At Rhodes, Asiatic Turkey. Send mail in

care of P.M., N.Y. city.

**MACHIAS**, gunboat, 8(a), 4(b). Lieut. Comdr. Albert W.

Marshall. At Tampico, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M.,

N.Y. city.

**MARIETTA**, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Comdr. William P. Scott.

At Progresso, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

**MONTANA** (torpedo training ship). Comdr. Chester Wells.

At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

**NASHVILLE**, gunboat, 8(a), 6(b). Comdr. Percy N. Olmsted.

At Santo Domingo City. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y.

city.

**NORTH CAROLINA**, armored cruiser, 20(a), 26(b). Lieut.

Comdr. Samuel I. M. Major. At the navy yard, Portsmouth,

N.H. Address there.

**PETREL**, gunboat, 4(a), 4(b). Lieut. Comdr. Duncan M.

Wood. At the naval station, New Orleans, La. Address

there.

**SACRAMENTO**, gunboat, 8(a), 2(b). Comdr. Luke McNamee.

At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y.

city.

**TENNESSEE**, armored cruiser, 20(a), 26(b). Capt. Benton

C. Decker. Sailed July 22 from Horta, Azores, for New

York city. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

**WHEELING**, gunboat, 8(a), 6(b). Comdr. Roscoe C. Moody.

At Tampico, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

**TORPEDO FLOTILLA.**

Capt. William S. Sims, Commander.

**BIRMINGHAM**, cruiser—third class, 2(a), 8(b) (fleet flagship).

Comdr. William V. Pratt. At Newport, R.I. Address

there.

**DIXIE**, tender, 12(b) (trophy ship, gunnery, 1914). Comdr.

Hutch I. Cone. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

**THIRD DIVISION.**

Lieut. Comdr. Charles S. Freeman, Commander.

Send mail for vessels of this division in care of P.M.,

N.Y. city.

**DRAYTON** (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. Charles

S. Freeman. At Rosbank, N.Y.

**HENLEY** (destroyer). Lieut. Henry D. Cooke. At Rosbank,

N.Y.

**McCALL** (destroyer). Lieut. Leigh M. Stewart. At White-

stone Landing, N.Y.

**WARRINGTON** (destroyer). Lieut. Charles S. Joyce. At

the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

**Fourth Division.**

Lieut. Joseph F. Daniels, Commander.

Send mail for vessels of this division to Newport, R.I.

**BURROWS** (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Joseph F. Daniels.

At Newport, R.I.

**AMMEN** (destroyer). Lieut. Charles Belknap. At Newport,

R.I.

**PATTERSON** (destroyer). Lieut. John H. Newton. At New-

port, R.I.

**PAULDING** (destroyer). Lieut. Christopher B. P. Rodgers.

At Newport, R.I.

**TRIPPE** (destroyer). Lieut. Ralph A. Koch. At Newport, R.I.**Fifth Division.**

Lieut. Comdr. Walter N. Vernou, Commander.

Send mail for vessels of this division to Newport, R.I.

**BEALE** (destroyer) (trophy ship, engineering, 1914). (Flag-

boat.) Lieut. Comdr. Walter N. Vernou. At Newport, R.I.

**FANNING** (destroyer) (trophy ship, gunnery, 1914). Lieut.

Clarence A. Richards. At Newport, R.I.

**JARVIS** (destroyer). Lieut. Reed M. Fawell. At Newport,

R.I.

**JENKINS** (destroyer). Lieut. Frederick V. McNair. At New-

port, R.I.

**JOUETT** (destroyer). Lieut. Isaac F. Dortch. At Newport,

R.I.

**Sixth Division.**

Lieut. Comdr. Ernest J. King, Commander.

Send mail for vessels of this division to Newport, R.I.

**CUMMINGS** (destroyer) (trophy ship, battle efficiency, 1914).

Lieut. Comdr. George F. Neal. At Newport, R.I.

**AYLWIN** (destroyer). Lieut. John C. Fremont. At Newport,

R.I.

**CASSIN** (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. Ernest J.

King. At Newport, R.I.

**Seventh Division.**

Lieut. Comdr. David C. Hanrahan, Commander.

Send mail for vessels of this division to Newport, R.I.

**McDOUGAL** (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Arthur P. Fairfield.

At Newport, R.I.

**BALCH** (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. David C.

Hanrahan. At Newport, R.I.

**BENHAM** (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Jesse B. Gay. At New-

port, R.I.

**PARKER** (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Ward K. Workman. At

Newport, R.I.

**RESERVE TORPEDO FLOTILLA.**

Comdr. Harris Laning, Commander.

**PANTHER** (tender), 2(b). Lieut. Paul E. Dampman. At

Newport, R.I. Address there.

**First Division.**

Lieut. William Ancrum, Commander.

Send mail for vessels of this division, except Reid, to Bos-

ton, Mass.

**FLUSSER** (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. William Ancrum.

At Boston, Mass.

**LAMSON** (destroyer). Lieut. Henry R. Keller. At Boston,

Mass.

**PRESTON** (destroyer). Lieut. David H. Stuart. At Boston,

Mass.

**REID** (destroyer). Lieut. Claude B. Mayo. Sailed July 25

from Charleston, S.C. for Key West, Fla. Send mail in

care of P.M., N.Y. city.

**SMITH** (destroyer). Lieut. William C. Wickham. At Boston,

Mass.

**Second Division.**

Lieut. Arthur L. Bristol, jr., Commander.

Send mail for vessels of this division to Newport, R.I.

**TERRY** (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Arthur L. Bristol, jr.

At Newport, R.I.

**MONAGHAN** (destroyer). Lieut. John F. Cox. At Newport,

R.I.

**PERKINS** (destroyer). Lieut. William D. Kilduff. At New-

port, R.I.

**ROE** (destroyer). Lieut. Guy C. Barnes. At Newport, R.I.**STERETT** (destroyer). Lieut. George W. Simpson. At New-

port, R.I.

**WALKE** (destroyer). Lieut. Louis F. Thibault. At Newport,

R.I.

**SUBMARINE FLOTILLA.**

Capt. Albert W. Grant, Commander.

**COLUMBIA** (cruiser, second class), 18(a), 4(b). (Flagship

of Flotilla Commander.) Comdr. Yates Stirling. At the

navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

**PRAIRIE** (tender), 12(b). Comdr. Walter S. Crosley. At

the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

**FULTON** (tender). Lieut. James D. Willson. At the navy

yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

**MACDONOUGH** (destroyer) (tender). Lieut. George M.

Cook. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

**WORDEN** (destroyer) (tender). Lieut. Joseph M. B. Smith.

At Newport, R.I. Address there.

**First Division.**

Lieut. Wilhelm L. Friedell, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y.

city.

**POTOMAC** (tender). Bttn. Michael J. Wilkinson. At Cris-

tobal, Canal Zone.

**SEVERN** (tender). Ensign Stewart A. Manahan. At Cris-

tobal, Canal Zone.

**C-1** (submarine). Lieut. Charles M. Elder. At Cristobal,

Canal Zone.

**C-2** (submarine). Lieut. Edgar M. Williams. At Cristobal,

Canal Zone.

**C-3** (submarine). Lieut. Wilhelm L. Friedell. At Cristobal,

Canal Zone.

**C-4** (submarine). Lieut. George L. Dickson. At Cristobal,

Canal Zone.

**C-5** (submarine). Lieut. George A. Rood. At Cristobal, Canal

Zone.

**Second Division.**

Lieut. Thomas Withers, Commander.

**TONOPAH** (tender). Lieut. Elmo H. Williams. Sailed July

26 from the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y., for Newport, R.I.

Address there.

**D-1** (submarine). Lieut. Earle C. Metz. Sailed July 26 from

the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y., for Newport, R.I. Address

there.

(Continued on page 1541.)



## ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

Office, No. 20 Vesey Street, New York.  
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## PREPARATIONS FOR DEFENSE.

By the time Congress convenes the question of Mexico should be settled. The situation may grow so desperate before December that a special session will be required to secure authority to raise troops. We have excellent authority for saying that the President has now determined upon a program of action in the case of Mexico. His agents are now working with very little prospect of success to bring about peace without the use of force. Later an embargo on the importation of arms into Mexico will be laid by this Government. As the next step will be the strengthening of the force of troops on the border, all of the troops in the United States will probably be in Texas and on the border in a month or two. This action may be delayed until late in the fall. Then a part or all of the Atlantic and Pacific Fleets will be ordered to Mexican waters and the marines will be concentrated in that locality.

With this display of military force and possible warlike intention it is hoped that the leaders of the different factions will be brought to agree upon some provisional president who can be recognized by the United States Government. If this can be brought about, which does not now appear probable, the Administration will make known its intentions of supporting the new ruler of Mexico. In the event that all of the factions do not support the man who is recognized by this Government, and the present disturbed condition continues, as it is likely to do, the President will ask for an army to enforce his demands upon Mexico.

It is not believed that all of this program can be carried out much before the latter part of November. In that case a special session of Congress will not be necessary, and when Congress convenes, if peace is not restored in Mexico, it is expected that the President will be ready to ask for authority to intervene. This will mean the calling out of a volunteer army of at least 250,000. It is generally agreed that the present Regular Army, if it were raised to war strength, could drive from the field all of the armed Mexican forces, capture Mexico City and defeat all of the Mexican armies if they were combined into a single force; but a large volunteer army would be needed to occupy the country and restore order. Under the Hay Volunteer Army Act it is required that the Militia be called first, or rather be allowed an opportunity to volunteer first, but the Militia could scarcely supply over one-third of the troops that would be needed. Where the Militia has complied with the regulations of the War Department it would have an opportunity to go out with the present officers and organizations.

Incidentally, such developments in the Mexican situation would assist the Administration in solving a problem of national defense, so far as an increase in the Regular Army is concerned. At the close of the Mexican intervention at least a part of the Volunteer force could be made permanently a part of the Regular Army. Doubtless many of the Volunteer officers would prove their efficiency in the field and be commissioned in the Regular Army. The same would be true of many of the more efficient non-commissioned officers.

The President this week took formal notice of the question of national defense. He gave out a statement that he had instructed the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy to prepare reports upon the condition of the Army and the Navy and their needs, adding that he would take up these subjects with them when he returned to Washington. This action was doubtless

taken in response to the popular demand for an increase in the strength of the Army and the Navy. As was stated in last week's ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, the reports coming to Washington through members of Congress indicate that the people will not be satisfied unless the Administration takes some steps at the next Congress to increase the strength of the Regular Army, create some sort of reserve system and increase the strength of the Navy.

Naval legislation at the next session will be influenced by the activity of the German submarines. There will be a disposition on the part of some of the members of Congress to go to the extreme in authorizing the construction of submarines. Already some of those interviewed are reported to favor discontinuing the building of battleships and the spending of all the naval appropriation on submarines. It is acknowledged at the Navy Department that the submarine has created a new condition in the Navy that must be met, but the advocates of battleships cite the fact that the British battleship fleet still controls the sea, and without them Germany would have probably invaded Great Britain before this. What the naval authorities are most concerned about is the defense against submarines. That the British navy has solved it to a certain extent is made clear by the fact that the submarines have not been able to interfere with the communications between England and France across the English Channel. Germany has not yet been able to sink any of the army transports and supply ships plying between England and France.

There have been two accounts of the sinking of one submarine by another. A despatch from Berlin announces that a German submarine on July 26 sank the French submarine Mariotte in the Dardanelles Narrows. On a previous occasion an Austrian submarine sank the Italian submarine Medusa. Naturally these unofficial reports raise the question among naval authorities as to whether submarines can be used in defense against submarine attacks. The Navy Department is also anxious to secure official reports on the manner in which England is handling the problem in the English Channel.

At the Navy Department it was announced that the General Board's report and the report of the Secretary of the Navy would not be made until November; it was frankly stated that these reports were being held up on account of the lack of authentic information from Europe.

The Secretary of War is in no way concerned with further developments in the European war. The whole story of the importance of preparedness was told in the first two months of the war. The only other important development has been the failure of the volunteer system in England. It has been fully demonstrated that no nation, however patriotic, can depend upon the volunteer system in a great war, and the only security for this country rests upon the adoption of some system of compulsory training for citizen soldiers. The Secretary of War became somewhat impatient this week at the insistent demands of the press and the people for the report that is being prepared at the War College. Realizing the importance of covering the entire question of national defense as it pertains to land forces, the Secretary is insisting upon taking his time and does not intend to give out anything until he is ready to make public his entire report. As has been previously announced, Mr. Garrison intends to do this before Congress convenes and give Congress and the country plenty of time to digest the report. In stating his position on July 27 the Secretary said:

"My reason for refusing to make anything public at this time is that the policy has not yet been formulated with its details sufficiently worked out so as to make it possible to present it as a whole. Whether it is acceptable as a whole depends upon considering it in that aspect. Each part of such a policy is necessarily related to the other parts; and it is only as a whole that it can be properly presented and considered. If some one or more of the various parts are put forth separately and debated and discussed they might excite opposition which would be entirely dissipated, if not turned into approval, when considered in connection with the whole plan.

"I believe it is a fact in art that a figure, such as the human figure, must be proportioned, if a correct representation is intended, to the distance from which it is to be viewed. If a sculptor wishes to convey the impression of a life-sized figure he must know how high in the air the figure is to be placed before he can know how to proportion it so that when placed it will convey to the observer the impression of life size. If, under these circumstances, he should make the mistake of exhibiting the face of his figure or the arms or legs alone, without the pedestal or base on which it is to stand, there would be a great volume of adverse criticism directed at the size of the various parts exhibited; whereas if he waited until the base or pedestal were completed and the statue placed upon it and the observer got the correct impression, that which would have otherwise caused the adverse comment would be turned into affirmative approval. To some extent, if not completely, this is the way in which I view the problem that we are now studying; and until the various parts are not only agreed upon as to their own features, but also in relation to the other necessary parts, any discussion would be premature and much more likely to do harm than good.

"I feel that all sensible, patriotic citizens wish to see a wise, sensible, practical, adequate military policy pro-

posed and agreed upon. We are working to do our part toward that end. We are only hampered by premature discussion of specific details which can only be properly considered in relation to all the details. If all those who wish to see a proper policy adopted will devote themselves to showing the necessity of such proper policy, and abstain from discussing its details until the plan is disclosed as a whole, the very best possible results may be attained.

"I feel so strongly upon this subject that I take the liberty of asking every earnest advocate of a proper military policy to devote himself as suggested and to abstain from pressing for details until the appropriate time has come to give them."

In defense of the National Guard, of which he was a member for many years, Gen. George W. Wingate, of New York city, has sent a letter to the Constitutional Convention now in session at Albany protesting against the proposal to abolish the existing provision by which those who have honorably served the state in the Organized Militia for a requisite period are exempted from jury duty. The proposed change, he maintains, would defeat the endeavors now being made to modernize the Guard and make it an effective instrument of national defense. General Wingate says that the state military service is becoming more onerous, as the standards of training are raised, conditions that make recruiting more difficult than formerly. The great spread of athletics now affords an outlet for the energy of young men which in old days was lacking as a counter-attraction to military service. Many employers of labor are opposed to their men joining the National Guard, and thus having to absent themselves from work for camp and maneuver service. One part of his letter affords room for considerable solemn thought: "While the population in this state has more than doubled in the last fifty years, there are not half as many men in the Guard to-day as there were in 1860." One of the strongest arguments for gaining recruits is the provision of jury exemption, and it also influences employers favorably, as their men will not be called away from work when they become older and more valuable. This exemption from jury duty is simply a return to the men by the state of some part of the time which the soldiers give to the public service. To repeal this provision, in the opinion of General Wingate, would prove one of the severest blows the Guard has received in years, and would be likely to call out the adverse vote of thousands of former and active Guardsmen when the new constitution is brought up for popular approval, especially as it would be an injustice to Guardsmen who have enlisted already with the understanding they would be exempt from jury duty. It would be interesting, indeed, to trace to its source this effort to injure the National Guard, and to ascertain whether it is part and parcel of this movement to check adequate military expansion in this country. The anti-military character of this proposal, against which General Wingate has brought to bear his great influence, is so patent that it would conduce to a better understanding of the situation if the origin of it could be definitely made known, so that the insidious and roundabout methods of the opponents of adequate military protection could be exposed to public gaze and public contumely.

The New York Evening Post has apparently not observed the reports that come from Europe in regard to the enormous increase in the effective use of artillery in modern battles. In reply to the statements of Mayor Mitchel in regard to our military needs the Post quotes the last report of our Army Chief of Ordnance, apparently overlooking the fact that the Chief of Ordnance was compelled to cut his coat according to his cloth and was acting without any reference to the present revelations concerning artillery requirements. General Crozier says on page 32 of his report that he was striving to complete the project for Field Artillery guns and carriages, "as approved by the Secretary of War." Even then there was no appropriation for fifty-two of the batteries required. Of the other 212 a large number were not in existence, being either under manufacture or to be manufactured under appropriations then available. General Crozier said: "At the rate of appropriations made for the last year it would have taken until 1925 to complete the project for Field Artillery guns and carriages, as approved by the Secretary of War; while at the rate of appropriations as made this year this same project will be completed about 1920." So it would appear that as matters stand it will take five years, until 1920, to provide even the wholly insufficient amount of Field Artillery authorized by the War Department. The present conditions confronting the country Mayor Mitchel has set forth so fairly that he is proof against the ignorant criticisms of the Evening Post. As far as we can understand, the Post is anxious to have the Government at Washington follow a course which is in the direct line of war, but does not wish us to make any preparation for the contingency of war.

The Japanese Navy Department, according to a Tokio despatch, proposes to construct four dreadnoughts, four scout cruisers, ten destroyers and eight submarines, defraying the cost of approximately \$100,000,000 by spreading it over the next six years. This will complete the fleet, with eight dreadnoughts and four battle cruisers. The motive for the increase is the desire of the naval authorities to keep abreast of the army, which recently received a credit for the creation of two new divisions.



Secretary Daniels, who spent a few days at Morehead City, N. C., with his family, was asked there on July 24 about the statement appearing in Associated Press dispatches concerning the Administration's policy for national defense. He said that he had discussed the matter with the President, who was giving much thought and consideration to the constructive program that the Administration would present at the next session of Congress. He said that the Navy Department had had in Europe, since the beginning of the war, naval experts in all branches of the Service, and from their reports, as well as from what is accessible to the public, important information had been obtained which might have far-reaching effect upon the next naval program. President Wilson, Mr. Daniels said, had evidenced his deep interest in a strong and adequate Navy, and upon his return from Cornish the Secretary expected to present to him a tentative outline of the recommendations of some of the ablest and most expert naval officers. Secretary Daniels said he had been in communication with Admiral Benson, Chief of Operations; with Admiral Dewey, chairman of the General Board; Admiral Badger, chairman of the executive committee of the General Board, and these and other officers were engaged upon the consideration of the types of ships and other implements of naval warfare. Secretary Daniels said that the last Congress had voted more money for new construction than any previous Congress in the history of the country, and from his conferences with a number of the leaders of the next Congress he felt sure that they would co-operate cordially and patriotically with the program which the President would recommend when Congress meets.

G. Arthur Bell, in charge of the Bureau of Animal Industry, has heard that there was a possibility of the government horse breeding activities being transferred to the War Department, on the theory that the work belongs there, as the Army knows the type of horse it requires for active service. Mr. Bell said of the work of his department: "We find a constant growth in the desire to patronize our horses, but unfortunately we are hampered by the lack of sufficient money. In 1913 we had forty-one stallions, to which 1,557 mares were bred. In 1914 forty-three stallions were in service and 2,013 mares were bred. Because our appropriation was cut we had to reduce the number of stallions to thirty-seven. Notwithstanding this, there have been bred to date more than 1,900 mares, and when the returns for the Morgan horse, which left the Middlebury (Vt.) depot late, are all in there will be more than 2,000 mares, or an average of about fifty-five mares per horse, as against forty-seven in 1914 and thirty-eight in 1913." This year Congress appropriated only \$25,000 for the raising of stock from thoroughbred and trotting sires, in charge of the Bureau of Animal Industry. In 1913 the amount was \$50,000, and in 1914 \$30,000. In 1914 Russia voted \$4,000,000 for horse breeding purposes and the Czar added \$1,000,000 from his private purse.

The attention of the Navy Department having been called to action taken by a number of business concerns to encourage their employees to join and serve in the Militia, the Secretary of the Navy sent to their heads a letter in which he says: "It is gratifying to learn that broad-minded men are beginning to realize the importance of military and naval service, and the moral obligation resting on all good citizens to contribute by practical self-sacrifice, either financial or personal, to the strengthening of the national defense, and the reported manifestation of patriotism shown by your company in allowing your employees to serve in the Militia without loss of pay and without loss of their regular annual leave receives the unqualified approval of the Navy Department." The letter was sent to the following: Col. Samuel P. Colt, president United States Rubber Company, New York; Mr. Elisha S. Williams, president United States Tire Company, New York; Mr. Charles Elliot Warren, president Lincoln National Bank, New York; President, New York Telephone Company; President, New York Edison Company; President, Hartford Rubber Company, Hartford, Conn.; President, National Surety Company, New York; President, Best and Company, New York.

The semi-annual report of the Army Athletic Council, for the winter and spring, 1914-5, U. S. Military Academy, has just been issued. Col. C. De W. Willcox, U. S. A., is president of the Athletic Council. In the financial statement it appears that the cost of football for the athletic year, July 1, 1914, to July 1, 1915, was \$16,247, of which \$3,556 was spent for coaches and practically the same amount for guarantees. The cost of baseball was \$7,609, of basketball \$2,005, and of hockey \$547. The smallest expense for any sport was the \$15 spent for golf, the second smallest being polo with \$32. In this report may be found a list of all those who have won the initial "A" since 1891, inclusive, given by classes. The class of 1912 leads in this with twenty-one names, closely followed by '96, '08 and '15, each with twenty. The class of '16 is already in the list with eleven names, as are '17 with seven and '18 with four names. Anyone who has kept up with Academy athletics can scarcely read this "A" list without feeling a thrill on seeing such names as Merillat, Devore and others conspicuous in the reports of the great sport achievements of the Academy and on having the scenes in which they won distinction brought before the mind's eye.

Women in all walks of life and from every section of the country have rallied to the standard of the women's section of the Navy League, the first women's national defense organization in the United States. Among the prominent women who have already heartily endorsed the new organization and consented to act on the national committee are, the New York Sun tells us, Mrs. William Cummings Story, president of the D. A. R.; Mrs. Daisy McLaurin Stevens, president of the United Daughters of the Confederacy; Mrs. Mary Stockwood, founder of the D. A. R.; Mrs. Genevieve Clark Thompson and Octave Thonet. Other widely known women who have been invited to become members of the national committee are Mrs. Thomas A. Edison, Miss Anne Morgan, Mrs. John Hays Hammond, Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Herbert L. Satterlee, Miss Grace M. Pierce and Mrs. Augustus P. Gardiner. When the work of organizing the national committee is finished state committees numbering 500 or more members will be organized in each state. These in turn will organize the work in

localities so that each Congressional district will have a strong women's section organization which will engage itself actively in building up sentiment in favor of a strong Navy.

A statement made public on July 25 by the War Department Board for Promotion of Rifle Practice says: "The interest of civilians throughout the country is shown by the organization of government rifle clubs in almost every state in the Union, as well as in Porto Rico, Alaska, Hawaii and the Canal Zone. In the last six months over 200 clubs have been organized, and this number could have been more than doubled if the Government had been able to offer range facilities to the many clubs applying for charters. To these clubs there have been issued by the Ordnance Department of the Army since the first of the year 550,150 rounds of ammunition. To test the efficiency of these club members with the military rifle a national competition was organized and a trophy presented by the War Department which represents the championship of the United States among civilian government rifle clubs. In this competition twenty-six of the most progressive of these clubs have entered teams, and the competition is now going on under the supervision of Army and National Guard officers, each club being represented by ten men shooting a course of firing the same as followed by the National Guard in their record shooting."

Near Sedan a common monument has just been erected in honor of the French and Germans who fell on Aug. 17, 1870, and where 1,024 Germans and 1,773 French are buried. French and German officials took part in the dedication of the monument. German troop detachments and French officials jointly adorned the monument and graves while the battle still raged far away and the roar of the cannon was audible. General von Einem, General von Fleck, General Paul, General von Redern and many other high officials were present as guests of honor. A military choir sang the anthem "No Nobler Death Is In the World," and Field Chaplain Buchholz preached the sermon. Then the commandant turned over the monument to the care of the French municipal authorities and made a speech to which the French mayor, Dr. Bernsner, replied. The French civil population took part in adorning the monument and the graves. Little girls in white brought wreaths of flowers in the French colors. The ceremonies concluded with a soldiers' chorus, "Lift Up to God Your Hearts and Hands."

Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U. S. A., is rendering excellent service by addresses delivered before public bodies in which he calls attention to the need of a judicious military preparedness on the part of the United States. One of the speeches was delivered to a group of Harvard men in New York, another to a body of engineers at a meeting held in Massachusetts, and on the third occasion to the alumni of a New England college. In these speeches General Wood pointed out that the country does not now, and never will, need a great standing army in time of peace. The gist of his argument was that we did need the proper nucleus of trained men from which to draw the 35,000 officers that would be needed to develop the volunteer strength of the country. Likewise he argued for an efficient Regular Army and Militia and an adequate Navy. There is not a country in the world, he said, that does not know the exact situation in the United States to the "last dot." Although the understanding on each occasion was that the remarks of General Wood were not to be published, stenographic reports of the speech were made at one of the gatherings and it is printed by the New York Times.

The American Institute of Mining Engineers was the first of the eight important American engineering societies to take action on the invitation of Secretary Daniels to elect two members to serve on the new naval advisory committee on invention. At a meeting in New York city on July 24 it was decided to select five names and submit them to the Naval Auxiliary Board, and from those names the two men for the new board will be chosen. President W. L. Saunders, of the society, said: "Our members are not strictly mining engineers, but are largely metallurgists, and I think they would be of great value in the new Navy board. Our members also would have an expert knowledge of the use of compressed air, without which submarines would be impossible."

Cardinal Gibbons, on his eighty-first birthday July 23, gave expression to vigorous views concerning the situation in Mexico, and declared that the time is ripe for intervention. "I am convinced," he said, "that neither expostulation, entreaty nor advice will ever have any effect on those who are now assuming the leadership in Mexico. I fear that the sword is the only argument that can have any weight, and believe that sooner or later some form of intervention must be pursued by our country. The greatest difficulty will be for our President to find a Mexican who can be placed at the head of affairs, unselfish and patriotic, and for a time at least it will be necessary for an American with plenary powers to deal with the situation."

The Naval Board of Inspection and Survey for Ships of the Navy Department is making a survey of all the American merchant vessels with a view to their use by the Government in the event of war. Every ship which flies the American flag is being taken into consideration, its tonnage, condition, speed, etc., noted, together with its availability as an auxiliary of the U. S. Navy. The survey will include the vessels on the Great Lakes as well as ocean-going ships. The Government already has in hand a complete list of the German merchant ships, as well as the two warships, now interned in American waters.

Employees of the J. G. White Engineering Corporation and of the J. G. White Management Corporation, of New York city, who are members of the National Guard may serve with their military organizations in the annual encampments without loss of salary or positions because of absence. This announcement was made recently in a communication sent to the offices of the National Security League.

## RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF A NEUTRAL.

BY DANIEL CHAUNCEY BREWER.

*The laws affecting neutrality for the next century are to be largely determined by the attitude of the United States during the present European conflict.*

*Its commercial prosperity as well as its tranquillity depends upon its present sagacity.*

TOUCHING NEUTRAL ATTITUDE TOWARD CERTAIN BELLIGERENT INNOVATIONS.

No feature of the war which has enveloped the Eastern Hemisphere in such an extraordinary fashion is so fraught with interest to the international lawyer as that which has to do with blockade, and incidentally with contraband. Much has been done in both fields that is plainly illegitimate and barbarous. Of such episodes little can be said except in severe condemnation. No color of right is behind them, and none but the disingenuous or prejudiced will excuse them. Meantime it is to be regretted that the critically disposed have not always been just in their animadversions. As has been emphatically suggested in earlier papers, new conditions not infrequently so alter the status as to force a change of rules. If this were not done, the latter, instead of being useful and adapted to ameliorate a trying situation, would become not only difficult, but dangerous.

That the neutral should be keenly alive both to the breach of law and to attempted changes in practice is apparent to a superficial observer. Its immediate interests and its future policies are so frequently concerned that any other attitude would be censurable. At the same time the function of its government is quite opposite to that of a belligerent state. The latter, because of immediate needs which are vital, poses as a reformer, or, better, innovator. For the moment it is inclined to forget all else, even its duties to humanity, and concentrate upon the burning issue which has caused it to grapple with its adversary. In so doing it impatiently discards whatever threatens its integrity, and takes advantage of every means that contributes to its end (only restricting itself, if it appreciates the danger to itself of a relapse into barbarism, to such novelties as are defensible).

To the neutral, on the other hand, the outlook is quite different. Affected by the war both in the matter of trade and in such friendly intercourse with sister states as is mutually beneficial, it is far from being privy to the issue; resembling the huckster who fears that his apple cart will be overturned during a street brawl which has come about without his connivance, and is apprehensive and alarmed.

As a consequence, the neutral is solicitous that the conventional law, with which both it and the belligerents are acquainted, and which has the sanction of an earlier generation, shall remain intact. This will give it a standard of action. It can imagine no other way of ordering its affairs and views a departure from the tried way with perplexity. To it "via trita" is indeed "via tuta," and any other course means a thousand embarrassments.

With its interests thus widely divergent from those of the belligerent, the neutral is bound to remember two things:

1. That while its protecting arm must be outstretched to safeguard all that is good in existing positive law;
2. It must acquire the habit of putting itself in the place of the nation at war, and seek to understand the difficulties it is trying to overcome—its motives—and the arguments by which it has convinced itself of the propriety of its action. A private counsellor at law is bound in justice to his client to make careful study of the opponent's case. No less diligence should be expected from a state department which, in attempting to look after neutral rights, joins issue with the ministry of a belligerent.

In attempting to protect any invasion of existing positive law which has to do with blockade and contraband the task of the neutral, as in other questions affecting international relations, is clearly defined, if difficult. There are the decisions of national courts adjudicating matters of international import—treaties, conventions, reports from the prize courts and other sources from which to draw.

The endeavor to estimate the validity of novel belligerent intentions or practice will be found more perplexing. If they bear some approximation to natural law, as understood and already defined by philosophers and thinkers, there will be less trouble than otherwise. If they are founded on theories that have thus far proved too evasive or destructive to receive human recognition they can only safely be rejected. In either case fair-minded neutrals will often be placed in a quandary. At such times and in cases where positive law has failed to become coherent, or is altogether silent, the neutral may well set up standards which meet the test of an unprejudiced mind and apply them to the particular cases which come to its attention, not necessarily for the purpose of reaching a final conclusion, but in an endeavor to clear the air. That there can be no impropriety in a neutral's so doing, especially when discussing contraband and blockade, is suggested by the action of a most eminent international lawyer, who assigns his treatment of this subject to that section of his authoritative book which treats upon the law of neutrality—"on account of the practical importance of blockade for the interests of neutrals."

Such a standard has already been suggested in earlier articles written for these columns. It is that of justifiable Dominion or Sovereignty. Does the belligerent base its departure from accepted ways upon a defensible extension of that supreme authority which all states accorded each other within their own bounds in the days when the law of nations had its beginnings? Squaring with "the reason of the thing," the query is particularly adapted to the discussion of belligerent interference with neutral well-being through shutting off trade with a given coast or the seizure of supplies destined to enemy use.

While lexicographers define Dominion in different ways, the leading definitions make the word indicate—

"Sovereign lordship or supreme authority;"  
 "The power of governing or controlling;"  
 "The right of uncontrolled possession;"  
 And, in law, "An act tantamount to an exercise of ownership."

Dominion sometimes exists by virtue of Right alone. Generally, however, it is exercised by Might. If this Might is without Right, and is consistent and constant, it must be conceived of as holding its dominant position by force. If, however, Might is coupled with Right, it presents an infinitely better ground for recognition, even if selfish interests block immediate endorsement. It is this sort of justifiable or vindicable Dominion which a neutral Power may well have in mind when drawing



conclusions as to the decrees and performances of a belligerent.

Let us suppose that the belligerent under remonstrance has broken the positive law of nations, claims that the latter is obsolete, or alleges that it is above the law. What is the neutral to do? Its protests are without weight as far as any juridical system is concerned. It is equally useless to appeal to the law of Nature, to ethics or economics. If the belligerent makes humanity synonymous with natural law, it will claim that its aggressive acts are humane, because they conserve the interests of its people. If, on the contrary, it recognizes might as one and the same with law, it will continue to work out its own ends just as long as it is permitted so to do. In neither case, therefore, does the neutral get a hearing.

Thus thwarted, is there any better course for the neutral to follow than to apply the gauge it has selected and consider the "reason of the thing" in somewhat the following manner:

The offending belligerent claims Dominion, rightfully or wrongfully, in some specific matter pertaining to blockade or contraband. Two questions are presented: 1. Is the belligerent correct in its conclusions? Does it control (have dominion over) the mouth of a given harbor, a given coast, a given zone, a given area of sea in which its warships happen to be operating in a manner that is without precedent? If it does not, it is acting without any authority, unless in certain contraband cases it may be that authority which comes from the law of nations which it refuses to obey.

2. If the belligerent does control or dominate the aforesaid section, does it do so by right or by sufficient color of right to enable it to defend its course on the ground of fair conquest or such occupation as is sometimes permitted by all nations in areas dominated by no one of them? If so, it deserves consideration. If it does not, it is without standing in court, and need only be consulted by the neutral as far as the latter's convenience permits. No matter how formal the pronouncements of the belligerent, or vicious its engines of war, it is in no position to object to an aggressive neutral policy, and as long as human reason plays a potent part in human affairs will incur the present condemnation of mankind and occupy an unenviable place in world history.

#### THE OTIS PLAN TO END WARS.

In his "Plan to End Wars," which has been issued in leaflet form by Gen. Harrison Gray Otis, U.S.V., of Los Angeles, Cal., one finds reliance placed upon the controlling power of a Universal Peace Pact embracing a world government, to be composed of a world congress, a world judiciary, a world arbitral court, and a world executive department. General Otis is too experienced a soldier to imagine that the time will soon come when the edicts of such a world government can be made effective without force, consequently his scheme provides for a "world army and navy." The men, arms, munitions, ships, guns and other paraphernalia for such dynamic world force may be drawn by mutual consent, which General Otis believes would be given, almost without question, from the several nations composing the Universal Alliance or Peace Pact, in proportion to the military, naval, population, financial and commercial strength of each. "Complete disarmament is not possible," says General Otis, "in this day and generation. In raising and organizing this mighty dynamic force it would be wholly unnecessary to resort to the disarmament of the several nations, or any of them. Each might safely retain in its exclusive service, for internal defense and the suppression of domestic rebellion, insurrection or invasion, such necessary portions of its regular military and naval forces as its own government might see fit to retain."

One part of this peace plan is deserving of special attention. It says that "one of the very foremost and firmest features of this plan of peace is that the Universal Peace Pact, the world government, shall never invade, but always preserve, maintain, defend and guarantee the territorial integrity, the national autonomy, the independent sovereignty and the peace of every member of the alliance." This arrangement would thus throw against any rebellion in any country the full weight of the world government. Thus it would practically prevent revolutions by force. If it had existed in 1776 it would have used its full power to put down the uprising of the colonists that gave to the world the United States of America. It would prevent any other people anywhere in the world from rising with armed force against what they considered tyrannical rulers. It would nullify the assertion in the Declaration of Independence that when any government becomes destructive of the natural rights of men "it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it and to institute new government." There is nothing in this Declaration restricting this alteration to peaceful means. On the contrary, the Declaration was framed with war as the purpose by which the revolution in the form of government would be effected. We have not yet arrived at a time when we may say that each government now in the world is doing what it ought to do to all the people in its own territory and in its dependencies. We cannot tell what new measure of legislation will be enacted to-morrow that, in the light of principles enunciated by the Declaration of Independence, may not justify any people in rebellion against the governing authority. Revolutions have often been the milestones in the progress of the human race, and we have no right to say that they will not continue to be so till human nature is far different from what it is to-day.

With such a peace pact in operation in 1776 England might have called upon the world government for assistance to preserve that territorial integrity which the world government had pledged itself to protect. It will not avail to say that each state will be free to handle its own internal matters as it chooses, for the question of revolution often involves other nations as well as the one concerned. In 1776 the colonists counted upon the aid of France, and if the world government had been in existence and the pledge had been maintained, France would have been prevented from lending aid to the colonists and the revolution might have proved abortive. Again, when the Latin-American dependencies in South America threw off the Spanish yoke, the world government, then known as the "Holy Alliance," under its agreement sought to prevent the violation of the territorial integrity of Spain and to use its influence to prevent the success of the revolutionists. Or does the plan of General Otis contemplate the integrity of territory only as against foreign attack? But, as we have just shown, such attack is often indissolubly associated with the success of a revolution. If the plan looks only to the preventing of foreign wars and is to permit internecine strife to continue without any interference, of what practical value will it be in the case of such a civil war as that of the United States in 1861-65? If the world government should intervene in such a war, on which side would it be obligated

to throw the weight of its power? Manifestly on the side of the government which was a party to the universal peace pact. In our own Civil War, if the pact had been in existence, the nations of the world would have been bound to throw their strength with the North, with the Federal Government, which alone was a signatory to the pact. Such a pact would have prevented the unification of the States of the Italian Peninsula.

It would seem, as one reads over the Otis plan with care, that it would put an end to revolutions, often the only means by which a people can shake off a tyrannical government and pass into a new national existence under laws of their own making. If it be said that under the peace pact there would be no tyrannical governments, then the assumption might as well be made right at the beginning that the time will never come when the people of the various nations will prefer a different kind of government from the one they are living under and when they will be willing to fight for the change they desire. One of the bloodiest wars in history was a civil war, that of the United States, and the civil wars of England are among the greatest in her history. If the peace pact is not to stop such as those, it will fail to prevent some of the greatest of wars.

#### THE UNITED STATES REPLIES TO GERMANY.

The text of the note by the Government of the United States in reply to Germany's note of July 10 as to submarine warfare was made public on July 24. It is as follows:

Department of State, Washington, July 21, 1915.

The Secretary of State to Ambassador Gerard:

You are instructed to deliver textually the following note to the Minister for Foreign Affairs:

The note of the Imperial German Government dated July 8, 1915, has received the careful consideration of the Government of the United States, and it regrets to be obliged to say that it has found it very unsatisfactory, because it fails to meet the real differences between the two governments, and indicates no way in which the accepted principles of law and humanity may be applied in the grave matter in controversy, but proposes, on the contrary, arrangements for a partial suspension which virtually set them aside.

The Government of the United States notes with satisfaction that the Imperial German Government recognizes without reservation the validity of the principles insisted on in the several communications which this Government has addressed to the Imperial Government with regard to its announcement of a war zone and the use of submarines against merchantmen on the high seas—the principle that the high seas are free, that the character and cargo of a merchantman must first be ascertained before she can lawfully be seized or destroyed, and that the lives of non-combatants may in no case be put in jeopardy unless the vessel resists or seeks to escape after being summoned to submit to examination, for a belligerent act of retaliation is per se an act beyond the law, and the defense of an act as retaliatory is an admission that it is illegal.

The Government of the United States is, however, keenly disappointed to find that the Imperial German Government regards itself as in large degree exempt from the obligation to observe these principles, even where neutral vessels are concerned, by what it believes the policy and practice of the Government of Great Britain to be in the present war with regard to neutral commerce. The Imperial German Government will readily understand that the Government of the United States cannot discuss the policy of the Government of Great Britain with regard to neutral trade except with that Government itself, and that it must regard the conduct of other belligerent governments as irrelevant to any discussion with the Imperial German Government of what this Government regards as grave and unjustifiable violations of the rights of American citizens by German naval commanders.

Illegal and inhuman acts, however justifiable they may be thought to be, against an enemy who is believed to have acted in contravention of law and humanity, are manifestly indefensible when they deprive neutrals of their acknowledged rights, particularly when they violate the right to life itself. If a belligerent cannot retaliate against an enemy without injuring the lives of neutrals, as well as their property, humanity, as well as justice and a due regard for the dignity of neutral powers, should dictate that the practice be discontinued. If persisted in it would in such circumstances constitute an unpardonable offense against the sovereignty of the neutral nation affected.

The Government of the United States is not unmindful of the extraordinary conditions created by this war or of the radical alterations of circumstance and method of attack produced by the use of instrumentalities of naval warfare which the nations of the world cannot have had in view when the existing rules of international law were formulated, and it is ready to make every reasonable allowance for these novel and unexpected aspects of war at sea; but it cannot consent to abate any essential or fundamental right of its people because of a mere alteration of circumstance. The rights of neutrals in time of war are based upon principle, not upon expediency, and the principles are immutable. It is the duty and obligation of belligerents to find a way to adapt the new circumstances to them.

The events of the past two months have clearly indicated that it is possible and practicable to conduct such submarine operations as have characterized the activity of the Imperial German Navy within the so-called war zone in substantial accord with the accepted practices of regulated warfare. The whole world has looked with interest and increasing satisfaction at the demonstration of that possibility by German naval commanders. It is manifestly possible, therefore, to lift the whole practice of submarine attack above the criticism which it has aroused and remove the chief causes of offense.

In view of the admission of illegality made by the Imperial Government when it viewed the right of retaliation in defense of its acts, and in view of the manifest possibility of conforming to the established rules of naval warfare, the Government of the United States cannot believe that the Imperial Government will longer refrain from disavowing the wanton act of its naval commander in sinking the Lusitania or from offering reparation for the American lives lost, so far as reparation can be made for a needless destruction of human life by an illegal act.

The Government of the United States, while not indifferent to the friendly spirit in which it is made, cannot accept the suggestion of the Imperial German Government that certain vessels be designated and agreed upon which shall be free on the seas now illegally proscribed. The very agreement would, by implication, subject other vessels to illegal attack, and would be a curtailment and therefore an abandonment of the principles for which this Government contends, and which in times of calmer counsels every nation would concede as of course.

The Government of the United States and the Imperial German Government are contending for the same great object, have long stood together in urging the very principles upon which the Government of the United States now so solemnly insists. They are both contending for the freedom of the seas. The Government of the United States will continue to contend for that freedom, from whatever quarter violated, without compromise and at any cost. It invites the practical co-operation of the Imperial German Government at this time, when co-operation may accomplish most and this great common object be most strikingly and effectively achieved.

The Imperial German Government expresses the hope that this object may be in some measure accomplished even before the present war ends. It can be. The Government of the United States not only feels obliged to insist upon it, by whomsoever violated or ignored, in the protection of its own citizens, but is also deeply interested in seeing it made practicable between the belligerents themselves, and holds itself ready at any time to act as the common friend who may be privileged to suggest a way.

In the meantime the very value which this Government sets

upon the long and unbroken friendship between the people and Government of the United States and the people and Government of the German nation impels it to press very solemnly upon the Imperial German Government the necessity for a scrupulous observance of neutral rights in this critical matter. Friendship itself prompts it to say to the Imperial Government that repetition by the commanders of German naval vessels of acts in contravention of those rights must be regarded by the Government of the United States, when they affect American citizens, as deliberately unfriendly.

LANSDOWN.

#### VACANCIES AT MILITARY ACADEMY.

Following is a list of the cadetships at the U.S. Military Academy for which candidates are to be appointed on the nomination of Senators and Representatives in Congress for the entrance examination that is to be held beginning on the third Tuesday in March, 1916, for admission to the Academy on June 14, 1916.

The law requires that each person nominated for appointment shall be an actual resident of the state, district or territory from which the appointment is to be made.

Alabama—2d and 9th Districts.  
Alaska—Delegate Wickersham.  
Arkansas—Senators Clarke and Robinson and 6th District.  
California—2d, 4th and 5th Districts.  
Colorado—2d and 3d Districts.  
Connecticut—3d and 5th Districts.  
Delaware—Senator Saulsbury.  
District of Columbia—Commissioners.  
Florida—4th District.  
Georgia—1st, 2d, 3d, 6th, 8th and 11th Districts.  
Hawaii—Delegate Kalanianoʻe.  
Idaho—Representative McCracken.  
Illinois—3d, 5th, 6th, 7th, 10th and 18th Districts, and Representatives Chipfield and Williams, at large.  
Indiana—5th, 6th, 9th, 11th, 12th and 13th Districts.  
Iowa—Senator Kenyon and 6th District.  
Kansas—6th District.  
Kentucky—1st, 4th, 9th and 11th Districts.  
Louisiana—Senator Broussard and 2d and 3d Districts.  
Maine—Senator Johnson.  
Maryland—Senator Lee and 1st District.  
Massachusetts—8th, 9th and 15th Districts.  
Michigan—2d, 3d, 5th, 6th, 10th, 11th and 13th Districts.  
Minnesota—Senator Nelson and 1st 6th, 7th, 8th and 10th Districts.  
Mississippi—5th and 7th Districts.  
Missouri—Senators Reed and Stone, and 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 11th, 13th, 14th and 16th Districts.  
Montana—Representatives Evans and Stout.  
Nebraska—Senator Hitchcock and 1st, 2d and 6th Districts.  
Nevada—Senator Pittman and Representative Roberts.  
New Jersey—Senator Martine and 3d, 4th and 9th Districts.  
New Mexico—Senator Fall.  
New York—Senators O'Gorman and Wadsworth, and 1st, 3d, 4th, 5th, 9th, 10th, 13th, 14th, 19th, 21st, 22d, 30th, 32d, 33d, 36th and 41st Districts.  
North Carolina—1st and 5th Districts.  
North Dakota—Senator Gronna and 1st and 3d Districts.  
Ohio—4th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 19th, 20th and 21st Districts.  
Pennsylvania—1st, 10th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 17th, 19th and 27th Districts, and two Representatives at large.  
South Carolina—Senator Smith and 1st District.  
South Dakota—Senator Johnson and 3d District.  
Tennessee—6th, 7th, 8th and 9th Districts.  
Texas—Senator Culberson and 2d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 8th, 11th and 16th Districts.  
Utah—Senator Sutherland and 1st District.  
Vermont—Senator Page and 1st and 2d Districts.  
Virginia—Senator Swanson and 2d and 6th Districts.  
Washington—5th District.  
Wisconsin—1st, 6th and 10th Districts.  
Wyoming—Representative Mondell.

The Adjutant General's Office, July 27, 1915.

#### WORK ON THE SUBMARINE F-4.

Secretary Daniels issued an order to the commandant of the Mare Island Navy Yard on July 23 to place the six pontoons, constructed for use in raising the submarine F-4 at Honolulu, on the U.S.S. Maryland, which was to sail at once for Honolulu. The work of raising the submarine will then proceed in accordance with the plans suggested by Admiral Moore.

In this connection a statement by Stephan Drellishak, one of the five U.S. Navy divers who were hurried to Honolulu when the news of the disaster was first received, is interesting. Mr. Drellishak has returned to Brooklyn and in the Brooklyn Eagle tells the story of his experiences. When the divers reached Honolulu, he says, the F-4 had been located about a mile and a half outside of Honolulu harbor, in the open sea, where heavy swells were constant, in 305 feet of water. The divers in the party were George Stillson, Frank Criley, Frederick Nielson, William Lockman and Drellishak. They took turns in descending to fasten cables about the submarine. The work was not one of merely pulling the boat along on the bottom, but her suspended by the cables between two scows and the gradual towing of the scows toward shore. The work was necessarily very slow, as the heavy ocean swell interfered with keeping the cables in place.

Only one diver went down at a time, and he was rarely able to stay more than twenty minutes at the bottom. This brief space under the sea at the depth of 305 feet, with a pressure of 138 pounds to the square inch, completely exhausted the man, and perhaps he would not be able to go down again for two days. All suffered at different times from the "bends," but mostly in a mild form. At each trip it took three hours to return to the surface. The diver could have been raised quickly enough to the surface, but the sudden transition from the high pressure at the bottom to the atmospheric pressure of 14.7 pounds at the surface would have entailed probably a fatal attack of the bends. To get down to the bottom generally took about four minutes. In ascent part of the three hours was spent in being elevated ten feet at a time, and being kept at each ten-foot elevation a period of six or eight minutes. During one of these elevations Diver William Lockman became fouled among the cables attached to the submarine, when he was 275 feet below the surface. It was four hours before he could be released, and no diver had ever remained so long at such a depth. When he was brought to the surface he was semi-conscious. He had been pulled to the surface



quickly when released, which could not be avoided. For nine hours he was kept in the recompression chamber aboard the tender and was badly exhausted when it was all over. He went down subsequently with an attack of pneumonia, but rallied and recovered.

It was when the sunken submarine had been dragged to within a mile of shore, and was in only forty-five feet of water, that the accident occurred that terminated the methods of the expedition. Ocean swells had been the greatest source of annoyance, as they lifted the submarine and dropped it again, sometimes heights of ten feet. The steel cables held, but fears were constantly entertained that the extra upward pressure would cause some of them to cut through the shell of the submarine. This ultimately happened. A cable cut through the forward part of the little vessel, tearing a hole large enough in the body for a man to enter. The divers wished to enter and make an investigation, but the Department decided that it might disturb some of the valves or apparatus and prevent a subsequent examination from determining the exact source of the boat's sinking. The divers were ordered home, while a rush order for special equipment was sent to Mare Island.

#### THE QUESTION OF ARMY UNIFORMS.

Several manufacturers have reported to Brig. Gen. Henry D. Sharpe, Chief of the Supply Division of the Quartermaster Corps, that they have domestic dyes that will produce the natural mottled brown cloth which is under consideration as the new material for uniforms for the U.S. Army. As has been previously stated, under ordinary conditions a sufficient quantity of brown or black wool could be secured to mix with white wool and produce the natural color of the cloth, but in war times it will probably be necessary to use dye, and General Sharpe is insisting that the manufacturers produce the cloth entirely from domestic materials. If dye is to be used, it must be of domestic make.

While General Sharpe is much encouraged by the reports of the manufacturers, it will be necessary to thoroughly investigate the character of dye that manufacturers use. A number of specimens are now being manufactured which will be submitted to the Department. It will require a year to thoroughly test all the different makes of cloth to determine the invisibility and the permanence of their dyes. The cloth will be submitted not only to chemical and weather tests, but to actual service tests. It is possible that a number of suits will be made and issued to men in the field. It has been found that field service often brings out defects in clothing which are not apparent in scientific and chemical tests.

Just at present, when the War Department has under consideration plans for increasing the strength of the Regular Army and the creation of some system of reserves, it is important to decrease the cost of uniforming the Army and to select the cloth which will be suitable for all kinds of service. The outgrowth of the change may be a reduction in the number of uniforms required for officers as well as enlisted men. While a cotton cloth for tropical service will probably be retained, it will be of the same color as woolen uniforms. The new cloth is almost, if not quite, as dressy as the cadet blue worn at West Point. It could easily be used for a dress uniform, as well as for the field. An enlisted man could keep his newest suit for wear around the garrison and use the older one for the field. The same system might be put into effect in the uniform regulations for officers. The change would be virtually going back to the old Civil War regulations, which provided only one cloth for all uniforms.

In discussing the changes under consideration General Sharpe emphasized the fact that there will be no change, even if the new cloth is adopted within a year. It would probably be a year before the question was ready for submission to the Secretary of War, and the change would not go into effect until some time after then.

#### THE IDEAL CAVALRY WEAPON.

Much has been written about the relative merits of the pistol and the saber as the ideal weapon for cavalry, but it is open to question whether the invention of the automatic pistol has not strengthened the arguments of those who advocate the firearm in preference to the cutting arm. The progress of invention is manifestly on the side of making the firing weapon more powerful, while the cutting instrument remains practically as it was generations ago. Realizing this, one approaches with more than ordinary interest the theory of Lieut. C. Burnett, 1st U.S. Cav., relative to the manner of giving our mounted troops a superiority over any enemy cavalry by making peculiar use of the automatic pistol.

Lieutenant Burnett says that every cavalryman probably realizes that in our automatic pistol we have a wonderful weapon and at the same time one not in general use by any other nation. However, he expresses a doubt in the Cavalry Journal whether we are prepared to use it to the greatest advantage. In the use he advocates some may see only another variation of the old pistol vs. saber controversy, but he maintains that the automatic feature of the present arm cannot fail to add strength to the claims of the pistol. He would have the automatic pistol used when mounted, while in column of twos (half squads), against an enemy charging in line (single or double rank) with the saber. The men on the right (odd numbers) would fire to the right-oblique or right, while those on the left (even numbers) would fire to the left-oblique or left. The object of the C.O. should be, of course, to strike the enemy as near the center of their line as possible. The enemy could not cause much damage, as they would have to come very close to use the saber, and the closer they came the easier it would be to hit. In any case, they would be thrown into confusion and their usefulness as a formed body would be at an end. Such contemplated use of the pistol presupposes naturally that men would be taught to use their left hand in shooting to the left with the automatic, not a very difficult feat.

There would be much less danger in this use of firearms than in the charge as foragers with the pistol. The column of half-squads is a very convenient formation for maneuver, easily adopted, easily handled, easily led, and utilizing to an unusual degree the psychology of the mass. Only the platoon vs. the platoon is considered in Lieutenant Burnett's treatment of the subject, but its application to larger bodies and varying conditions readily follows. Moreover, in such terrain as ours a platoon will charge much oftener than a regiment. The charging platoon would be led by its lieutenant and file-closer and they should have no difficulty in penetrating the enemy's line, either by shooting their way through or on account

of the enemy avoiding the shock. It requires no large amount of skill to hit a target as large as would be presented at ranges twenty yards or less, and the platoon should do effective shooting as they ride through. At so short a range 180 shots ought to produce decisive results.

#### GENERAL FORREST'S MILITARY STRATEGY.

In the Confederate Veteran J. G. Witherspoon, Crowell, Texas, says: "I belonged to the 9th Tennessee Cavalry, one of the regiments that composed Forrest's famous old brigade, and was with him from the time he was made a brigadier, but I never heard him use such an expression as 'to get there fustest with the mostest men.' While General Forrest was a man of limited education and used some words then common in the South, but now obsolete, which would sound strange to us of this generation, yet he used good, old-fashioned Southern English, stronger and more impressive in times of excitement. I will admit, that it is necessary for a teacher of a Bible class in a Sunday school to use; but in ordinary times his voice was soft and low and as musical as a woman's, having a peculiar charm and attractiveness for those who listened to him. I hardly know whether those who use this expression as emanating from General Forrest intend by it to magnify his great natural military genius or to disparage him by making it appear that he was an ignoramus. In either case it is pure fiction, without one scintilla of fact to rest upon; for there never was a man who laid as little stress upon opposing numbers as he, and those who followed him knew that he used no such tactics even as 'to get there first with the most men,' as this myth first appeared.

"General Forrest was unfortunate in not having a military education, for on this account he was prevented by our wise men at Richmond from the more early exemplification of that great military genius which he displayed in the last two years of the war and which, I believe, was a great loss to the South; yet he used good, plain, old-fashioned English, and all this rot about his using such an expression as 'to get there fustest with the mostest men' is pure, unadulterated gammon. Major J. P. Strange and Capt. Charles W. Anderson, who were members of his staff and were his secretaries, both say, and it is a historical fact, that he dictated all his reports and addresses, and our 'War Records' show that they compare favorably, both in composition and style, with those of our other great Southern generals. And although General Forrest was not an orator in the general acceptance of that term, yet it was just as natural for him to express himself well as it was for him to fight well."

#### SMALL BORE SHOOTING LEAGUE MATCHES.

In the Small Bore Short Range Outdoor Shooting League the results of the seventh match for the week ending July 17 and aggregate for seven matches were announced by the National Rifle Association on July 24, as follows:

	Ag. 7	—7th match—	
	Matches.	Slow.	Rapid.
1. Peters Rifle and Revolver Club.....	6,687	461	491 952
2. Bucyrus Rifle Association.....	6,598	468	474 942
3. Auburn Rifle Club.....	6,596	461	479 940
4. Milwaukee Rifle and Pistol Club.....	6,523	435	466 901
5. Rifle and Revolver Club, New York.....	6,425	464	477 941
6. Fremont Rifle and Revolver Club.....	6,415	463	471 934
7. Meeker Rifle Club.....	6,289	454	466 920
8. St. Louis Colonial Revolver Club.....	6,276	445	441 886
9. Fort Harrison Rifle Club.....	6,243	449	459 908
10. Portsmouth-Norfolk Rifle Club.....	6,229	451	454 905
11. Hydraulic Pressed Steel Rifle Club.....	6,200	464	455 919
12. Pittsburgh Rifle and Revolver Club.....	6,194	422	473 895
13. Canton Rifle Club.....	6,140	452	451 903
14. Cypress Hills Rifle & Revolver Assn.....	6,122	439	460 899
15. Ashburnham Rifle Club.....	6,053	409	457 866
16. Dallas Rifle and Revolver Club.....	6,044	411	459 870
17. Massachusetts Rifle Association.....	6,035	284	276 560
18. Kiowa Shooting Club.....	5,971	419	417 836
19. Citizens' Rifle and Revolver Club.....	5,954	410	439 849
20. Toledo Yacht Club R. and R. Assn.....	5,835	419	428 847
21. Shawnee Rifle and Revolver Club.....	5,760	383	430 813
22. Nogales Rifle Club.....	5,672	418	437 855
23. Lewiston-Clarkston Rifle Club.....	5,380	315	420 735
24. Niskayuna Rifle Club.....	5,360	382	406 788
25. South Chicago Rifle Club.....	5,273	340	371 711
26. Black Hawk Rifle Club.....	5,208	333	396 729
27. Quincy Rifle Club.....	5,072	320	345 665
28. Ithaca Rifle Club.....	4,956	415	427 842
29. Interwoven Rifle Club.....	4,541	288	338 626
F. McCune and A. D. Rothrock, of the Peters Club, and A. P. Lane, of the New York Yacht Club, each scored 100 at rapid fire, and J. Patterson, of the Hydraulic Club, 99 at slow fire, the highest scores in the seventh match.			

#### EXOTIC NATIONALISTS.

(From the Independent.)

In the current discussion of Pan-Germanism it has been noted as a curious paradox that the most extreme exponents of the movement were obviously not of pure Teutonic stock. Houston Chamberlain is an Englishman by birth. Treitschke was of Bohemian and Nietzsche of Polish descent.

But this is not so strange a circumstance as it is thought to be. In fact it is so common to find that the leaders of any country whether in action or in thought are of alien ancestry that it might be regarded as rather the rule and anything else the exception. O'Higgins, the national hero of Chile, bears anything but a Spanish name. Napoleon was from the island of Corsica and the Empress Josephine from the island of Martinique. Kosuth, the leader of Hungarian nationalism, was not a Magyar, but a Slav. Kosciuszko, the Polish patriot, was born, as everyone knows, in Mierczowyszczyna, in Lithuania. Bernadotte, the founder of the reigning Swedish dynasty, was a Frenchman. Alexander Hamilton, the exponent of American nationalism, was born in the island of Nevis. Columbus, who gave a new world to Spain, was an Italian. Disraeli, who originated British imperialism, was a Jew. Venizelos, to whom the expansion of Greece is due, is a Cretan by birth. Parnell, the Irish home ruler, was part Scotch and part American. Gladstone, the most typical of Englishmen, was Scotch. Wellington was Irish, so is Kitchener. Lloyd George is a Welshman, if ever there was one.

In the present war we see the British armies led by General French, the Russian by General Francois and the German by General Mackensen, whose names suggest alien origin. The kings fighting against Germany, except the Mikado, are largely of German blood. The French General Joffre is of Spanish descent. The Russian General Rennenkampf bears a German name. The most successful of the Russian generals in Galicia is

Dimitrieff, a Bulgar. Russia has always drawn upon foreign talent for her generals. Alikhanoff, who planned the capture of Merv, was Ali Khan before he was christened. Melikoff, who took Kars, was a Georgian, no, not from the state of Georgia, a Caucasian Georgian—perhaps that is still ambiguous, let us say a Georgian from the Caucasus.

#### MARCH OF 3D BATTALION, 30TH INFANTRY.

The 3d Battalion, 30th U.S. Infantry, Major Harry H. Bandholtz commanding, received telegraphic orders at 3 p.m., June 29, 1915, to proceed by marching from Plattsburg Barracks to camp of N.G.N.Y. at Fishkill Plains (about ten miles east of Poughkeepsie), so as to arrive there not later than July 15. The battalion training had always included keeping the organization in the best marching condition practicable, so the rush order did not find the men unprepared, although the companies had just finished their annual target practice.

During this march the men averaged about nineteen miles a day, and they made a march of twenty miles the first day, which performance, in view of the fact that both men and animals came into camp in fine condition and that they had considerable rain and heavy roads, would indicate that our soldiers are in fit condition for taking the field at any time and are capable of making long marches without injury.

The command consisted of: Field and staff: Major H. H. Bandholtz, commanding; 1st Lieut. E. H. Tarbutton, battalion adjutant; 1st Lieut. C. L. Mitchell, acting battalion Q.M. and commissary; four enlisted men, Headquarters Company.

Company I: Capt. E. T. Conley, 1st Lieut. P. C. Potter, 2d Lieut. H. R. Bull; sixty-two enlisted men.

Company K: Capt. G. E. Goodrich, 2d Lieut. C. S. Floyd; sixty-one enlisted men.

Company L: 1st Lieut. F. C. Miller, 2d Lieut. B. D. Edwards; sixty-two enlisted men.

Company M: 1st Lieut. C. H. Bonesteel, 2d Lieut. R. G. Sherrard; sixty-five enlisted men.

Sanitary troops: Major W. P. Chamberlain, Med. Corps; five enlisted men, Hospital Corps. Q.M. Corps: Seven enlisted men.

Owing to distance of the route from railroads it was necessary at times to carry six days' rations. The command left Plattsburg Barracks at 6 a.m. July 1, covering twenty miles the first day and camping near Butternut Pond. The halts were made at or near Butternut Pond, Elizabethtown, south of North Hudson, Pottersville, Warrensburg, south of Glens Falls, Saratoga Springs, south of Mechanicville (through Troy), east of Couser's Corners, Stuyvesant Falls, Livingston, west of Rhinebeck, north of Poughkeepsie, and Camp Whitman, near Fishkill Plains, which was reached at 10 a.m. July 14, in less than thirteen and one-quarter days.

The distances covered daily for fourteen consecutive days (including two Sundays and one legal holiday) were: 20, 17.5, 22, 19, 19, 17, 18, 21.5, 19, 21.5, 17.5, 19.5, 15.5 and 13 miles, respectively, a total of 260 miles. The march from the first camp was begun at 6:20 a.m., and afterward daily between 5:30 and 5:50 a.m. In all cases the entire daily march was made in one stretch, with the usual ten-minute hourly halts, and, with one exception, was terminated before 12:45 p.m.

Most of the roads traversed were state roads, which were particularly hard on the men's feet and also hard on the animals. It rained considerably on six different days, very hard before and during the march on July 5 and 12, and on July 8 camp was broken, the entire march of twenty-one miles completed and camp made in a severe storm. This camp was on the banks of the upper Hudson, which rose some feet during the night and flooded the picket line to a depth of two feet. At the end of the third day's march two men were returned to the post; one of those had left the hospital as fit for light duty but a few days previous and the other had chronic stomach trouble. The entire command, men, animals and equipment, finished the march in good condition. The march on each of the last two days was much shorter than the previous days, but as long as was necessary to arrive at the destination one day ahead of time.

Headquarters, Eastern Department,

Governors Island, New York city, July 19, 1915.

From: Department Commander. To: Major Harry H. Bandholtz, 30th Inf., commanding 3d Batln., 30th Inf., Fishkill Plains, N.Y. (Through Commanding Officer, 1st Brigade, 1st Div., Albany, N.Y.) Subject: March from Plattsburg, N.Y., to Fishkill Plains, N.Y.

My attention has been directed to the march made by your command from Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., to Fishkill Plains, N.Y., July 1 to 14, 1915. It is noted that you made an average daily march of eighteen miles and a half, which, with troops leaving garrison and without previous preparation of any kind for such march, is most gratifying, since it indicates that the command must have been kept in very good condition for immediate field service. I take pleasure in expressing to you my appreciation of the results accomplished by you on this march.

LEONARD WOOD, Major Gen., U.S. Army.

#### PERSONALITY OF GENERAL JOFFRE.

Describing the personality of General Joffre in the Outlook, Charles Johnston says:

"He is like the wine of his country, the muscat of Rivesaltes: power and spirit wrapped in sweetness. And the more one learns of him, the more do the wonderful sweetness and gentleness of his character stand out. As a schoolboy he was singularly gentle; as a cadet at the Ecole Polytechnique (the West Point of France) he is remembered as gentle and reserved; as an officer, at home and in the colonies, he gave a mingled impression of gentleness and force; in Paris, already high up in the councils of the army, he was known for the serenity and charm of his home, his devotion to his two little daughters. And now, when he commands the most perfect army in the world, his soldiers adore him for the same qualities of the heart. They are radiantly happy when their heroism has drawn forth his cordial praise and they can say, 'Grand-père est content' (Grandpapa is pleased)."

"By his quality of heart he has brought about a complete cohesion throughout that army, winning the confidence, the approval, the cordial co-operation of all; employing the gifts of all, without regard to factions; commanding joyful obedience without hurting pride. 'He commands us,' said a distinguished soldier, 'as we love to be commanded.' In war, as in peace, he is simplicity itself. His quarters, his meals are the simplest obtain-



able; and when he seeks relaxation from the tremendous intellectual burden of thought for an army of millions he finds it by going among the common soldiers, not talking much, yet communicating much through the strong gentleness of his presence, the magnetism of the heart. His brief despatches show the same simple force; to the soldiers before the battle of the Marne, to the victorious armies of France after that decisive conflict, to the men and women of Alsace, to the commanders of the armies of the Allies—always the same—always serene, potent, unshakable."

#### NAVY RELIEF BALL AT SAN FRANCISCO.

San Francisco, Cal., July 22, 1915.

The one mighty Navy of the world not engaged in war will join in San Francisco's celebration of the greatest triumph of peace—the Panama Canal—on Aug. 9, when the United States Navy, as it is represented on the Pacific coast, will contribute a splendid and colorful pageant to San Francisco's Exposition year. On that night the doors of the Civic Auditorium will again be thrown open in aid of a charity dear to the hearts of the men of the Service, their wives and their children. A brilliant ball, crowded with the pageantry of gold braid and epaulets, swinging swords and flashing belts, will be held in aid of the Navy Relief Society. The Navy will accept the place of host to San Francisco at the most brilliant ball given west of Washington in the life of the Navy.

All the plans for the event have been worked out tentatively. Secretary of the Navy Daniels, Admiral Dewey, Admiral Howard and Rear Admiral Pond are actively co-operating with the officers of the Navy located here to make the affair a colossal success. The date was selected so that the 700 midshipmen who are making their way from Annapolis to San Francisco on board the battleships Wisconsin, Missouri and Ohio will be able to attend in a body. The forthcoming visit is the first to be made to San Francisco by the "middles," and it is probably the last time they will ever have occasion to visit the city in a body. They will attempt to prove the claim that they can outdance the West Pointers, even though they cannot always outplay them on the gridiron. Under command of Rear Admiral W. F. Fullam the battleships are bringing the regular complement of officers in addition to the midshipmen, and their presence will add the color of more than 800 uniforms to the ball room spectacle.

Secretary Daniels has issued orders permitting Rear Admiral Pond's squadron to remain in San Francisco harbor until after the ball; the veteran Oregon will be there; officers are coming from San Diego and from Puget Sound. It is expected that more than 2,000 uniforms will add their brilliance to the splendid spectacle. Mare Island will be practically deserted on the night of the ball, and the Presidio will have left a few sentries. The Army will join hands with the Navy in making the ball a great success, just as earnestly and enthusiastically as the Navy joined with the Army last March, when the handsomen of the Service gave their memorable military pageant ball. Admiral Dewey is heart and soul for the success of the big event; last week he signed one hundred tickets to the ball to be sold at a premium as autographed souvenirs and mementoes of the great admiral.

The chairman of the executive committee of the ball is Capt. Philip Andrews, U.S.N., and the personnel of his committee, which has active charge, is as follows: Comdr. Franklin D. Karns, Lieut. Comdr. Victor S. Houston, William V. Tomb, Clark H. Woodward and Ralph E. Pope, U.S.N.; Major John E. Myers, U.S.M.C.; Pay Insp. Baron P. Du Bois, and Naval Constr. H. M. Gleason, U.S.N. The general committee is made up of the following: Admiral T. B. Howard, U.S.N.; Major Gen. Arthur Murray, U.S.A.; Rear Admirals Oscar W. Farenholt, Urie Sebree, Richardson Clover, Thomas S. Phelps, John B. Milton, Chauncey Thomas and William H. Whiting, U.S.N., retired; Rear Admirals W. F. Fullam and Charles F. Pond, U.S.N.; Commo. Guy W. Brown, U.S.N., retired; Capt. A. A. Ackerman, F. M. Bennett and R. E. Coontz, U.S.N.; Med. Director Manley F. Gates, U.S.N.; Lieut. Cols. H. C. Haines and Lincoln Karmany, U.S.M.C.; Cols. Stephen M. Foote and Hamilton S. Wallace, U.S.A.; Bishop William Ford Nichols, Archbishop Edward J. Hanna, Mayor James Rolph, Jr., Messrs. William H. Crocker, J. C. Drake, R. H. Miner, Frank B. Anderson, William Babcock, Gordon Blanding, John F. Boyd, James W. Byrne, Arthur W. Copp, R. A. Crothers, William Denman, Arthur H. Dutton, M. H. de Young, William J. Dutton, James L. Flood, Joseph D. Grant, Prentiss Cobb Hale, William R. Hearst, I. W. Hellman, Jr., Alfred Holman, Daniel C. Jackling, F. W. Kellogg, William Bailey Lamar, Jesse W. Lillenthal, William Matson, E. J. McCutcheon, John A. McGregor, C. C. Moore, Richard H. Pease, James D. Phelan, Frank J. Symmes, Alfred S. Tubbs and Emory Winship.

#### THE CAMP AT LUDINGTON.

Ludington, Mich., July 23, 1915.

The camp of Regular troops at Ludington, Mich., ordered for the period July 5-Aug. 8, is nearing a successful completion. The following twelve officers have had charge of the instruction of 148 students: Capt. C. W. Weeks, 28th Inf., commanding; Lieut. Thom Catron, 23d Inf., adjutant, athletic and range officer; Lieut. J. H. Barnard, 5th Cav., quartermaster, ordnance, signal and engineer officer and in charge of students' mess; Capt. L. R. Dunbar, Med. Corps, surgeon and in charge of sanitary instruction; Capt. G. A. Herbst, 14th Inf., commanding Student Co. A; Lieut. R. P. Palmer, 22d Inf., commanding Student Co. B; Lieut. R. A. Hill, 7th Inf., commanding Student Co. C; Capt. F. H. Burton, commanding Co. C, 3d Inf., and in charge of gallery practice; Lieut. J. M. Walling, 3d Inf., assistant instructor of tactics; Lieut. H. R. W. Herwig, 3d Inf., in charge of instruction in radio telegraphy; Capt. T. M. Knox, 5th Cav., commanding Troop A, 5th Cav., and instructor of equitation and Cavalry drill; Lieut. H. Thompson, 5th Cav., assistant instructor of equitation and Cavalry drill.

The program of instruction includes drill to include school of the battalion; visual signaling; radio telegraphy; camp sanitation and personal hygiene; gallery and range practice; calisthenics and bayonet exercise; individual cooking and camp expeditions; engineering; field fortification; trench work; sketching and map reading; combat exercises bringing out the various rôles of the company and battalion; first aid; tactical walks; equitation and Cavalry drill; map maneuvers and war games; organized athletics, including baseball, tennis, golf, swimming, boating, and a field day in competition with the city of Ludington; lectures on military subjects, among them one by Capt. Le R. Eltinge, 15th Cav., on "The Psychology of War," and one by Capt. H. A. Drum, 23d

Inf., on "The Organization of a Volunteer Army." The students as a body are giving a reception and two hops to return some of the many social obligations that they are under to the people of the vicinity.

The morning work takes place on six days a week and is compulsory. It lasts four hours. The afternoon work takes place on five days a week, lasts two hours and a half and is optional. Evening war games are held periodically. The students are showing great enthusiasm and interest, and voluntary afternoon drills are most well attended. A weekly inspection is held on Sunday morning.

The Regular troops consist of the usual headquarters and quartermaster staff, band, 3d Infantry; Co. C, 3d Infantry; Troop A, 5th Cavalry; detachment Signal Corps; detachment Hospital Corps. These troops assist in the instruction of the students.

#### AVIATION NOTES.

San Diego, Cal., July 22, 1915.

The 1st. Aero Squadron has completely packed its equipment and will leave this station for Fort Sill, Okla., at the end of this week.

During the past week Lieutenant Kilner, in Signal Corps Aeroplane No. 39, and Lieutenant Gorrell, in Signal Corps Aeroplane No. 38, made five cross-country flights, flying on different days to Coronado Heights, to the Tia Juana River, to Pacific Beach, to Delmar and to Cardiff.

Lieut. Col. Samuel Reber, the officer in charge of U.S. Army aeronautics, after a tour of inspection of this section of the United States, departed to continue his journey up the West coast. He is due back in Washington about Aug. 1. Lieut. Sumner Waite, 5th Inf., joined the Signal Corps Aviation School July 18. Lieut. Bert M. Atkinson, 15th Inf., has been ordered to the Signal Corps Aviation School as an aviation student.

#### PEN PICTURES OF THE WAR.

That one of the greatest changes in military theory brought about by this war has to do with the surprising effect of high explosives on troops in trenches, is the view of the anonymous British author of the book, "Eye Witness's Narrative of the War." In the chapter on "Christmas in the Trenches," he says: "The experiences of this war have caused many profound modifications in the theories commonly held before it broke out, but no factor was perhaps so under-estimated as the effect of high explosive projectiles fired by guns and howitzers. The successes of the Japanese at Port Arthur had given an inkling of the potentialities of the heavy howitzer against permanent fortifications, but the decisive effect of high explosives against troops in the field in well concealed trenchments has come as a complete surprise. The gunner, and more especially the garrison gunner, has come into his own, for this arm of the service has assumed an importance greater probably than it had ever before possessed, and certainly greater than it has known since the time of Napoleon, who, an artillery officer himself, placed great reliance on the moral and material effect of the fire of massed batteries concentrated against that section of the enemy's line which it was his intention to break. But for the last 100 years against troops in the field, artillery, generally speaking, has been depended on to create moral effect rather than to achieve any great material result, and it has been reserved for this war to prove that it is the chief agent in destroying the enemy's power of resistance. It is extremely hard to conceal the position of trenches from an aerial observer, and once their position is notified to the guns and the exact range is obtained it is not long before the whole lengths of trenches will be blown in and entanglements, trous-de-loup, and every form of obstacle, however ingenious, swept away."

No one should be misled into believing that in this "narrative" the author intends to imply that as an eye witness he has seen all there is to see in this great conflict. Perhaps some have taken too seriously the frequent references in the papers to the observations of the official British "eye witness" in Flanders. With these battlefronts stretching over hundreds of miles no single man can see aught but a very small part of the actual fighting. This limitation should be understood by the lay reader who picks up this volume, which is from the publishing house of Edward Arnold, London, and deals with the events from the Marne to Neuve Chapelle, that is, from September, 1914, to March, 1915. On page 163 is given an account of a bombardment which may explain why certain military experts believe that there is great exaggeration as to the number of casualties in this war in proportion to the number of men engaged in battle: "An artillery bombardment of the enemy's positions, viewed from the high ground, is a most impressive sight. After a short burst of fire, lasting perhaps for only three or four minutes, the hostile trenches are obscured by a pall of smoke, in the midst of which can be seen the flashes of the shrapnel bursts and the miniature volcanoes of earth where the high explosive common shells burst in the soft clay soil. Then, if an infantry attack is to be launched, the cannonade suddenly ceases, there is a moment of suspense, and a swarm of khaki figures spring from our trenches and rush across the fire-swept zone of possibly a hundred yards in breadth. Instantly there breaks out the rattle of machine guns and musketry. There is some hesitation as the stormers reach the entanglements, and then, if the assault succeeds, they disappear into the enemy's trenches, leaving a few or many scattered bodies lying in the track of their advance. Save at such moments as these there is often no movement whatever in the battle zone, for not a man, horse or gun is to be seen. And there are periods of absolute stillness when, except for the sight of deserted and ruined hamlets, the scene is one of peace and agricultural prosperity." From the way the losses in battle are referred to the general reader might well imagine that columns of troops are constantly marching up against the deadliest of artillery.

That of which there can be no doubt is the enormous cost of maintaining an army in the field. The author says that in one month to the British troops were issued the following quantities: Telephone wire, 450 miles; telephones, 570; sandbags, 534,000; dubbing for boots, 10,000 pounds; bars of soap, 38,000; pairs of socks, 150,000, and pairs of boots, 100,000. In ten days the number of fur waistcoats given out amounted to 118,160, while during the same time flannel belts to the number of 215,075 were distributed. The way insignificant items mount up where large numbers of men are concerned is shown by the fact that the weight of the average weekly issue of vaseline for the soldiers' feet was five tons, and the weight of horeshoes was 100 tons.

Of the fighting around Neuve Chapelle the author says: "The German officers displayed the most reckless courage. On more than one occasion they invited certain death by

riding forward on horseback to direct the attack to within a few hundred yards of our line. None of those who so exposed themselves escaped. One Jäger, in charge of a machine gun, kept his gun in action throughout our bombardment, and then, when our men charged down upon him, awaited death, calmly standing on the parapet of the trench and emptying his revolver at them." As an evidence of some of the refinements which modern inventions have given to the soldier's life in the field, the book mentions that "the men in certain front-line trenches have been regaling themselves by listening on the telephone to a gramophone concert eight miles away." In the rush of the great events since, the period described in this volume appears already to be far away, but interesting details of methods of fighting are given in the chapters on siege warfare and on artillery in the trenches.

#### STATISTICS OF BRITISH LOSSES.

The casualties in the British army and navy have reached a total of 330,995, according to a printed statement issued by the Premier, Mr. Asquith.

The total naval casualties up to July 20 were 9,106, and the military casualties to July 18 were 321,889. The naval losses were divided as follows:

Officers killed, 499; wounded, 87; missing, 29. Men killed, 7,430; wounded, 787; missing, 274. This shows an extraordinary large proportion of killed to wounded, due to the new methods of naval war. The losses of our Navy during the war with Spain were practically nil.

The military losses were divided as follows:

KILLED.		
	Officers.	Men.
France .....	3,288	48,372
Dardanelles (including naval division) .....	567	7,567
Other theaters of operations, excluding German Southwest Africa....	145	1,445
Total killed .....	4,000	57,384

WOUNDED.		
	Officers.	Men.
France .....	6,803	156,308
Dardanelles .....	1,379	28,635
Other theaters .....	248	3,247
Total wounded .....	8,430	188,190

MISSING.		
	Officers.	Men.
France .....	1,163	50,969
Dardanelles .....	198	10,892
Other theaters .....	22	641
Total missing .....	1,383	62,502
Total killed, wounded and missing .....		321,889

TOTAL CASUALTIES BY WAR THEATERS.		
	Officers.	Men.
France .....	11,254	255,649
Dardanelles .....	2,144	47,094
Other theaters .....	415	5,333
Total military casualties .....	13,813	308,076

Great Britain is the only one of the Powers engaged in the war which has announced from time to time her total casualties. Germany has issued at home full lists by name of all men killed, wounded or missing, but the government has given out no official total. No comprehensive lists of casualties have been given out by France, Russia, Austria-Hungary or Italy.

During our Civil War the proportion of those who were killed on the battlefield or died of their wounds to the wounded was 40 per cent., or 2.5 were wounded to one killed or mortally wounded. In the above total the killed are shown to be 31 per cent. of the wounded. It does not appear whether the total of killed includes those dying of wounds. The proportion of the mortally wounded to those killed on the battlefields during our war was 64 per cent. With the present methods of surgery the proportion must be much less.

#### THE WAR IN EUROPE.

More than five hundred of the crew of the Italian battleship Giuseppe Garibaldi, sunk on July 19 by an Austrian submarine, were saved. This leaves about fifty who are missing and who probably were drowned. Survivors say that the Giuseppe Garibaldi was attacked by three submarines.

The Italian government has published a decree which practically takes over all private factories for the production of munitions. Information regarding productive capacity must be furnished on request, and the military authorities may require firms to undertake the manufacture of articles according to the designs of other firms and at a price to be fixed by the government.

The Overseas News Agency at Berlin gave out a despatch from Geneva on July 23 saying that the French submarine Jole was being missing since April 23 and is considered lost. The Jole was built at Toulon in 1911. She was 167.3 feet in length and carried a crew of twenty-four men.

The King of Bavaria has appointed the German Emperor a field marshal of the Bavarian army, and the Emperor has accepted the appointment, according to an Amsterdam despatch. The incident, the despatch adds, has caused a tremendous stir in Germany, as it has frequently been asserted that the Emperor alone had the power to appoint field marshals. The rights of the Bavarian King have never before been asserted, but there has been a strong feeling recently in Bavaria in favor of the King asserting his position in the face of the powerful Prussian army, because of the prominent part the Bavarian troops have taken in the war.

Comdr. Max Horton, of the British navy, has been awarded the credit of having sunk the German battleship which was torpedoed in the Baltic by a British submarine. Mr. Thomas Macnamara, Financial Secretary of the Admiralty, informed the House of Commons July 21 that a communication to this effect had been received from the Russian government. The German battleship which was sunk is believed to have been the Pommern. Commander Horton previously was in command of the submarine which sank a German destroyer off the mouth of the Ems last October.

The Germans have invented a device for automatically feeding shells to big howitzers from a subterranean



chamber, according to a correspondent of the London Daily Mail who writes from Rotterdam. Both 8- and 17-inch guns can be served by the device, which is constructed on the escalator principle. The shells are placed on the moving staircase and are moved through an underground passage from the ammunition depot at the rear. Once the range is found the gun is loaded and fired automatically. The control is exercised by officers stationed in an armored observation post. It is said that the device makes possible more rapid firing and that the accuracy of aim is increased. A periscope is used for aiming the weapon.

At the request of the Bishop of London all churches of the Church of England in the London diocese devoted the forenoon hours of Sunday, July 25, to prayer for success of the Allies and the afternoon and evening to public meetings designed to get recruits both for the army and the war munitions factories. A parade, participated in by the clergy and the military, started at Trafalgar square in the afternoon. At its head were several military bands. Next came the Bishop and his pastoral staff in their clerical robes. Behind them 3,500 soldiers from the infantry, artillery and ambulance units. At the steps of St. Paul's the procession halted for a prayer service.

Dr. J. Rudis Jicinsky, chief of the Bohemian-American Mission, writes from Skoplje, Serbia, under the date of June 6 to the New York Medical Journal, that the value of the first aid dressing, applied behind the fighting line by the wounded man himself, by his comrades in wild retreat, or in dirty trenches, could not be admitted. The Austrians had a complete package, the Serbians only a roll of bandage, but the difference in healing of the wounds was about the same—none. Up to the time Dr. Jicinsky wrote he and his associates had had under their care 5,832 patients, mostly wounded.

Experiences in military surgery gained during a service at the American Ambulance Hospital at Paris were presented in a paper by Dr. W. Earle Drennen, read at the annual session of the American Medical Association in San Francisco in June. The modern sharp-pointed, steel-jacketed, so-called humane rifle ball, despite all claims to the contrary, Dr. Drennen said, is remarkable for its severe and mutilating trauma. The point of entrance may be a small slit, or round wound, but the wound of exit is quite often large and ugly. The modern sharp-pointed bullets are all potentially dumdums, for it is the rule rather than the exception that the ball, after striking, pivots and turns sideways. This is explained by the fact that the center of gravity is situated far back, near the base. The terrible efficacy of modern artillery has not been exaggerated. Shrapnel wounds are more frequent than rifle injuries, and are often multiple. Thus in 260 wounded French soldiers 169 were injured by artillery projectiles; 127 by fragments of shells; forty-one by shrapnel bullets; only ninety-nine by rifle shot. During a service covering the latter part of 1914 and early in 1915 this observer saw no wounds made by the bayonet. A Warsaw despatch of June 20 says: "Surgeon Major Lezhintseff, who is back from the big battle in Galicia, says that seven-eighths of the wounds were from shells, half of these were from big caliber shells and the rest from field howitzers and field guns, including shrapnel shells. 'Bullets,' says this authority, 'played no role. The rifle is the infantryman's toy. The infantryman does not fight. When the big guns have finished the fighting he occupies the trenches which they have won.'"

In the British House of Commons Mr. J. F. Mason has raised a question as to the wisdom from the economic point of view of accepting so high a percentage of married men, when there are some millions of young unmarried men "kicking their heels about the country who had not come forward to do their share of duty." No less than sixty-five per cent. of the new armies are married men.

In the British House of Commons Sir A. Markham asked the Under Secretary for War whether, seeing that the Germans had for many months held their trenches with machine guns, while British trenches had been held by riflemen, he would say why the War Office for many months persistently refused offers of British and American machine guns on the ground that these were not interchangeable with the parts of the Maxim gun; whether a number of the parts of the Vickers-Maxim gun used by the original expeditionary force were not interchangeable with the pattern of Maxim now being supplied; and who was responsible for the refusal of the War Office last year to order guns the parts of which were not interchangeable with the old type of Maxim gun. Mr. Tennant replied "No offers of British or American machine guns have been refused by the War Office on account of non-interchangeability of parts, and I may add that no type of machine gun considered suitable for use in the field has been refused. The answer to the second part is in the affirmative; and the third part does not arise." Sir A. Markham: "Then why is it that guns are being ordered by the Ministry of Munitions which were refused by the War Office last year?" Mr. Tennant: "I do not believe that is so." Sir A. Markham: "I know that it is."

The London Times reads the British government a homily on the subject of its wastefulness. "Our enemies mock at our prodigality, and say we seem to think we can win the war merely by squandering money. Our frugal French allies are shocked at our wastefulness, and fear it may bring a bitter retribution before the war is over. Most Continental experts hold that, even allowing for our high rates of pay and pension, we ought to be able to do what we are doing on less than £3,000,000 a day, with a prospect of an early increase on that enormous outlay. In this, as in so many other matters, the War Office is a prominent culprit. It is spending money as though all the riches of the world were at its back, and the government exercise no effective supervision over its extravagance. While we blame the War Office, we must also recognize that the chief and ultimate cause of our national extravagance in war is the so-called voluntary system, for which the War Office has no direct responsibility. It is largely the voluntary system which compels us to pour out our silver bullets as though they were inexhaustible. It is almost useless for the government to appeal to the nation to be thrifty, while they themselves set such a thoroughly bad example."

According to the London correspondent of Telephony (Chicago), "recently, when Zeppelins bombarded the French capital, the bomb throwers were enabled to get over the city owing to the clever work of the German spies, who cut all telephone wires. When General Joffre heard that Count Zeppelin's aircraft had visited Paris it is said he was 'very angry.' He had made all arrangements for the Paris air patrol to cope successfully with any Zeppelins that might show up, with the aid of an elaborate system of telephoning. The night the Zeppelins arrived the members of the Paris air patrol were giving

a farewell dinner to comrades who were off for aerial duty in Turkey the next day. The Paris watchers strove desperately to get word to the banqueters by telephone, but the German wire cutters had done their work well."

Col. Paul Kerner, of Szegeder, is the only soldier in the Austro-Hungarian army who has fought Italy before. It was in the year 1866. Colonel Kerner took part in the battle of Custoza. He has two sons in the present war.

The Austrian Kaiser, asked to write a few sentences to be reproduced on postal cards for the benefit of the war invalids, wrote: "I confide in my people and in the justice of our cause." We would suggest that this be passed on to the German Kaiser, the Russian Czar, the King of England, the King of Belgium, the King of Italy and the President of the French Republic. All of them can be depended upon to add their signatures to express their approval of so worthy a sentiment.

The London National Guard thus describes the drill for getting men into lorries: "The tail-board is provided with openings for the feet, these openings being used as steps for mounting purposes. The tail-board being lowered to the ground, the men are moved down to within four paces or so of the tail-board in columns of fours, each containing five or six sections of fours, according to the capacity of the lorry. The transport officer gives the caution, 'Prepare to mount lorries,' and then the executive command, 'Pass arms.' At this command each of the two outer files of section of fours hands his rifle to his inner file and the section commander or N.C.O. gives the order, 'Section—advance,' or 'Quick march,' and that section of fours marches up to the tail-board. The two outer men without rifles mount first, and each of the two inner files then hands up the rifles to the men already up and in turn mounts the vehicle, the complete section of fours then proceeding to the other end of the lorry, each man resuming possession of his rifle. The same process is gone through with each section of fours, care being taken that one is properly mounted before the following section is moved up. When the lorry is full the section commander and the driver close up the tail-board, the former being responsible for it being safely bolted, afterward taking his seat beside the driver. In dismounting by reverse process the men are brought into column of fours without confusion."

#### SHERMAN'S MARCH THROUGH GEORGIA.

Onteora Park, Tannersville, N.J., July 22, 1915.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of July 3, lately come to hand, you charge me with "endeavoring to excuse the action of the Germans in Belgium by seeking to show that the same harsh methods were pursued by General Sherman in his famous march through Georgia," and with reflecting upon the conduct of my predecessors in the military service. What I sought to show was that Sherman's method of war was, in spirit and in action, contrary to the written law of war, or to the usages and customs of war generally recognized as legitimate in his time, and that while the Germans improved upon his methods by going from harshness to frightfulness, they did not make the difference between the two kinds of warfare so great that to compare Sherman's with that of the Germans was "to traduce the reputation of the American volunteer armies."

I should think, if you wanted to disprove the first proposition, you would cite authorities on so-called international law approving of the spoliation or harassment of a non-combatant population with the object of discouraging them from supporting war. You can find almost any theory on any point of so-called international law if you only look for it. So I should not be surprised if you would find some authorities—though I have never found any—who justify the mode of warfare in question. But please observe my words, "not generally recognized."

I do not say that Sherman's warfare was not legitimate. I say and sought to show that it was of a kind that was not generally recognized as legitimate. Methods of war which are calculated to shorten a war I regard as legitimate, whether they are "legal," or regular, or customary, or sanctioned by authorities on so-called international law or not.

You have no occasion that I can see to defend General Sherman or any other of my predecessors in the Service from me, for I have not reflected on any of them. I regard Sherman's warfare as reflecting, not on him, but on the professors and other expounders of so-called international law who undertake to restrict war to a contest between armed forces.

You say, "Major Bigelow holds General Sherman responsible, not only for what he did, but for what he said." General Sherman was always ready to be held responsible for what he said, but I have not held him responsible for anything. I have only judged his purposes and his actions, basing my judgment upon what he said and what he did. I cannot judge actions apart from purposes. You misrepresent me, inadvertently, I am sure, when you say that I hold General Sherman responsible for what Charles Francis Adams said. I expressed no approval of what General Adams said, and am far from agreeing with him in everything that he said.

You quote me on the subject of Sherman's not paying for the supplies taken from the people for the subsistence of his army and censure me for not quoting, "in justice to General Sherman," his own statement to the effect that he did not rob the non-combatants whom he removed from Atlanta and that he paid for the provisions which he issued to these particular people. As I had not charged General Sherman with robbery or with failing to pay for provisions issued to non-combatants, I cannot see how justice required me to furnish testimony to his innocence on either of these charges. Furthermore, if I were in search of such testimony, I should not go to General Sherman for it. If only for the looks of the thing, I should produce it from hostile or disinterested sources or not at all. This remark applies also to your quotation of Sherman's remarks on the behavior of his troops in Savannah.

You show that the enemy was responsible for Sherman's having to live off the country, which I had not questioned, but this fact does not account for his resorting to foraging, or forced contributions, instead of to paid contributions, for the collection of his supplies.

"There was at the worst," you say, "little wanton devastation by Sherman's Army in its march through Georgia." As I understand the word *wanton*, and as I read the records of the war, I consider that there was a good deal of wanton devastation. I regard this fact as established beyond reasonable doubt by Sherman's own testimony. That foraging loosens the bonds of discipline may be learned from any primer of the art of war. An army of 60,000 men cannot march across a hostile coun-

try subsisting by foraging and not pillage on a large scale. When such a force goes through an extensive region, sweeping it "like a swarm of locusts," it does more than a little wanton injury.

What you say about the people of the South as insurgents and not entitled to payment for supplies is interesting from a legal point of view, but has nothing to do with the paramount question of military expediency. There was nothing in the laws or Constitution of the United States that prevented Sherman from paying for his supplies. He chose not to pay for them because he wanted the people to feel the loss of them. He did this not in wantonness, but in an honest belief that it would prove effective political strategy. I believe that unbiased students of the great march will generally agree with me in considering that on this point Sherman erred. If we can imagine the same or a similar problem arising again, our commander, however he may copy Sherman in other respects, would ignore him as regards the subsistence of his army. He would pay for what he took from the country. To learn this lesson from General Sherman is not to reflect on him. To prevent or discourage our officers from profiting by the errors of those of a former generation, out of regard for their memory, would be a short-sighted subordination of the interests of the nation to the interests of our military men; a species of militarism which, it seems to me, ought particularly to be frowned upon at a time when a goodly body of our citizens are trying to commend the Army to the people as the champion of their national ideals, as the guardian of their liberties.

JOHN BIGELOW.

#### ARMY OFFICERS' RESIGNATIONS.

Gantt's Quarry, Ala., July 16, 1915.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

As an Army officer who resigned some time ago the writer was much interested in the editorial in your issue of July 3, 1915, on the subject of acceptance of Army officers' resignations. There is no doubt that the view you took in the editorial is the proper one.

The writer is convinced that considerable benefits would accrue to the country if more Army officers would resign. In fact, they should be encouraged to resign whenever a favorable opportunity offers. It makes no difference how competent any officer may have been, not one has been, or is, really necessary to the military service. The system that produced the best of them can produce others equally good. If the system is a good one, as judged by its results, it is highly desirable that these results should be disseminated among the people to a greater extent than they are at present.

The writer believes that a man who has been accustomed to the ideals that obtain in the Army has something of value to bring with him when he enters civil life. There is little doubt in the writer's mind that if these Army ideals could be a little more widely disseminated through the country it would be greatly for the benefit of all concerned. Certainly there are many of our citizens who acquire these ideals, or others fully equivalent to them, without the Army experience; but while there are many such men, they are still greatly in the minority. These ideals could readily be carried into commercial life without in the least interfering with efficiency or success. If Army officers resigned and went into commercial life in numbers sufficient to start such a leaven working the benefit to the country would far exceed the value of the services of these men in their purely military capacity.

In addition to the above, what you say about the desirability of getting the industries of the country organized and trained to produce munitions on a large scale, when needed, is unquestionably correct. If our ordnance officers, by resigning and going into civil life, can help to bring this about they are really rendering a greater service to the country than they were or are in their official positions.

There is another consideration of still greater importance. Anyone who considers the exhibition of resourcefulness presented by Germany at the present time cannot fail to conclude that in the future the nation which is to be successful in the event of war must be prepared to mobilize all of its resources—even those which have not ordinarily been considered of a military nature. Should such an emergency ever face this country, a large number of ex-Army officers, experienced in positions of responsibility in civil life, would be a most valuable connecting link between the military departments and the industrial world. The writer, having had the advantage of experience in both positions, is convinced that there is greater need for such connecting link than perhaps either the military departments or the commercial world at this time realizes.

JOHN STEPHEN SEWELL,  
late Major, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A.

#### FOR DEFENSE OF OUR COUNTRY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

No doubt many measures for defense will be brought before our next Congress; some good, perhaps, some bad, and others worthless. In view of our geographical position, freedom of the seas should be our policy. This should be expressed in decided and clear terms by Congress.

In our relations to this European war we would be in a better condition if we were actually engaged in it. Germany has a grievance against us like to that we had against England during our Civil War, only more so. Where nations are at war its conclusion generally settles all things. In the case of a grievance Germany would choose her own time and opportunity to collect her bill. We are treading on dangerous ground, but this does not seem to appeal to our Government at Washington.

In the organization of an army for defense we should endeavor to interfere as little as possible with the business interests while appealing to the patriotism of our people. A system that will grow with the years. Military schools in each state, connected with our common schools, on the merit system, the whole under a national organization. Our trade unions might be allowed to organize regiments under their trade emblems and strictly under military law. History speaks of them as first class fighting men. We are yet at least a democracy in theory, but the anarchist, the socialist and the monied aristocrat are growing in numbers. Their arms are the same. A safe and sound military system may do much to thwart them and save our country. God grant that we may see the right and follow it.

MARTIN BYRNE,  
formerly a major of Cavalry, Civil War.



Adjutant General J. C. R. Foster, of Florida, while realizing the necessity of Coast Artillery organizations in the National Guard of his state, finds it impossible to maintain them because citizens do not find it an attractive arm. His remarks given below on this matter in his official report will be found of interest. General Foster says, in part: "The fact that Florida has three fortified ports and the longest seacoast of any state in the Union makes it particularly appropriate that she should maintain a force of Coast Artillery troops. This matter has received careful consideration in the past, and effort has been made to form units of that character. Several Coast Artillery companies have, from time to time, been mustered into the state service. It has been found impossible to maintain them at proper standard, and in each case it has been necessary to disband them. The fact that this branch of the military service has not proved popular is attributable to several causes, which are plainly apparent and which have been referred to before in the reports of this department. In the first place, the annual field exercises of Coast Artillery organizations must be performed at the particular seacoast fortification to which each unit is assigned. Unfortunately the Florida forts are situated at remote and very inaccessible points. Some of them are on sand bars and with nothing in the immediate vicinity to attract the men or afford them any form of entertainment when not actually on duty. In most cases the Artillery companies have been recruited in nearby cities, so that the annual visit to these forts did not even promise novelty, and a week or ten days of continuous drill under adverse climatic conditions was not a very enticing proposition. In comparison with these conditions those in the Infantry arm of the Service are assured an annual trip to the state mobilization camp; a long and interesting journey and a program of exercises and ceremonies which afford variety and entertainment. For these and other reasons which might be cited it has not been found practicable to maintain Coast Artillery organizations in this state. There is very little doubt that in event of war Coast Artillery companies could quickly be formed in the vicinity of the Florida forts. Companies composed of men with military experience and who would be desirous of rendering military service, but who, because of business or family reasons, would be unwilling to volunteer for service in the mobile forces and be taken away from home."

To show that not all ministers of the Gospel are like that "patriot" preacher of Boston, who has been using his church to get signatures of youths to his anti-enlistment pledge, a Vancouver Barracks reader of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL sends us a photograph of a military float designed by the Rev. H. E. Sawyer, of the First Christian Church of Vancouver, for competition in the Fourth of July military and civic parade in that city. This float not only received the commendation of the officers and enlisted men as it emerged from the reservation to take its place in the line of the parade, but also carried off a substantial first prize offered by the parade committee. This ministerially conceived float represented Uncle Sam surrounded by the munitions of war and paying respectful attention to a beautiful angel attended by a band of cherubs and reading from the Bible. The very striking picture was appropriately entitled: "Messengers to Humanity." The stack of arms and the mortars were obtained for the float from Vancouver Barracks. Dr. Sawyer believes and preaches from the pulpit that the United States should be prepared; that every young man should receive military training, and that the Republic should be at peace with all the world, but not at any price. Another very beautiful and significantly patriotic display was at the recent reunion parade of the Confederate Veterans at Richmond. In the line of the marching host was the Baby Battalion of Richmond Light Infantry Blues, which is composed of boys ranging in age from three and a half years to twelve and fourteen. These youngsters were uniformed similarly to the senior blues and wore silver-rimmed helmets with white paper plumes and carried wooden muskets. The "Little Boy Blues," as the battalion is lovingly known, was organized in April to take part in a bazaar, and was drilled and disciplined by men and officers of the senior battalion.

Burton Wilbur Wilson, an attorney of Mexico City, who has recently been conferring with the State Department officials, is unstinted in his praise of the manner in which the Army handled the situation at Vera Cruz. He relates a conversation with a Mexican who had been spending some time in Vera Cruz, but came up to Mexico City on business. The Mexican was highly pleased with the methods of the United States Army, but he asked Mr. Wilson why the U.S. Government sent nothing but officers to Vera Cruz. He could not imagine that the quiet and dignified privates of the U.S. Army were not all commissioned officers. "The Regular Army established itself in the esteem of the Mexican people," said Mr. Wilson, "by the way that they restored order and cleaned up the city of Vera Cruz. The business men and the people generally were simply delighted by the treatment they received from the Army. A Mexican lady told me that the flies disappeared from Vera Cruz with the appearance of the American Army and followed them into the city when they left it. This is the graphic way which she and many of the Mexican people had of describing the sanitary methods and the regulations that the Army put into effect. Before the Army went to Vera Cruz it was one of the most unhealthy cities in Mexico, but it did not take long to make Vera Cruz a health resort as compared with cities more favorably located. The policing and the general government of the city by the Army was a revelation to Mexico, and it is just what the entire country needs to make the people contented. What the masses in Mexico want is peace and an honest government, and if what happened in Vera Cruz during the occupation by United States forces could be extended throughout the country the people of Mexico would be contented."

The executive secretary of the National Security League is Mr. Henry L. West, formerly District Commissioner of the District of Columbia. He reports that the league has nearly doubled its membership within a very short time and now has more than ten thousand names on its rolls. Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Cleveland, Chattanooga, Buffalo, Worcester, Mass., and about a thousand smaller cities throughout the country now have branches. "A national council of the league

is in process of formation," Mr. West said, "and already we have acceptances of membership from these seventeen Governors: John B. Kendrick, Wyoming; James E. Ferguson, Texas; L. E. Hanna, North Dakota; Frank B. Willis, Ohio; William C. McDonald, New Mexico; Samuel V. Stewart, Montana; Luther E. Hall, Louisiana; James R. McCreery, Kentucky; George W. Clarke, Iowa; Marcus H. Holcomb, Connecticut; Charles R. Miller, Delaware; Phillip B. Goldsborough, Maryland; E. L. Phillip, Wisconsin; R. Livingston Beekman, Rhode Island; James Withycombe, Oregon; George W. P. Hunt, Arizona, and Edmund D. Boyle, Nevada. Others, men of prominence, are giving the league warm support." John Wanamaker has resigned as honorary chairman of the Philadelphia branch of the league because of the chill reception given to his views on the subject of our giving security to the amount of a hundred billion of dollars to purchase Belgium.

Realizing the vital importance of an adequate system of national defense, more than 200 representative men of the city of Baltimore met and after a series of inspiring addresses signed as members of the Maryland League for National Defense, pledging themselves to do all in their power to induce Congress at its approaching session to make proper provision for resisting aggression on the part of any foreign Power. Judge Henry Stockbridge, of the Court of Appeals, in a brief statement calling attention to the urgent need of active work at this time in the interest of the national defense, said that it was known that aggressive organizations were being formed in various parts of the country with the avowed purpose of sending a formidable lobby to Washington next winter to prevent, if possible, any large appropriation for the strengthening of the Army and Navy. The Judge cited the recent big "peace" meeting held at Madison Square Garden, in New York, at which William J. Bryan made the principal address, and other similar meetings, held in various parts of the country, as indications of the seriousness of the situation, and said the character of the resolutions adopted at those meetings was significant. The league has issued an address "to the people of Maryland," which concludes as follows: "By reason of the strategic importance of the Chesapeake Bay, as well as because of our proximity to the National Capital, Maryland is peculiarly exposed to attack in case of a foreign war. It is only natural, therefore, that the people of this state should take the lead in a movement like this, the object of which is to arouse our country to an appreciation of the realities and needs of the situation."

Denunciation of the men behind the so-called Collegiate Anti-Militaristic League was the feature of an address delivered July 24 by Col. Theodore Roosevelt at the Presidio of San Francisco to the men attending the War Department student instruction camp and soldiers and officers stationed at the post. "I find on this letter," said Colonel Roosevelt, waving the league's protest against student camps, "the signatures of eight men, presumably Americans, and one Chinaman, and this is right and proper, for it is an appropriate thing for the eight who are trying to Chinify the United States to associate themselves with a Chinaman in this effort. It is merely another of these peace at any price efforts—efforts that prove that if the pacifists are not all poltroons they teach 'poltroonism,' and if they had their own way would breed a nation of poltroons. The motto of this Collegiate League is, 'Above all nations is humanity.' These eight Americans who ought to be Chinamen do not take into consideration the fact that an anti-military nation that is powerless to help itself is powerless to further the cause of humanity. This letter that I hold lays so very much stress upon the power of treaties to prevent wars, and is a weakening and insinuating attempt to belittle a man's policy of government without resorting to open argument."

An unusual case of "sentencing" an offender against the civil law to military service is reported in the Seattle Post-Intelligencer of July 20. The culprit was John W. West, a former sergeant in the Army, who had been found guilty of extortion. The P.-I. report of the action in the court stated that "Judge French said he would ask for the prisoner's pardon if the latter would re-enlist in the Army." West on his release from the Army enticed the proprietor of a Japanese hotel into a room, and, representing himself as an officer, demanded \$10 for his silence on an allegation that the Japanese was selling liquor without a license. If the judge is correctly quoted one cannot but comment on the strange state of mind that considers a man who is unfit to go about in the civil community as fit to be one of the men who wear the uniform of the Republic and to whom in time of danger the nation would look for its defense. Perhaps when judges in our courts come to appreciate the great responsibility devolving upon men of the Army, even down to the lowest man in the ranks, in time of war, they will understand why of late years certificates as to character are required by the recruiting officers before they take men into the Service. If the recruiting officer should ask Judge French to give a certificate to West, would the judge give it?

An inquiry instituted by the War Department shows that the amount of munitions of war thus far furnished from this country forms a wholly insignificant factor in the vast total used abroad. More has been accomplished in the way of supplying boots and shoes, wearing apparel and the like, but so far as lethal instruments are concerned the investigation proved the utter falsity of statements that a year's manufacturing activity has shown the capacity to serve the country when the time came. General Wood, who has conducted the investigation, reports that the investigation disclosed certain hopeful conditions, however. Foremost is the fact that many old manufacturing plants long devoted to peaceful manufacture have been reconstructed to turn out war material; that new plants are being built, and that others will be built.

The American steamship Leelanaw was torpedoed July 25 by a submarine off the northwest coast of Scotland. The men of the crew were all saved. In their own boats they were brought into Kirkwall. The Leelanaw was bound from Archangel, July 8, for Belfast, with a cargo of flax. She was of 1,377 tons, originally was the British

steamship Earnwell, and was built in England in 1886. She was stranded on the Pacific coast, was floated and obtained American registry. The stand to be taken by the U.S. Government in the case of the sinking of the American freight steamer Leelanaw will be the same as its attitude in the Frye case, it was learned from the State Department. In both cases the Administration assumes that the treaty of 1828 between Prussia and the United States has been violated. In regard to cases of neutral vessels carrying contraband cargoes the treaty definitely provides that the belligerent vessel halting the neutral one shall, on finding a contraband cargo, "deliver it out." This the State Department interprets as meaning that the cargo shall be thrown overboard and the vessel released.

In the opinion of the Judge Advocate General, Capt. H. C. Whitehead, 12th Cav., has obligated himself to the German government in regard to his two horses, which were admitted without duty to Germany in 1912, when he was on special service there, with the understanding that they were for temporary use. Captain Whitehead promised to export the horses in two years or pay the customs duty on them. After leaving Germany he transferred one of the horses to the then military attaché, but this does not relieve him from paying the duty, in the opinion of the Judge Advocate General, who recommends that Captain Whitehead pay the duty in question.

Three officers of the Ordnance Department of the Army have asked to be relieved of their present duties to take employment with private ordnance concerns. It is stated that Lieut. Col. Tracey C. Dickson asks for retirement under the Panama Canal service law as colonel, while Major W. J. Hawkins and Capt. Walter M. Wilhelm have tendered their resignations. According to recent ruling of the Attorney General, Dickson's application must be approved, and it is understood that the others will be. With these changes there will be five vacancies in the Ordnance Department, and the Chief of Ordnance without further examinations, it is understood, will fill them.

After sending an answer on July 26 to the American note of March 30 relative to the British Order in Council aiming to cut off overseas trade with Germany, the British government on July 27 informed the United States that it would send a supplementary note, and requested that the publication of the former be withheld until the supplementary communication is received. A synopsis of the former note had appeared in the American newspapers. This new note is expected to delay still further the second protest of the United States. It had been the intention of the State Department to publish the full text of the British reply on July 28.

The 27th Infantry will go to the Philippines directly from Galveston, through the Panama Canal, in the transport Buford, which is expected to sail Aug. 26. It will probably not stop at San Francisco, but go direct to Honolulu, and on its return trip will bring back the Service passengers for which there is no room in the regular transport, estimated at 400 in number. By sending the 27th Regiment on the transport it is estimated that a saving of \$20,000 will be made in transportation. This deprives the 27th Regiment of an opportunity to visit the San Francisco fair.

Major General Funston, U.S.A., reported July 26 that, despite warnings to General Carranza and his assurances that there would be no fighting in border towns endangering Americans, General Calles was stationed with 2,000 Carranza troops at Santa Barbara, twenty miles from Nogales, and apparently was preparing to attack the border town. General Funston has orders to repel with force any firing into American territory without waiting to refer the question to Washington.

Federal officers say that probably 2,000 men have been enlisted on the American side of the border to fight for Carranza and Villa. Eleven Mexicans have been arrested at Laredo, Eagle Pass and Del Rio, Texas, charged with enlisting men for service in Mexico, and fifteen others have been taken into custody charged with having enlisted.

In the case of Capt. James P. Harbeson, U.S.A., who asks for a refund of \$186.11, checked against his pay account, the Comptroller decides that a captain in the Regular Army who is given a selection and detail, under the Act of Feb. 2, 1901, as major in the Philippine Scouts, is not entitled to additional pay of major while he is performing duty in no manner connected with the Philippine Scouts.

Germans in Chile, according to advices received at Berlin, have decided to build a German hospital at Valparaiso in honor of the German sailors who were killed in the naval battle between German and British squadrons off the Falkland Islands, when the German cruisers Scharnhorst, Gneisenau, Nürnberg and Leipzig, commanded by Admiral von Spee, were sunk.

Dr. John Grier Hibben, president of Princeton, arrived on July 26 at the Army camp of instruction in Plattsburg, N.Y., to spend three days with the Princeton students there. Dr. Schurmann, of Cornell, also visited the Cornell undergraduates in camp. Henry Sturgis Drinker, president of Lehigh University, spent the night of July 23 with the young soldiers.

After a stirring appeal by Senator Timothy Burke for better national defense, the state of Wisconsin Senate on July 28 passed a bill increasing the annual appropriation for the Wisconsin National Guard from \$158,000 to \$200,000.

Governor R. L. Beekman reviewed the Coast Artillery troops of Fort Adams July 29 as a farewell to the commandant of Narragansett Defense District, Col. George F. Landers, who goes to the Army War College next week.



## ARMY ITEMS.

The resignation of 2d Lieut. Robert W. Wilson, 2d Field Art., has been accepted by the President, to take effect Aug. 13, 1915. Lieutenant Wilson was graduated from the Shattuck School in 1909, and entered the Service as a private May 11, 1910. He was commissioned a second lieutenant of Field Artillery Oct. 6, 1911.

The 1st Aero Squadron arrived at Fort Sill, Okla., July 29, 1915.

Col. E. A. Root, commanding the 30th U.S. Inf., under date of Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., July 8, 1915, issues S.O. 82, in which are given the names of the enlisted men of the regiment who qualified in small-arms practice for 1915 and are entitled to extra compensation. There are 555 names.

At full dress parade at Fort Terry, N.Y., on July 26, a pretty ceremony was the presentation by the commanding officer of certificates of eligibility for Volunteer commissions to seven non-commissioned officers of the command who had passed successful examinations. These certificates were issued by the War Department to 1st Sergt. Edward Maher, 125th Co., as lieutenant colonel of Infantry; 1st Class Sergt. H. C. Burkhard, as major of Infantry; Sergt. James E. Lealie, 125th Co., as captain of Infantry; Sergt. Peter Sorensen, 125th Co., as captain of Infantry; Sergt. Jesse Prime, 88th Co., as captain of Infantry; Corpl. William E. Hause, 88th Co., as second lieutenant of Infantry; Corpl. William J. Shearer, 43d Co., as second lieutenant of Infantry. Similar certificates have also been issued to 1st Sergeant Herron, 2d Co., and 1st Sergeant Odom, 131st Co., at Fort H. G. Wright, as captains of Infantry.

Bulletin 4, Southern Department, published under our Army head, gives an interesting opinion of the Judge Advocate General on the action of the court in the case of Capt. William L. Luhn, 10th Cav., who was recently found guilty of conduct to prejudice of good order and military discipline in signing the name of 2d Lieut. Ray W. Barker, 10th Cav., to an invoice covering thirteen crates of his personal property without the authority of Lieutenant Barker and for the purpose of securing the shipment of the property at government expense, and was sentenced to be reprimanded, as heretofore noted in these columns.

Lieut. John R. Emory, jr., 29th Inf., now on duty in the Canal Zone, who was tried by G.C.M. at Fort Niagara on the charge that he obtained money on a check when he knew that he did not have at the time sufficient funds on deposit, was found guilty and sentenced to a loss of fifty files in lineal rank and to be confined to the limits of his post for six months. The confinement to the post was remitted by Major Gen. Leonard Wood.

Lieut. Leon R. Partridge, 3d Cav., who was recently tried at Fort Sam Houston on charges of failure to pay debts, failing to render reports and absence without leave, has been reduced five files in grade. Last fall he was court-martialed for financial irregularities and was reduced twenty-five files in grade.

In the court-martial of a sergeant of Coast Artillery, charged with "conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline" and with "violation of the 60th Article of War" in unlawfully possessing himself of certain articles of United States uniform, by purchase from another enlisted man of articles issued to the latter for his own use in the military service, the court found the sergeant guilty and sentenced him "to be reprimanded by the reviewing authority." In an order issued by command of Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., Col. E. F. Glenn, G.S., C. of S., says: "The court erroneously permitted the introduction in evidence of a considerable amount of hearsay and irrelevant testimony. The gross inadequacy of the sentence imposed by the court, considered in connection with the evidence of record, leads the reviewing authority to believe that the court deemed the offenses of the accused substantially justified by an illegal practice; i.e., the selling by soldiers of their clothing to other soldiers, at the time of and prior to the commission of these offenses by the accused, apparently more or less common in the organization of which he is a member, but now seemingly terminated. The inadequacy of an illegal military practice as a defense is too well known to the Service to require extended consideration. The sentence is disapproved."

Frederick Palmer, writing to the New York Sun of the prowess of the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry in Flanders, says: "Armitage, who was a graduate of West Point, was hit in the head. For of course there was a West Pointer in the Princess Pats. There is bound to be one in any legion of this kind." There has been no Armitage a graduate of the Military Academy.

## PLATTSBURG AND ETHAN ALLEN CAMPS.

Field operations at the students' camp at Plattsburg, N.Y., started on Thursday, when the student regiment, accompanied by a detachment of the 30th U.S. Infantry and the 2d U.S. Cavalry, broke camp to start on their seventy-five mile march. This test, which will last nine days, is in the form of an examination, and the college students who have been taking the course of instruction in military preparedness will have to apply the knowledge gained in camp to actual field duty under war conditions.

In maneuvers on Wednesday information was received by the Blue commander in Plattsburg that a Red force had crossed the border at Rouse's Point early in the day. The commander of the Blue forces was ordered to avoid an engagement at Plattsburg and withdraw his command to the west. Reinforcements were to be sent him by way of Standish, when the student regiment evacuated the camp of instruction next morning. The Red force crossed the border at Rouse's Point to enter Plattsburg Thursday morning without encountering resistance. The Red Cavalry was ordered to maintain contact with the enemy, ascertaining his strength, location and movements, reconnoitering the section between the Saranac and Ausable Rivers. Thereupon the 2d U.S. Cavalry, with the Red army, was to start two and one-half hours after the Blues left camp in pursuit of the enemy. The Red Infantry remained in Plattsburg garrisoning the city, to join in the war game later.

Capt. R. O. Van Horn, 30th U.S. Inf., the camp commander, was in command of the Blue, or student, army; Capt. J. A. Baer, 2d U.S. Cav., in command of the Red, or invading army, and Capt. E. T. Collins, 10th U.S. Inf., acted as the hypothetical major general of both armies and as referee of the field operations.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., will inspect the regiments in the field during the operations. It is ex-

pected that the commander of the Department of the East will arrive Monday next while the collegian soldiers are encamped at Silver Lake, and remain with them several days. When the students leave camp they will go to Peru, and the seventy-five mile march will take them through Clintonville, Black Brook, Silver Lake, Clayburg, Picket Corners and Morrisonville.

Monday was a busy day at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., says a press despatch, at the instruction camp for the men of the machine-gun companies of Organized Militia who are taking advantage of the school of instruction that is being conducted by Capt. William R. Smedberg, 2d Cav., on the reservation near the machine-gun quarters. The morning was taken up by the men of those companies which had arrived in setting up their tents and organizing camp. In the afternoon Captain Smedberg gave a lecture and demonstration on the nomenclature of the automatic machine rifle. There are in the camp of instruction the machine-gun troop of the 2d U.S. Cavalry, the machine-gun company of the 30th U.S. Infantry from Plattsburg, under the command of Capt. W. A. Carleton, five machine-gun companies of the Organized Militia of Massachusetts, one company of the New Hampshire Militia and one troop of the New York Militia. In all there are about 250 men. The first of the companies arrived at the post Sunday night and the other companies came Monday. The camp is to be broken on Aug. 7. The work while the men are in camp has to do with the scientific understanding of the machine guns, the principles of sighting, the packing of the machines and the management of pack animals, deflection and elevation of drills, range practice, estimation of distances, use of the range finding instruments, communication methods, reconnaissance of a route and a position, etc. "The instruction camp," adds a correspondent of the New York Tribune, "is in command of the ablest man in the use of the guns in the U.S. Army, Captain Smedberg, who wrote the book of rules and regulations which is used by the Army."

## U.S. MILITARY ACADEMY APPOINTMENTS.

Vacancies at the Military Academy are noted on page 1517.

The following candidates for admission to the U.S. Military Academy in 1916 have been appointed during the past week:

Delaware—Thomas W. Eaton, Edgemoor; Harvey S. Hoffecker, alternate, Newark; William F. Brotton, alternate, Wilmington.

Georgia—Malcolm McG. Maner, Warrenton; Thomas M. Brinkley, alternate, Warrenton.

Louisiana—Everett F. Collins, alternate, Ida; George M. Reeves, Bastrop; Le Roy B. Fisher, alternate, Monroe; Kieker Thompson, alternate, Marion.

Michigan—Chester Pearce, Marquette; Frederic Townsend, alternate, Negaunee.

New York—Albert B. Kurtz, 25 East 109th street, New York city; Peter J. Hogan, alternate, 210 East 101st street, New York city; Lawrence Levy, alternate, 104 East 116th street, New York city; Theodore L. Whittlesey, Buffalo; Richard T. Rick, alternate, Buffalo; George Shearer, alternate, Buffalo.

Ohio—Frank E. Husten, Paulding; Renselear R. Hall, alternate, East Cleveland; Frank B. Krause, jr., alternate, Lakewood.

Tennessee—James A. Marshall, Sevierville.

Texas—Clarence A. Rosendahl, Cleburne.

Washington—Arthur D. Challacombe, Everett; Edward A. Dolph, alternate, Everett; William R. Carroll, alternate, Bellingham.

## THE ARMY AND NAVY CLUB, MANILA.

Manila, P.I., June 21, 1915.

At the annual meeting of the corporation of the Army and Navy Club, Manila, on Jan. 19, 1915, the by-laws were amended, increasing the local dues and requiring dues from members absent from the Philippine Islands. Some of our members in the United States are under the impression that this action was taken only by the board of directors, but such is not the case. Furthermore, a few of the members, not having copy of the by-laws, infer that it was improper to amend the by-laws without giving absent members a chance to vote. The by-laws provide that only resident, suburban and insular members, if present in Manila, have the privilege of voting. The failure of the by-laws to allow absent members the privilege of voting at corporation meetings was no doubt because they paid no dues, but now, in view of the establishment of absent dues, there is a feeling among the resident members that the by-laws should be changed in this respect, at least permitting the absent members to vote by proxy upon all important questions which affect the amount of dues or classification of members. It is very probable that such an amendment to the by-laws will be proposed at the next annual meeting of the corporation.

A Year Book for 1915 was not issued last January on account of the great changes in classification of members involved in the new amendments to the by-laws. The revision of membership should be completed in time to issue a Year Book in January, 1916, after the annual meeting of the corporation.

The Army and Navy Club of Manila is on a paying basis and made a profit of 12,404.14 pesos during the year 1914, but all the profit has been needed in recent years for paying the notes at eight per cent. interest and annual payments to the city of Manila for club site, and it has not been possible heretofore to start a sinking fund for the payment of the 120,000 pesos club building bonds due in 1924.

The number of officers of the Army and Navy and Marine Corps on duty in Manila and vicinity has been reduced during the past two years, due to removal of marine brigade headquarters, detached service legislation, etc., which correspondingly reduced the amount of business done. Therefore it became necessary to call upon our members of the military and naval service in the United States to assist in paying for this large and comfortable Service home in the Orient. While asking our absent members to contribute four pesos per year for this purpose, the dues of the members in the Philippine Islands were increased six pesos per year, and the by-laws contain a proviso that all revenues from these sources may be used only for the liquidation of the building indebtedness.

The response from absent members has been very gratifying, and in the few months since the notices were sent out to date the sinking fund has received 3,580 pesos. There still remains to be paid 7,200 pesos for eight per cent. notes, 14,824.83 pesos due the city of

Manila for club site, and 120,000 pesos bonds. In addition to the principal, the club pays about 9,000 pesos per year interest on bonds and notes. The valuation of the club building, fixtures and site on June 1, 1915, is 357,987 pesos.

Heretofore the by-laws of this club made no provision for dropping members other than for resignation, death, indebtedness or misconduct; therefore all of the Volunteer officers who became members in the early days and returned to the United States and others to the number of nearly 4,000 have remained on the books. In many cases the addresses are not known, and possibly some are not now living. Under these conditions this large number on the absent list could not be considered an asset of the club. The recent provision for absent dues will clear up this uncertainty concerning former members. As expected, a considerable number of resignations have been received, but practically all of these have been retired officers. Most of the resignations from officers on the active list are those approaching retirement or who have little prospect of serving again in the Philippines.

The amendment to by-laws establishing absent dues included a proviso by which a member, upon payment of twenty pesos at any time, is released for all time from the four pesos per year absent dues. This proviso has appealed to a large proportion of those who wish to retain their absent membership. The by-laws further provide that failure to pay absent dues for two years causes the membership to lapse, and afterward reinstatement to membership requires an additional payment of twenty-five pesos.

The Collector of Internal Revenue for the Philippine Islands recently decided that this corporation, not being organized for profit, is not subject to the income tax, and is also relieved from the obligation of withholding agent in paying interest on the club bonds.

C. DE F. CHANDLER, Capt., Signal Corps,  
Secretary.

## PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

The retirement for age of Rear Admiral Charles Brainard Taylor Moore, U.S.N., whose record was noted in our issue of July 10, took place on July 29. Capt. Augustus F. Fetchteler, who on attaining his new rank takes command of the Second Division of the Atlantic Fleet; Capt. Albert Gleaves, relieved of the command of the battleship Utah last week; Comdr. Nathan C. Twining, commanding the Kentucky; Lieut. Comdr. Albert W. Marshall, commanding the Machias, and Lieut. Frank C. Martin, on duty in the Bureau of Ordnance, are advanced in rank by Rear Admiral Moore's retirement. Rear Admiral Fetchteler, whose record was noted in our issue of July 19, succeeds Rear Admiral Clifford J. Boush, who takes the place in the Hawaiian station of Rear Admiral Moore.

The retirement for age of Pay Dir. John N. Speel, U.S.N., which as noted last week took effect July 30, promotes Pay Insp. Zeba W. Reynolds and Paymr. David Potter, U.S.N. The former was appointed a midshipman at the Naval Academy in 1886, but only was at Annapolis for nine months, when he resigned. He was appointed an assistant paymaster in 1892, and became a pay director in 1905.

## SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Capt. and Mrs. Henry Pratt Perrine, U.S.A., of Trenton, N.J., announced on July 24 at their summer home at Oak Bluffs, Martha's Vineyard, Mass., the engagement of their elder daughter, Miss Ida Quinby Perrine, to Lieut. Charles Wolcott Ryder, U.S.A., a graduate of the U.S. Military Academy, Class of 1915. Miss Perrine, a debutante of three years ago, is very well known socially in Trenton and has been the recipient of much attention since her presentation to society. She is a granddaughter of the late Major Gen. Lewis Perrine, for thirty-five years and until his death, Quartermaster General of New Jersey, and of the late Hon. Edward W. Scudder, for thirty years justice of the Supreme Court of the state of New Jersey, both men of prominence and distinction in state affairs. Her father, Captain Perrine, is a graduate of the U.S. Military Academy, Class of 1869, and was until his retirement, some years ago, an officer of the 6th U.S. Cavalry, the well known "Fighting Sixth." Lieutenant Ryder is a son of Dr. and Mrs. L. A. Ryder, of Topeka, Kas. Dr. Ryder is president of the Kansas State Board of Medical Registration and Examination and an eminent member of the medical profession.

A Los Angeles, Cal., despatch of July 24 to the Washington Star says: "Mr. and Mrs. Edward S. Mumford, of Washington and Los Angeles, announced the engagement of their daughter, Elizabeth, to Lieut. A. Toutant Beauregard, U.S.A., of San Antonio, Texas, grand-nephew of Gen. Pierre Gustave Toutant Beauregard, Confederate general. Miss Mumford is the granddaughter of M. H. Clark, of Virginia, who was acting treasurer in the Confederate Cabinet." There is no Lieutenant Beauregard in the Army. Lieut. Augustin Toutant Beauregard, U.S.N., is aid on the staff of the commander of the Fourth Division, Atlantic Fleet, on the U.S.S. Louisiana.

The wedding of Miss Henrietta Fitch, of Washington, D.C., and Lieut. Stephen C. Rowan, U.S.N., will take place on Sept. 11, says the Washington Star, at Bay Head, N.J., where Mrs. Henry W. Fitch, mother of the bride-elect, and her daughter are spending the summer. The announcement of the engagement was made some time ago. Miss Carolyn Nash and the bride's sister, Miss Alexandrine Fitch, will be among the bride's attendants. Mr. and Mrs. Albert Pepper Gerhard, of Overbrook, Pa., her son-in-law and daughter, are at Bay Head for the summer. They will entertain half of the bridal party during the wedding week, and Mrs. Fitch will also have a large house party at that time. Another September wedding will be that of Miss Dorothy Rich, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Rich, of New York, and Capt. Stuart C. Godfrey, C.E., U.S.A., who is at present instructor of mathematics at the Military Academy.

A very pretty wedding took place Wednesday evening, July 21, at Fort Robinson, Neb., at the quarters of Capt. and Mrs. J. B. Huggins, when Miss Alice Coladay, daughter of Mrs. Huggins, and Lieut. Harvey Steele Burwell, 12th Cav., were married by Rev. W. S. Banks, of the Episcopal Church. The bride, a tall handsome blonde, entered the drawing room on the arm of her stepfather, Captain Huggins, as the 12th Cavalry band played the bridal chorus from "Lohengrin." There were no attendants. Captain Huggins gave the bride away and acted as best man for the groom. The bride was gown in ivory satin with court train. The waist of



rose point lace, with long tulle sleeves. The skirt had a draped tunic of rose point lace over satin. The tulle veil, which enveloped the bride was held by a wreath of orange blossom buds. The groom and all officers present wore military full dress. The ceremony took place at the bow window of the drawing room under the regimental colors and crossed sabers. Huge vases of Killarney roses formed a path from the door. All electric lights and candles were shaded with pink. The reception hall and balustrade were artistically decorated with ropes of smilax and clusters of white carnations and bows of white tulle. The dining room was in yellow, with ferns and shasta daisies. The wedding cake, a heart shape, was elaborately decorated with initials of bride and groom, crossed sabers, etc., and was cut in half by the bride with the groom's saber. Punch was served on the veranda where all present drank to the health and happiness of the bride and groom. Col. H. G. Sickel made a delightful little speech welcoming the bride to the regiment. Salad and ices were served on the lawn which was decorated with ropes of red, white and blue electric lights, while the 12th Cavalry band rendered delightful music. The wedding gifts were numerous and elegant. The officers of the regiment gave a handsome silver service complete. The members of Troop B, about sixty-five men, gave four exquisite Oriental rugs. The groom's parents a complete chest of table silver. The bride's parents a set of silver baskets for fruit, flowers and cake. The happy couple left on the ten o'clock train for Denver and Colorado Springs. They will return to Fort Robinson for a short visit before leaving for Texas.

The marriage of Miss Beatrice Tasker, of Manchester, N.H., to Lieut. Frederick S. Hatch, U.S.N., took place June 30 at the home of the bride. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. Thomas Chalmers, D.D., and was witnessed only by relatives and a very few intimate friends. After their honeymoon Lieut. and Mrs. Hatch will go to New York, where Lieutenant Hatch is attached to the U.S.S. K-2.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Winslow, of Boston, Mass., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Charlotte Winslow, to Lieut. Robert T. S. Lowell, U.S.N. Miss Winslow is a granddaughter of the late Comdr. Francis Winslow, U.S.N., and a niece of Rear Admiral Cameron McRae Winslow, U.S.N., and of the late Lieut. Francis Winslow, U.S.N. Lieutenant Lowell is the son of the late Robert T. S. Lowell, a nephew of the late Charles Lowell, and a grandnephew of James Russell Lowell. He was graduated from the Naval Academy at Annapolis in 1907, and is now attached to the battleship New York.

#### RECENT DEATHS.

Lieut. Col. Edward G. Mathey, U.S.A., retired, died at Mercy Hospital, Denver, Colo., on July 17, in his seventy-eighth year. "In the death of Colonel Mathey, formerly of the 7th Cavalry," writes a correspondent, "the Service loses one of her fine soldiers, a man greatly beloved by the old Army who knew him best. None of the gallant 7th were with him at the end, but when they hear of Mathey's death, even those who never knew him personally will feel his loss and see in his going the fast thinning ranks of the old 7th, the followers of Custer! Not many of that noble band are left; most of those troopers have reported to the Great Commandant. Colonel Mathey fought through the Civil War and entered the Regulars immediately after its close, serving many years on the frontier. He and General Custer were particularly close friends. Colonel Mathey had charge of the pack train during the Custer massacre, a duty bitterly trying to a fighting man, but how arduous and important only a soldier knows! He knew that Custer was engaged in a stiff fight that day, but could not leave his trying position to go to him, and to the day of his death he grieved over it! He was ordered to keep the train at safe distance and do it he must. And so through life he stood at his post. The Loyal Legion of Colorado, including Gens. G. M. Randall, F. D. Baldwin, Col. L. E. Campbell and Major C. B. Hardin, U.S.A., retired, had charge of the funeral and the Rev. Father Malone officiated, referring most eloquently to the life of the deceased. Eight non-commissioned officers from Fort Logan were the active pallbearers. The body was sent to the National Cemetery at Arlington. In sorrow his friends and comrades bid him farewell! Colonel Mathey leaves an invalid wife and a daughter, Miss Julia J. Mathey."

Pay Dir. Theodore Strong Thompson, U.S.N., retired, died at the Champlain Valley Hospital, Plattsburg, N.Y., July 27. Pay Director Thompson was a son of the late Rev. Dr. A. C. Thompson, of Roxbury, Mass., and grandson of Caleb Strong, first Senator from Massachusetts and later Governor of that state. Graduating at Williams College in the class of 1862, he enlisted at once in the 45th Massachusetts Regiment of Volunteers, and served until 1863. He entered the Navy Oct. 9, 1863, as acting assistant paymaster, doing duty in all the blockading squadrons; commissioned assistant paymaster July 23, 1866; promoted passed assistant paymaster Feb. 1, 1868; served on Narragansett in West Indies, 1869; charge of stores, Key West, 1870-71; coast survey steamer Bibb, 1872; served on Juniata, of Polar search expedition, 1873; in 1874 joined European Station; special duty at Baltimore, 1876; on Monongahela and detached after nearly four years' sea service Dec. 28, 1877. Subsequently served on various vessels. Promoted paymaster 1878, pay inspector 1898, pay director 1901, and retired Dec. 26, 1903. He was on the Polar search expedition to the Arctic, brought survivors of the Virginus massacre from Santiago de Cuba to New York, and served on the battleship Massachusetts to the end of the Spanish War. He was a comrade of the G.A.R., a companion of the M.O.L.L.U.S., companion and post commander, Naval Order of the U.S., a member of the Union Club of Boston and of the University Club of New York.

Mrs. Eulalie Bowman Rollins, widow of Capt. James H. Rollins, U.S.A., died at San Diego, Cal., July 22, at the home of her daughter, 3520 Third street. Mrs. Rollins was the mother of Mrs. John Leicester Sehon; Miss Eulalie B. Robbins and Hamilton B. Rollins, and grandmother of Mrs. Walter Richard Taliaferro, Mrs. Louis Tolhurst, James H., Rosemary, Lind Carson and Hamilton B. Rollins, jr.

Mrs. Margaret J. Doyle, wife of Mr. John M. Doyle, of Philadelphia, who died at Asbury Park, N.J., July 20, was the mother of Mrs. Leasure, wife of Lieut. S. C. Leasure, 7th Inf.

Mr. John Erwin, who died at Chapman, Kas., July 15, was the father of Lieut. W. W. Erwin, 9th Cav., and of Lieut. Vincent P. Erwin, 6th Field Art.

Susan A. DeLancey, wife of W. P. DeLancey, and mother of Lieut. J. B. DeLancey, 17th Inf., died very suddenly at Newport, Pa., from the effects of a stroke

of apoplexy on July 13, 1915. She was a direct descendant of General Wolf, of Revolutionary fame.

Mrs. Robert F. Campbell, mother of Mrs. Aloe, wife of Capt. Alfred Aloe (U.S. Inf.), Q.M.C., died at her home in El Paso, Texas, July 18, after quite a long illness. Mrs. Aloe was with her mother at her death, but has returned to Galveston, where her husband is stationed.

Mr. Charles E. Quekemeyer, brother of Lieut. J. G. Quekemeyer, 13th Cav., died at Greenville, Miss., on June 25, 1915, as a result of an automobile accident.

Chief Carpenter E. F. Pullen, U.S.N., retired, died at Norfolk, Va., July 25, 1915.

#### PERSONALS.

(Contributions to this column are always welcome.)

Col. John L. Chamberlain, I.G. Dept., and his family are at Rockywald Camp, Squam Lake, Ashland, N.H.

P.A. Paymr. and Mrs. Thom Williamson, U.S.N., are spending some time at Cape May, N.J.

Mrs. Roger Welles, wife of Captain Welles, U.S.N., was a luncheon hostess at the Naval Training Station, Newport, R.I., on July 25.

Lieut. and Mrs. James S. Greene, of Fort Leavenworth, Kas., are guests at the Crawford, Crawford Notch, N.H.

Miss Leila Gordon, daughter of Mrs. George Barnett, will start shortly with Major Gen. and Mrs. Barnett for a trip to the West coast.

Mrs. Ethelbert Breckinridge, widow of Captain Breckinridge, U.S.A., and family are staying at the Baltimore Inn, Cape May, N.J.

Mrs. Charles E. Hay, jr., widow of Captain Hay, 24th Inf., and son, John Hay, are spending the summer at 17 Peru street, Plattsburg, N.Y.

A daughter was born to Lieut. and Mrs. Harry L. Hodges, 1st U.S. Cav., at Richmond, Va., on July 17. She has been named Judith Pleasants Hodges.

Lieut. and Mrs. Joseph M. Blackwell have recently been visiting at "Clifton," the home of Lieutenant Blackwell's parents near Warrenton, Va.

Major George W. Martin, U.S.A., left San Antonio, Texas, on July 27 to visit the California expositions, also Colorado and Utah. He was accompanied by his family.

Capt. Frank W. Kellogg, U.S.N., who is spending some time at Narragansett Pier, R.I., is seen daily on the golf links of that resort.

Capt. Edward Cassatt, formerly a captain in the U.S. Army, and Mrs. Cassatt were guests at the Plaza, New York city, during the week.

Lieut. and Mrs. Henry T. Bull have taken a cottage on Lake Champlain, near Plattsburg, while Lieutenant Bull is on duty at the summer camps of instruction. Miss Wallis, of Washington, is their guest.

A daughter, Frances Leonora, was born at the Department Hospital, Manila, P.I., March 27, 1915, to Lieut. and Mrs. Raymond V. Cramer, C.A.C., stationed at Fort Mills, Corregidor.

Comdr. and Mrs. R. T. Jasper, who since the former's retirement have made their home at Charles Town, W.Va., have joined the large naval contingent located for the summer at Blue Ridge Summit, Md.

Engineer-in-Chief J. K. Barton, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Barton, of Washington, D.C., were among arrivals of the week at the Gramatan Hotel, Lawrence Park, Bronxville, N.Y., where they will be until Sept. 1.

Mrs. Charles D. Galloway, widow of Lieutenant Galloway, U.S.N., is spending the summer with her son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Galloway, at their home in Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. John H. Upshar, U.S.N., were among guests at a luncheon given by Mr. and Mrs. Giraud Foster in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey M. Depew at Lenox, Mass., last week.

Secretary of War Lindley M. Garrison and Mrs. Garrison were guests of honor at a large dinner given by E. Thiele and Miss Thiele at the Essex and Sussex Hotel at Spring Lake, N.J., on July 25.

Guests at the Army and Navy Club, Washington, D.C., during the past week included Lieut. William W. Smith, Civil Engr. Ernest H. Brownell, Capt. Albert W. Grant and Lieut. Ernest D. McWhorter, U.S.N.

Capt. and Mrs. James S. Parker and two sons, who recently returned to this country from Schofield Barracks, Hawaii, are the guests of Capt. and Mrs. Henry R. Lemly at the latter's residence, 2112 Le Roy place, Washington, D.C.

Capt. and Mrs. Louis Meredith Nuttman are spending July with Mr. and Mrs. Mortimer Allen, Bishop street, Montreal, Canada. They motored to Adirondacks weekend and stopped Sunday at Hotel Champlain, on the lake, in a party of ten.

Mrs. Frank K. Ross, wife of Lieutenant Ross, 6th Cav., and little daughters, Nancy and Dorothy, are spending the summer at Plattsburg, N.Y. Lieutenant Ross is an instructor at the students' and business men's camps held at Plattsburg.

Mrs. Fravel, wife of Capt. Ira F. Fravel, 20th Inf., has recovered sufficiently from an operation performed in the Ancon Hospital to return to her home at Camp Gaillard, Canal Zone. The death of Mrs. Fravel's father, Mr. Austin Waymire, occurred at Dayton, Ohio, on July 10.

Mrs. McCornack, wife of Capt. Willard H. McCornack, 10th U.S. Cav., and her little son are making a short visit with her father, Major Charles H. Foote, at "Fairview," on Spear street, Burlington, Vt. Mrs. McCornack left Captain McCornack at the headquarters of the 10th Cavalry at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., to which station she expects to return shortly.

Pay Dir. John A. Speel's assignment to special duty at the Navy Department will keep him in Washington this summer, and he will be at his home, 1516 K street. Mrs. Speel and her two daughters, the Misses Hitchcock, have left the city for several months. Mrs. Speel and Miss Katherine Hitchcock are at present in western Pennsylvania, but will soon go to the north shore of Massachusetts, where Miss Lena Hitchcock will join them.

Col. and Mrs. George A. Dodd, Cav., who will leave Columbus Barracks early in September, were guests of honor at a dinner in the French room of the Chittenden Hotel, in Columbus, at which Capt. and Mrs. Dorsey Cullen, Cav., were host and hostess. The decorations were in yellow, the Cavalry color. Other guests were Major and Mrs. H. H. Rutherford, Capt. and Mrs. Craig R. Snyder, Capt. and Mrs. G. V. S. Quackenbush, Capt. and Mrs. George W. Biegler, Lieut. and Mrs. Ira A. Smith and Mrs. Doyle.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Charles T. Hutchins, U.S.N., are spending the summer at Greenport, L.I.

Major and Mrs. Morton J. Henry are guests at the Newport House, Bar Harbor, Me.

Mrs. Roscoe C. Moody, wife of Commander Moody, U.S.N., is at Biddeford, Me., until the late autumn.

Mrs. Henry C. Corbin, widow of General Corbin, U.S.A., is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Clifford L. Corbin at Fort Hamilton, N.Y.

Col. and Mrs. Thomas W. Symons and their son, Mr. Noel Symons, are recent arrivals at the Greenbrier, White Sulphur Springs, W.Va.

Col. and Mrs. Thomas Wood have as their guest at their cottage at Monterey, Pa., the latter's sister, Mrs. Harry Reade.

Lieut. and Mrs. E. P. Finney, U.S.N., announce the birth of a daughter, Marjorie Félicité, born July 15 at Bethlehem, Pa.

Col. and Mrs. Theodore Porter Kane, U.S.M.C., are on their way to the Yellowstone Park, and after spending some time there will visit relatives at Marion, Mass.

Lieut. Comdr. William P. Cronan, U.S.N., has left Washington with Mrs. Cronan for Atlantic City, where they will spend the remainder of the summer.

Capt. and Mrs. W. C. Harilee, U.S.M.C., have returned to their home, 1842 Sixteenth street, Washington, from a fortnight's stay at Camp Winthrop, Md.

Miss Katherine Rush, daughter of Capt. W. R. Rush, commandant of the Boston Navy Yard, has gone to Newport for a visit to her friend, Mrs. Basil King.

Mrs. Barber, wife of Paymr. Stewart E. Barber, U.S.N., accompanied by her mother, Mrs. Wesson, is spending the summer at Middleborough, Va.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Reginald F. Nicholson left Washington this week on a motor trip to Jamestown, R.I., via Atlantic City, N.J. Miss May Nicholson has already arrived at Jamestown.

A son, Claude de Bussey Hunt, jr., was born on July 26 to Lieut. and Mrs. Claude de Bussey Hunt, 13th Cav., at Collingswood, N.J., where Mrs. Hunt is visiting her mother, Mrs. Victoria W. Shields.

A daughter was born to the wife of Lieut. Hugh Hunt Broadhurst, 8th Cav., in Oakland, Cal., on July 24. The Broadhursts arrived from the Philippines on the July transport. They will spend a month's leave in California.

Capt. George Washington Stuart will arrive in New York on leave this week. He is en route to his new station, Concord, N.H. Mrs. Stuart and son are living at the Graycourt, 124 West Eighty-second street, awaiting Captain Stuart's arrival.

Major F. R. Brown, U.S.A., will sail on Aug. 11 for San Juan, P.R., on the S.S. Caracas, for station, accompanied by his wife and two small daughters, and will visit in Washington, West Point and New York city en route.

Mrs. Sheridan, wife of Lieut. Philip Sheridan, jr., U.S.A., and small daughter have joined Mrs. Philip H. Sheridan at her summer home at Nonquit, Mass. Lieutenant Sheridan, who accompanied them there, has returned to Fort Myer, Va.

Mrs. Joseph M. Reeves has gone to San Francisco with her children in order to be near her husband, Commander Reeves, whose ship, the U.S.S. Oregon, is one of those stationed for the present at the Panama Exposition.

Med. Dir. and Mrs. Charles F. Stokes, U.S.N., who are giving a series of young people's house parties at their country home at Warwick, N.Y., have as their guests the Misses Adams, the daughters of Dr. and Mrs. S. S. Adams.

Capt. Harry S. Knapp, U.S.N., who since his assignment to duty as a member of the General Board has made his home at the Marlborough in Washington, is now with Comdr. H. A. Wiley, U.S.N., at the latter's residence, 1337 Twenty-first street. The two officers, during the absence for the summer of Mrs. Wiley, will keep bachelors' hall.

In honor of Col. and Mrs. George F. Landers, Capt. and Mrs. Adna G. Clarke entertained with a dinner at their quarters, Fort Adams, R.I. Other guests were Col. J. W. Ruckman, Capt. and Mrs. Homer B. Grant, Lieut. and Mrs. Augustus Norton, their guest, Miss Elizabeth Payne, and Lieut. J. L. Homer.

Mrs. John J. Ryan and Miss Clarisse Ryan, formerly of Fort Riley, Kas., and Lieut. W. Ord Ryan, 9th U.S. Cav., are guests of Mrs. Ryan's sisters, Miss M. C. Ord and Mrs. C. R. Pierce, at their home, 120 West Laurel street, Tropic, Los Angeles county, Cal. Mrs. Ryan and Miss Ryan will spend several months in California before joining Capt. J. J. Ryan at Fort McIntosh, Laredo, Texas.

Capt. James W. Furlow, Q.M.C., as assistant depot quartermaster, port of embarkation, Galveston, Texas, writes a correspondent, "is proving himself the right man in the right place. For efficiency and perfect storehouse economy for the good of the Service Captain Furlow has a magnificent system, which he has installed and maintains greatly to his credit and to the pleasure of his corps."

Mrs. Walthall, wife of Lieut. H. L. Walthall, 11th Inf., and two daughters left Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., on July 25, and have taken a set of quarters in the West Cantonment, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. Lieutenant Walthall, who is now at the Army and Navy General Hospital at Hot Springs, Ark., recuperating from the effects of a wound received on the pistol range at Douglas, Ariz., will join them on leave about the middle of August.

Capt. R. M. Nolan, U.S.A., who with Mrs. Nolan is visiting his old home in Biloxi, Miss., on leave, attended the Governor's ball held at the White House at Biloxi on July 22, and led the grand march with Mrs. Brewer, wife of the state's Chief Executive. Governor Brewer was unable to lead the march as he was indisposed. The occasion was a brilliant social gathering attended by prominent people from all over the state, marred only by the illness of Governor Brewer, who found an able representative in Captain Nolan.

Mrs. George A. Dodd, wife of the commandant of Columbus Barracks, entertained at a large evening reception on July 26 in honor of Colonel Dodd's sixty-third birthday anniversary. The porch was beautifully lighted with Japanese and Chinese lanterns, and punch was served in one corner by Mrs. Olin and Mrs. Biegler. Col. and Mrs. Dodd were assisted in receiving by Mrs. H. H. Rutherford. The large birthday cake was cut and served by Mrs. Cullen, who later assisted Mrs. Dodd in serving refreshments to the band. A number of visitors from town were asked, among others being Governor and Mrs. Willis.



A son, William Thomas, was born on Tuesday, July 27, at 32 Upshur row, Naval Academy, to Lieut. and Mrs. Jonas H. Ingram, U.S.N.

Mrs. James Woodruff and children arrived at the Baltimore Inn, Cape May, N.J., last week, where Major Woodruff will join them in August.

Comdr. Charles L. Hussey, U.S.N., spent the week-end at Monterey Inn, Blue Ridge Summit, Md., where Mrs. Hussey is established for the season.

Among arrivals at the Hotel Astor, New York, this week, are Lieuts. Howard H. Crosby, F. P. Conger and M. L. Deyo, all U.S.N.

Col. Thomas I. Mair, of the Philippine Constabulary, perished on July 28 in a fire which destroyed his house at Iloilo, according to a press despatch from Manila.

Admiral Frank F. Fletcher, U.S.N., was the guest of honor at a dinner given by the Governor of Rhode Island and Mrs. Beekman at Land's End, Newport, R.I., on July 20.

Col. William S. Peirce, O.D., U.S.A., commanding officer at the Springfield (Mass.) Armory, is in Burlington, Vt., for a few days, the guest of his mother, Mrs. Albert G. Peirce.

Lieut. Comdr. Cyrus R. Miller, U.S.N., of the U.S.S. Wyoming, was among the guests at a stag luncheon given by Mr. Fred Mansfield at the Casino at Narragansett Pier, R.I., on July 25.

Mrs. Bristol, wife of Capt. Mark L. Bristol, U.S.N., has left Washington for Alabama, where she will visit her mother, Mrs. Moore, at the latter's home at Talula Falls.

Mrs. Henry L. Roosevelt, wife of Major Roosevelt, U.S.M.C., has been visiting her brother-in-law and sister, Admiral and Mrs. Frank F. Fletcher, at Jamestown, R.I. Major Roosevelt will spend the week-end there.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Franck Taylor Evans gave a dinner on Tuesday at the Newport Training Station for Capt. and Mrs. Charles C. Marsh. Lieut. William Ancrum was the guest of Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Evans this week.

Mrs. Volney O. Chase, who is at Chevy Chase, Md., will shortly join Captain Chase in Washington, where he has returned since his detachment from sea duty in command of the U.S.S. Virginia and assignment to the office of Naval Operations.

P.A. Surg. Robert C. Ransdell, U.S.N., accompanied by his wife and brother, left Washington last week in his fine touring car for a fortnight's exploration of the Adirondack region in New York state. Surgeon Ransdell will act as his own chauffeur throughout the trip.

Med. Insp. and Mrs. Franklin Rogers, U.S.N., will spend the remainder of the summer at Williamsport, Mass., in order to be near Dr. Rogers's son-in-law and daughter, as the former is one of the professors at Williams College.

Major Gen. and Mrs. George Barnett, U.S.M.C., arrived last week Friday in San Diego, Cal. They will enjoy a sojourn of several weeks in the southern part of the state before going to San Francisco, where they have a long list of friends.

After their wedding in Wichita, Kas., on Aug. 28, Miss Marcia Murdock, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Victor Murdock, and Lieut. Harvey Delano, U.S.N., will sail for Shanghai, China, Sept. 4, where Lieutenant Delano will join the personal staff of Admiral Winterhalter, of the Asiatic Fleet.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Wendell C. Neville, U.S.M.C., of the Philadelphia Navy Yard, were to leave this week for Virginia, where they will spend several weeks with Mrs. B. H. Bohn. They will leave the latter part of August for a trip through the West, and will attend the Panama-Pacific Exposition. Colonel Neville will leave in October for Peking, China.

"Capt. and Mrs. Ben B. Bryan, to the regret of their Washington friends, will shortly leave for Charleston," says the Washington Star, "where the Captain will assume charge of the navy yard at that place. Mrs. Bryan was popular in Washington before her marriage, when as the daughter of Judge McCalmont, of the Interstate Commerce Commission, she took a prominent part in the social life."

Mrs. Davis, wife of Capt. Robert Davis, Field Art., and children have returned home to Winthrop, Mass., after a visit to Plattsburg Barracks as the guests of Dr. and Mrs. S. M. De Loffre, and a visit to Schenectady as guests of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Buck. Captain Davis, who is on duty at Tobyhanna, Pa., joined his family over Saturday and Sunday in Schenectady as the guest of his sister, Mrs. Buck.

Major and Mrs. Lutz Wahl, U.S.A., with their daughter, Miss Gretchen Wahl, will leave Madison Barracks, N.Y., Aug. 7, for Washington, where Major Wahl will be connected with the War College. Major and Mrs. Wahl have had with them this summer their son, Mr. Douglas Wahl, who is on a furlough from the Military Academy at West Point, where he is a cadet. The family recently took a motor trip from Madison Barracks to Niagara and back, and will motor leisurely from the barracks to Washington, visiting at different points along the way.

Paymaster General Samuel McGowan, U.S.N., entertained at dinner the members of his personal staff at the Shoreham Hotel in Washington on July 27. His guests included Mrs. O'Mara, Pay Insp. J. H. Merriam, U.S.N., Paymr. J. M. Hancock, U.S.N., Mrs. D. V. Chadwick, Paymr. G. P. Auld, U.S.N., Paymr. J. C. Hilton, U.S.N., Mrs. V. S. Jackson, Paymr. C. J. Peoples, U.S.N., Paymr. D. V. Chadwick, U.S.N., Mrs. J. C. Hilton, Paymr. J. F. O'Mara, Pay Insp. Z. W. Reynolds, U.S.N., Mrs. J. M. Hancock, Paymr. V. S. Jackson, Mrs. C. J. Peoples.

"Ulysses Simpson Grant, grandnephew of Gen. U. S. Grant, enlisted in the U.S. Navy at the Omaha recruiting station," says the Fleet Review. "Young Grant is a well set up youth. His home is at Grand Island. His father's name is also Ulysses Simpson Grant. 'My grandfather was a cousin of General Grant,' said the young man. 'I was born on the anniversary of Grant's birthday, April 27, 1897. My father was born the very day Grant took Vicksburg. I certainly am proud of my name.' He was born the day that the handsome tomb on Riverside Drive, New York, was formally dedicated, April 27, 1897. U. S. Grant was sent to the Great Lakes Naval Training Station at Chicago."

A handsomely appointed dinner was given at the Engineers' Club, New York city, on Wednesday, July 28, in honor of Lieut. Comdr. Louis C. Richardson, U.S.N., who is about to complete a tour of duty as chief engineer of the New York Navy Yard and take up sea duty on the U.S.S. Oklahoma. "Commander Richardson's highly efficient work at the New York Yard has

attracted a great deal of attention among engineers, not only in the naval service, but in civil life," writes a correspondent, "and this dinner is the expression of appreciation and affection by these friends for Commander Richardson. Owing to the hot weather no attempt was made to assume formal evening dress, and the affair was delightfully informal. Appreciative remarks were made by a number of the distinguished engineers present, and responded to in his most happy vein by Commander Richardson, whose ability as a speaker is coming to be very widely known. Among the prominent engineers present were: Stevenson Taylor, president of the Engineers' Club; Capt. George E. Burd, U.S.N., industrial manager of the New York Navy Yard; W. D. Hoxie, vice president of the Babcock and Wilcox Company; Dr. Miller Rees Hutchison, chief engineer of the Edison laboratories and personal representative of Thomas A. Edison; Capt. C. A. Carr, U.S.N., engineer inspector of the New York District; Walter M. McFarland, formerly Chief Engineer, U.S.N., and now a prominent engineer in New York city; Lieut. Comdr. S. H. R. Doyle, U.S.N., who is superintending the building of the machinery for the Arizona; Ernest H. Peabody, the famous oil-burning expert; and Lieut. Charles A. Blakely, U.S.N., shop superintendent of the Machinery Division, New York Navy Yard."

Fred W. Boschen, 2d, the infant son of Lieut. and Mrs. Boschen, U.S.A., died at St. Luke's Hospital, Denver, Colo., on Monday morning, July 26, 1915, after an operation last Tuesday for stricture of the stomach.

It is reported that the Westinghouse Company is assured of another order for 1,000,000 rifles from the British government. The company is already at work on the first order of similar size. The price is \$26.75 each, making the total value to the company of two orders close to \$54,000,000.

## THE ARMY.

S.O. 173, JULY 27, 1915. WAR DEPT.

Leave ten days granted 1st Lieut. Robert Du R. Harden, M.R.C.

Capt. Ralph S. Granger, 2d Field Art., detailed Q.M. Corps, Aug. 2, 1915; report for duty.

Major Percy Willis, C.A.C., detailed Q.M. Corps, Aug. 13, 1915, expiration present leave proceed to Galveston, Port of Embarkation, for duty as assistant depot Q.M.

Leave two months, Aug. 1, 1915, granted Capt. James W. Furlow, Q.M.C.

Following officers relieved assignment to regiment indicated, Oct. 1, 1915: Col. George H. Sands, 4th Cav., Chaplain Simon M. Lutz, 4th Cav., 2d Lieut. Mack Garr, 4th Cav., Capt. George M. Appel, 1st Field Art., Capt. Pelham D. Glassford, 1st Field Art., Capt. Upton Birnie, jr., 2d Field Art., Capt. Thomas W. Hollyday, 2d Field Art., 1st Lieut. Waldo C. Potter, 1st Field Art., 1st Lieut. Carroll W. Neal, 1st Field Art., 1st Lieut. Harold S. Naylor, 1st Field Art., 1st Lieut. Joe R. Brabson, 2d Field Art., 1st Lieut. Robert H. Lewis, 2d Field Art., 1st Lieut. Cortlandt Parker, 2d Field Art., 1st Lieut. Edwin E. Pritchett, 2d Field Art., 1st Lieut. James W. Riley, 2d Field Art., 2d Lieut. Freeman W. Bowley, 1st Field Art., 2d Lieut. Walter F. Winton, 1st Field Art., 2d Lieut. Julian F. Barnes, 2d Field Art., 2d Lieut. Ernest J. Dawley, 2d Field Art., 2d Lieut. James A. Gillespie, 2d Field Art., 2d Lieut. Vincent Meyer, 2d Field Art., 2d Lieut. Mert Proctor, 2d Field Art., 2d Lieut. E. Francis Riggs, 2d Field Art., 2d Lieut. John Magruder, 2d Field Art., Vctn. Aquila Mitchell, 2d Field Art.

Each officer stationed in Philippine Department proceed to San Francisco on transport scheduled to leave Manila Oct. 15, 1915; upon arrival report Western Dept., compliance G.O. 880, 1914, War D.

Each officer in Hawaiian Department proceed to San Francisco soon as practicable after Oct. 1, 1915; upon arrival report Western Dept., compliance G.O. 80, 1914, War D.

Major Tiemann N. Horn, 2d Field Art., transferred to 1st Field Artillery, Sept. 15, 1915; proceed on date to Honolulu and join regiment.

BULLETIN 26, JULY 16, 1915. WAR DEPT.

Publishes digest of opinions of the Judge Advocate General for month of June and certain decisions of the Comptroller.

G.O. 42, JULY 15, 1915. WAR DEPT.

This order, which relates to civilian applications for Vol unteer commissions, appears on page 1533.

G.O. 43, JULY 16, 1915. WAR DEPT.

TABLES OF ORGANIZATION.

I.—G.O. 6, War D., 1912, as supplemented by Bulletin 7, War D., 1912, is rescinded and the following substituted therefor:

The following regulations will govern the administration, instruction and command of the provisional units prescribed in Tables of Organization, 1914:

a. The headquarters company, machine-gun company and supply company provisionally provided for each Infantry regiment will be under the administration, instruction and tactical command of the officers assigned to duty therewith, except as otherwise provided in this order.

b. In garrison, the method of quartering and messing these provisional units will depend on conditions at each post.

c. They may be quartered and messed separately, in which case they will be administered, supplied, disciplined and instructed as independent units; or they may be attached as separate units, or as integral parts thereof, to designated statutory companies of the regiment and when in or around quarters will be under the disciplinary control of the commander of the company to which attached. The enlisted men attached for quarters and mess will be placed on a common roster for interior company duties.

d. At all formations these units or detachments thereof will be treated as separate entities, whether quartered together or separately. They are combined for interior economy and may be formed together dismounted for pay, reveille, roll call, etc., but when formed for ceremonies, drill, field exercises, or the march, the headquarters company dissolves into its several sections. At ceremonies the mounted orderlies and non-commissioned staff officers form the mounted detachment shown in Plate IV, page 83, Infantry Drill Regulations. (See also Pars. 27 and 327, I.D.R.). The sergeant of the mounted orderly section, and mounted orderlies accompany their respective commanders, except at ceremonies. (See Par. 29, I.D.R.). Attached Quartermaster Corps troops are under the quartermaster and with the transportation.

e. Under any of the foregoing conditions the officer assigned to tactical command of a provisional unit will be accountable for the arms and equipment of the enlisted personnel, as prescribed in unit accountability equipment manuals and equipment tables. He will keep on hand at all times the prescribed equipment and will be given facilities for the care of such property.

f. In the field or in camp, where the period of field or camp duty is likely to exceed ten days, these provisional units will always be quartered and messed as separate units.

g. When these provisional units do not mess as separate units, their funds cannot receive ration savings or post exchange dividends; these are due the company or companies with which the men mess. During the time that these provisional units do not mess separately, their funds should be kept intact, the men being entitled to the benefits of the fund of the company with which they mess.

h. Changes in personnel will be reduced to a minimum. Care will be exercised in the original selection of men for

detail with provisional units. Men will not be relieved from duty therewith because of bad habits or misconduct, nor for inaptitude unless it is very marked.

i. The non-commissioned officers of provisional units will be appointed upon the recommendation of their respective tactical commanders and assigned to companies of the regiment having statutory vacancies, as authorized in Par. III, G.O. 37, War D., 1915.

j. The orderlies of a detached battalion accompany it and are attached to a company of the battalion for quarters and mess.

k. The machine-gun company may be deemed a company for the purpose of guard, when guard duty is performed by company, except that it will not be detailed as a supernumerary company. It will be entitled to the provisions of Par. 13, Manual of Interior Guard Duty.

l. The headquarters company and the machine-gun company will conduct their target practice as separate units and will render the reports of individual fire required of a company. These units will not engage in the field practice prescribed for Infantry companies, nor will the individual enlisted men participate in the field practice of the company from which they are detailed, and they will be disregarded in all computations relating to results of field practice in the respective companies to which they are permanently assigned.

m. The mounted orderlies will be assembled regularly for instruction as a body. When not actually undergoing instruction and when not in the field, mounted orderlies will perform such special duty as is consistent with their field duties.

n. The enlisted men of the regiment detailed with provisional units will be carried as on detached service on the rolls of the companies to which they are permanently assigned and from which they are detailed.

o. Quartermaster Corps troops attached to the supply company will be employed, under the post quartermaster in garrison, and under the regimental quartermaster in the field on duty consistent with their respective designations. In garrison, attached Quartermaster Corps troops will be under the administration, instruction and command of the post quartermaster. They will be quartered and messed with other Quartermaster Corps troops of the garrison.

p. The following described muster rolls should be prepared for provisional units of Infantry regiments:

Roll, comprising the Field, Staff (commissioned) and Band.

Roll, Headquarters Company (Provisional), comprising the regimental sergeant major, the battalion sergeants major, the color sergeants and all men detailed from companies for duty therewith.

Roll, Supply Company (Provisional), comprising the regimental quartermaster sergeant, the regimental commissary sergeant and all men detailed from companies for duty therewith.

Roll, Machine-gun Company (Provisional), comprising the officers and all men detailed therewith.

Separate detachment roll for all attached Quartermaster Corps troops, in accordance with Instructions No. 1, printed on Form No. 21, A. G. O., Nov. 10, 1913.

2. The provisions of Par. 1, of this order, in so far as they apply, will govern the administration of the provisional units of Cavalry regiments.

The following described muster rolls should be prepared for Cavalry regiments:

Roll, comprising Field, Staff (commissioned) and Band.

Roll, Headquarters Troop (Provisional), non-commissioned staff and field train, comprising the regimental sergeant major, the regimental quartermaster sergeant, the regimental commissary sergeant, the squadron sergeants major, the color sergeants and all men detailed from troops for duty therewith.

Roll, Machine-gun Troop (Provisional), comprising the officers and all men detailed from troops for duty therewith.

Separate detachment roll for all attached Quartermaster Corps troops, in accordance with Instructions No. 1, printed on Form No. 21, A. G. O., Nov. 10, 1913.

3. When in the opinion of the post commander the facilities of the post permit, the men of the headquarters detachment of a Field Artillery regiment may be quartered, messed and disciplined as an independent organization at the discretion of the regimental or battalion commander; the men to be carried on the rolls of their respective organizations as on detached service, and the regimental or battalion adjutant to render all reports, returns and rolls required of a detachment. Officers commanding batteries to which the men of the headquarters detachment are assigned will transfer to the regimental or battalion adjutant the equipments and horses required for the use of the headquarters detachments.

When not organized independently the men of the headquarters detachments will be quartered, messed and disciplined with the organization to which assigned. They will not be available for detail on extra or special duty in the staff departments, nor will they be placed on the battery duty roster except for such guard duty as is in the opinion of the regimental or battalion commander may be necessary for instructional purposes.

Regimental and battalion commanders are responsible for the instruction of their headquarters detachments, which will be conducted as outlined in Drill Regulations for Field Artillery. This instruction will be thorough, systematic and carried on continually throughout the year, to the end that the men of the detachments may become experts in their important duties as Field Artillery specialists. In order that they may be kept properly occupied outside the hours devoted to instruction, regimental and battalion commanders will utilize their services for the performance of such duties incident to garrison routine as are usually performed by men detailed from the batteries.

In the field the men of the headquarters detachments may be organized as an independent unit or kept with their respective organizations, as the exigencies of the service may require.

Regimental and battalion adjutants will be accountable for the property such as reel carts, telescopes, field glasses, telemeters, etc., issued for the use of their respective headquarters detachments.

### EFFICIENCY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, ORGANIZED MILITIA.

II.—1. To promote the efficiency of the Medical Department of the Organized Militia, which is required by law to have the same organization as the Medical Department of the Army, a course of instruction has been prescribed in Cir. 3, Division of Militia Affairs, Feb. 26, 1914. This course, which is both theoretical and practical, is intended to prepare the officers of the Medical Department, Organized Militia, as far as practicable, for the duties devolving upon them in time of war.

2. The War Department will issue certificates of proficiency to all medical officers of the Organized Militia, either active or members of the Reserve Corps, who satisfactorily complete the prescribed course and pass the examination hereinafter indicated.

3. With a view to carrying out this plan, all medical officers of the Organized Militia who are of sound health, of good moral character and citizens of the United States, will be eligible for nomination to take the examination for certificates of proficiency: Provided, That they shall have completed the prescribed course of instruction and received certificates covering the several subjects thereof from the inspector-instructors or proper state authorities, or that they shall have been active commissioned medical officers of the Organized Militia for at least twelve consecutive years.

4. No medical officer shall be permitted to take the examination unless he be nominated therefor to the Secretary of War by the governor of his state or territory or by the commanding general of the militia of the District of Columbia. The nomination in each case must be accompanied (a) by a certificate of the inspector-instructor or of the proper state authority showing the satisfactory completion of all the subjects prescribed in the course, or, if the nomination is based upon twelve consecutive years of active service as a commissioned medical officer, by a certificate of the adjutant general of the state or territory setting forth the inclusive dates of such consecutive service; (b) by a certificate of a medical officer of the Organized Militia or of a civilian physician in good standing that the nominee is in sound health; (c) by a certificate of his immediate superior officer or of any other reputable person as to his good moral character.

5. Medical officers whose nominations meet the foregoing conditions will be invited by the Secretary of War to take the examination.

6. To insure uniformity in these examinations, the faculty of the Army Medical School at Washington, D.C., and the medi-



cal officer on duty with the Division of Militia Affairs, will constitute the examining board, and to that end will prepare the questions for the examinations and grade all papers submitted by the candidates. The commandant of the school will on or before June 1 of each year submit to The Adjutant General of the Army the questions so prepared, and the examinations will be held in due season thereafter at the places best suited so far as practicable to the convenience of the candidates.

7. The examinations will be written and will be conducted under the supervision of either the medical inspector-instructor of the Army on duty with the state or district, an officer of the Medical Corps of the Army, or any officer of the line of the Army detailed for duty with the Organized Militia where a medical officer is not available. All examinations will be conducted according to instructions issued by the War Department.

8. On completion of an examination all papers in connection therewith will be forwarded to the commandant of the Army Medical School, Washington, D.C., through the Chief, Division of Militia Affairs. After they have been marked they will be forwarded by the commandant of the Army Medical School, with the recommendation of the examining board, through proper channels to the Chief, Division of Militia Affairs, who will forward them with his recommendation to The Adjutant General of the Army. A candidate who does not fall below sixty per cent. in any one subject and who makes a general average of seventy-five per cent., and is recommended by the Chief, Division of Militia Affairs, will be considered qualified, and his state so notified.

9. A certificate of proficiency signed by the Chief, Division of Militia Affairs, and the Surgeon General, U.S. Army, will be given to each medical officer of the Organized Militia who qualifies. Such certificate will exempt its holder from further examination on any of the subjects covered in the course. A medical officer who otherwise qualifies, and obtains an average of ninety per cent., will be considered proficient with honor, and such rating will be shown in the certificate and the state so notified.

10. Officers who fail may be given a second, but not a third, examination.

11. The names of all medical officers of the Organized Militia who receive certificates of proficiency will be kept on file in the War Department. Such officers will be considered candidates possessing special qualifications for appointment as medical officers of volunteers.

By order of the Secretary of War:

H. L. SCOTT, Major General, Chief of Staff.

G.O. 8, JULY 16, 1915, WESTERN DEPT.

Publishes directions as to the method of conducting the physical examinations and riding and walking tests required by G.O. 148, War D., 1910.

G.O. 17, JULY 15, 1915, SOUTHERN DEPT.

I.—Publishes method of conducting physical examinations and tests required by G.O. 148, War Dept., 1910.

II.—Under instructions from the War Department, dated Oct. 2, 1914, November, 1915, is designated as the month in which the obstacle ride for officers will be held at Douglas, Ariz., Mission and Brownsville, Texas, and October, 1915, is designated as the month for holding this ride at all other stations in the Department, except those stations at which this ride has already been held under authority from these headquarters.

Officers charged by Par. III, G.O. 48, War D., 1913, with conducting the obstacle ride for officers, will without further instructions see that all officers of their commands required to take this ride, take it as herein prescribed, reporting to these headquarters on Dec. 31, 1915, the names of all officers who have taken the ride, also the names of those who have not taken it, if any, giving reason for failure to take it.

#### SHIPPING EXCESS BAGGAGE.

BULLETIN 4, JULY 13, 1915, SOUTHERN DEPT.

The following correspondence is published for the information and guidance of all concerned.

By command of Major General Funston:

W. H. HAY, Major General Staff, Chief of Staff.

Official:

J. W. HEARD, Lieut. Col., Adjutant General, Dept. Adj.

War Department, The Adjutant General's Office,  
Washington, July 9, 1915.

From: The Adjutant General of the Army.

To: The Commanding General, Southern Department,  
Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

Subject: Fraudulent claims by officers against the United States.

The Secretary of War directs me to transmit to you a copy of G.C.M.O. 515, Central D., May 27, 1915, and a copy of the remarks of the Judge Advocate General thereon. The remarks of the Judge Advocate General are approved by the Secretary, who directs that all department commanders be guided by the views set forth in the report.

P. C. MARCH, Adjutant General.

War Department, Office of the Judge Advocate General,  
Washington, June 24, 1915.

Memorandum for the Chief of Staff:

Subject: Report on court-martial record of Capt. (A),—Cavalry.

1. On account of the unusual case of the court-martial in the case of Capt. (A),—Cav., I herewith transmit the record of trial in that case. Capt. (A) was tried at Ft. —, on charges alleging—

(1) Violation of the 60th A.W., in causing to be presented to the U.S. authorities for payment a false and fraudulent claim against the U.S. by invoicing thirteen crates of personal property to the quartermaster at Ft. —, in the name of 2d Lieut. (B),—Cav., for shipment to Ft. —, and thereby securing the shipment of the goods referred to on Government bill of lading at an expense to the U.S. of \$58.04;

(2) Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, in violation of the 61st A.W., supported by two specifications, the first alleging that he had defrauded the U.S. to the amount of \$58.04, by invoicing thirteen crates of property in the name of Lieut. (B),—Cav., thereby securing transportation at Government expense, well knowing he was not entitled thereto, and the second alleging that he had fraudulently invoiced thirteen crates of his personal property to the quartermaster at Ft. —, in the name of 2d Lieut. (B),—Cav., for shipment on Government bill of lading, by signing the invoices (B), 2d Lieut. —Cav., (A);

(3) Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline in signing his name of 2d Lieut. (B),—Cav., to an invoice covering thirteen crates of his personal property, without the authority of Lieut. (B),—Cav., and for the purpose of securing the shipment of the said property at Government expense.

2. Capt. (A),—pleaded not guilty throughout, and was found not guilty of Charges I. and II., and their specifications, but guilty of the third charge and its specification, and was sentenced to be reprimanded by the reviewing authority. The reviewing authority, Col. (E),—Cav., commanding the Central Department, returned the record to the court for revision. The court adhered to its findings and sentence, and the reviewing authority has remarked upon the inconsistency of the court's action, and, subject to those remarks, has approved the sentence and administered the reprimand.

3. The Cavalry changed station from Ft. —, on or about Dec. 2, 1913, did invoice to the quartermaster at Ft. —, for transportation to Ft. —, thirteen crates, numbered from 60 to 72, inclusive, of his personal property, 1,743 pounds of the weight of said crates being in excess of Capt. (A)'s authorized allowance, for shipment at Government expense; that Capt. (A),—Cav., invoiced the thirteen crates in the name of 2d Lieut. (B),—Cav., in the expectation that he would receive authority from Lieut. (B),—Cav., to do so, which authority had not been received at the time of the invoice; that Capt. (A),—Cav., did sign the name of 2d Lieut.

(B),—Cav., to the invoices, adding his initial (A) to the signature; that the cost of transportation of the thirteen cases shipped under the name of Lieut. (B),—Cav., on Government bill of lading No. 46, (1,743 pounds of which were in excess of Capt. (A)'s authorized allowances), from Ft. —, was \$58.04, and that the U.S. had paid for the same. In his statement of admitted facts the accused stated that it was not the intention of the accused to defraud the U.S., and that no attempt was made by the accused to conceal the nature of the transaction.

4. Capt. (A),—testified in his own defense that his personal property was packed and prepared for shipment at Ft. —, about Dec. 1, 1913; that 2d Lieut. (B),—Cav., was expected to join the regiment shortly; that he, Capt. (A),—Cav., had an excess over his freight allowance of about two thousand pounds, which he shipped in the name of Lieut. (B),—Cav.; that he mentioned this fact to several officers and to the post quartermaster sergeant; that he had since offered to pay the cost of this excess freight shipment; that he was well aware of the fact that Army Regulations stated his allowance for transportation to be six thousand pounds, and that his allowance was limited, so far as cost to the U.S. was concerned, to that amount. He asserted that he knew it had been customary for bachelors to take the excess property of other officers, and that he thought it was almost unheard of that officers should pay money on excess freight; that he shipped the property as he did simply as a custom, without thinking. First Lieut. (C),—Cav., who was acting regimental quartermaster and assistant to the quartermaster at Ft. —, testified that Capt. (A),—Cav., asked him if it would be all right to ship some of his baggage on Lieut. (B)'s—allowance; that he told Capt. (A),—Cav., to see the post quartermaster; that he heard Capt. (A),—Cav., ask the post quartermaster (Capt. [D],—Cav.) the same question, and that Capt. (D),—Cav., said that so far as he (Capt. [D],—Cav.) was concerned there was no objection, but that he would not authorize it.

5. The finding of not guilty upon the first and second charges is tantamount to a declaration that it is not an offense to procure an expenditure on the part of the Government for transportation of property to which an officer is not entitled by representing the property to be transported to be the property of another. The defense made that there was no intent to defraud the U.S. and that the shipment was in accordance with custom is not tenable. The officer knew that he was obtaining a shipment of property to which he was not entitled by representing it to be the property of another, and when that knowledge was established it was not necessary to make any further showing of intent. As to the alleged custom of the service to ship excess baggage on the allowance of other officers, I do not believe it exists in the service to any great degree. Of course the alleged existence of such a custom being in contravention of law was not and cannot be a proper defense. It is surprising to find a court-martial of thirteen officers the majority of whom apparently considered the pernicious practice to constitute a legal custom, or such a custom as would go to the question of guilt or innocence, rather than to the measure of punishment. Since these proceedings show that such a court has been found, they suggest the propriety of an admonition to the service denouncing such acts as frauds against the Government and directions to department commanders to take prompt steps in such cases to bring offenders to trial and to issue such instructions to quartermasters as will eradicate the practice to the extent it may exist in their commands.

E. H. CROWDER, Judge Advocate General.

#### GENERAL STAFF CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. HUGH L. SCOTT, CHIEF OF STAFF.

Leave fifteen days, upon relief present duties, granted Capt. Howard L. Laubach, G.S. (July 24, War D.)

Capt. Howard L. Laubach, G.S., is relieved as a member of that corps, Aug. 7, 1915. The name of Captain Laubach is removed from the list of officers detached from their proper commands, Aug. 7, 1915. (July 26, War D.)

#### QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. JAMES B. ALESHIRE, Q.M.G.

The following changes in stations and duties of officers of Quartermaster Corps are ordered:

Lieut. Col. Amos W. Kimball relieved duty as assistant to Q.M. 2d Division, Texas City, Texas; to Galveston, Texas, Port of Embarkation, for assignment to temporary duty in charge of General Supply Depot of Q.M.C. at Galveston, relieving Lieut. Col. Charles R. Krauthoff.

Lieutenant Colonel Krauthoff will return to San Francisco, Cal., and resume duty as assistant to department Q.M. and assistant to division Q.M., 3d Division.

Major James Canby, assistant to depot Q.M., Washington, D.C., will assume temporary charge that depot, also of construction work at Walter Reed General Hospital, relieving Lieut. Col. James B. Houston.

Lieutenant Colonel Houston at proper time to San Francisco, take transport to sail about Sept. 7 for Honolulu for assignment to duty as department Q.M., and will assume charge of all construction work at Schofield Barracks and posts adjacent to Honolulu and Q.M. depot at Honolulu; also of Army Transport Service at Honolulu, relieving Lieut. Col. B. Frank Cheatham.

Lieutenant Colonel Cheatham proceed on first available transport to San Francisco for assignment to duty as assistant to depot quartermaster.

Major Robert H. Rolfe relieved duty at Fort Sam Houston, on or before expiration of present leave, upon arrival at that post of an officer of the Q.M. Corps to be detailed, and will then proceed to Philadelphia, Pa., for assignment to duty as assistant to depot quartermaster. (July 23, War D.)

Leave one month, Aug. 1, 1915, granted Major William C. Cannon, Q.M.C. (July 23, E.D.)

Major Thomas Q. Ashburn, Q.M.C., is relieved detail in that corps, Aug. 12, 1915. (July 21, War D.)

Leave four months, upon relief treatment at Walter Reed General Hospital, granted Major Robert G. Paxton, Q.M.C. (July 27, War D.)

Leave one month granted Capt. James H. Bryson, Q.M.C. (July 27, War D.)

Leave one month granted Capt. James Hanson, Q.M.C. (July 27, War D.)

Capt. Robert S. Welsh, Q.M.C. (Field Artillery), to Tobyhanna, Pa., July 28, 1915, 2d Battalion, 3d Field Artillery, for duty until Aug. 6, 1915, and return to proper station. (July 21, War D.)

Capt. Adolphe H. Huguet, Q.M.C., is relieved detail that corps, Aug. 31, 1915, and assigned to 5th Infantry, Sept. 1, 1915, and after leave will join regiment. (July 26, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. William J. Foster, Q.M.C., Galveston, will be assigned to duty as quartermaster agent on the Army transport Summer upon arrival of that transport on her next visit to Galveston, relieving Q.M. Sergt. Morten P. L. Buck, Q.M.C. Sergeant Buck upon relief will be sent to his station at Fort Douglas, Utah. (July 24, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Osman Freeman, Q.M.C., Fort Douglas, Utah, upon arrival of Q.M. Sergt. Morten P. L. Buck, Q.M.C., will be sent to Fort Missoula, Mont., for duty. (July 24, War D.)

Q.M. Sergts. Albert Lobitz, Patrick P. Duggan, Henry Guth and Arnold M. Reeve, Q.M.C., who will complete their two years' tour in the Philippine Islands after Oct. 1, 1915, will be relieved duty on those islands at proper time and sent to Fort McDowell, Cal. (July 26, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Carey E. Goodwyn, Q.M.C., when his services are no longer required on Army transport Kilpatrick will report to depot quartermaster at Galveston, Texas, for duty as quartermaster agent on transport Buford, relieving Q.M. Sergt. Edwin S. Bronson, Q.M.C., who will be sent to Fort Sill, Okla., for duty. (July 24, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Fred Fisher, Q.M.C. (appointed July 19, 1915, from sergeant, Company D, 1st Battalion of Engineers), now at Washington Barracks, D.C., will be sent to Fort Washington, Md., Coast Defenses of the Potomac, for duty. (July 26, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Elmer Hostetter, Q.M.C., Fort Hunt, Va., will be sent to Fort McDowell, Cal., and be sent to Manila on transport scheduled to leave Oct. 5, 1915, for duty in Philippine Department. (July 26, War D.)

#### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

##### MEDICAL CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. WILLIAM C. GORGAS, S.G.

Capt. Jacob M. Coffin, M.C., relieved further temporary duty Columbus, N.M., to Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., for temporary duty. (July 21, War D.)

Upon return to Fort Rosecrans, Cal., of Capt. Fred W. Palmer, M.C., from leave, 1st Lieut. Harrison W. Stuckey, M.R.C., will proceed to Presidio of San Francisco for temporary duty. (July 23, War D.)

Major Frederick A. Dale, M.C., now on leave, is relieved duty at Galveston, Texas, and after expiration of said leave will proceed from Fort Crook, Neb., to Fort Ontario, N.Y., for duty. (July 22, War D.)

Capt. Edward D. Kremers, M.C., after arrival in U.S., and upon expiration of leave, proceed to Fort McDowell, Cal., for duty. (July 21, War D.)

Capt. Larry B. McAfee, M.C., after arrival in U.S., and upon expiration of leave, proceed to Fort Riley, Kas., for duty. (July 21, War D.)

Capt. Leartus J. Owen, M.C., after arrival in U.S., and upon expiration of leave, proceed to Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, for duty. (July 21, War D.)

Capt. Howard McC. Snyder, M.C., relieved duty Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., as soon as his services can be spared; to Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., for duty, relieving Capt. Thomas J. Leary, M.C., who will proceed to Fort Sill, Okla., for duty. (July 21, War D.)

Capt. Howard McC. Snyder, M.C., is relieved duty at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., as soon as his services can be spared; to Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., for duty, relieving Capt. Thomas J. Leary, M.C., who will proceed to Canal Zone and report to Governor of the Panama Canal for duty. (July 23, War D.)

Leave two months, about Aug. 1, 1915, to 1st Lieut. Ernest C. McCulloch, M.C., Del Rio, Texas, with understanding that this leave is not to interfere with so much of Par. 41, S.O. 135, c.s., War D., as relates to him. (July 10, S.D.)

So much of Par. 7, S.D. 115, July 1915, these headquarters, as relates to Capt. Thomas C. Austin, M.C., is revoked. (July 22, E.D.)

Leave one month and fifteen days, about Aug. 22, 1915, granted Capt. Robert M. Hardaway, M.C. (July 17, 2d Div.)

Leave one month and eight days, about July 25, 1915, granted 1st Lieut. William G. Guthrie, M.C. (July 17, 2d Div.)

Par. 6, S.O. 170, c.s., these headquarters, is amended to read: Leave one month and fifteen days, about July 22, 1915, granted Capt. Robert M. Hardaway, M.C. (July 20, 2d Div.)

Par. 57, S.O. 168, July 21, 1915, War D., relating to Capt. Howard McC. Snyder and Thomas J. Leary, M.C., is revoked. (July 23, War D.)

Sick leave one month and fifteen days, effective about July 25, 1915, is granted Major Arthur W. Morse, M.C. (July 22, E.D.)

Leave one month and nineteen days, about July 10, 1915, granted Major Thomas S. Bratton, M.C., Eagle Pass, Texas. (July 8, S.D.)

Leave four months, upon arrival in U.S., granted Capt. William H. Thearle, M.C. (July 22, War D.)

Leave four months, upon relief from present duties, granted Capt. Howard H. Johnson, M.C. (July 24, War D.)

Leave one month and five days, about July 25, 1915, is granted Capt. Harry H. Blodgett, M.C., Fort Meade, S.D., with understanding that he comply with requirements of Par. 41, S.O. 135, War D., c.s. (July 19, C.D.)

Capt. Harry G. Ford, M.C., is relieved further temporary duty with Field Hospital and Ambulance Company No. 2 at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., and will revert to status of absence with leave. (July 20, Western D.)

Leave fifteen days granted Capt. John W. Sherwood, M.C. (July 17, S.D.)

The following changes in stations and duties of medical officers are ordered:

Capt. James I. Mabee, M.C., relieved duty at Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco; to Madison Barracks, N.Y., for duty.

Upon arrival of Captain Mabee at Madison Barracks, Major Perry L. Boyer, M.C., will proceed to Texas City, Texas, 2d Division, for temporary duty.

So much of Par. 6, S.O. 137, June 14, 1915, War D., as directs 1st Lieut. Herbert W. Yemans, M.R.C., upon expiration of leave, to proceed to Alcatraz, Cal., is so amended as to direct him upon expiration of said leave to proceed to Fort Revere, Mass., for duty, relieving Capt. Nelson Gapen, M.C.

Captain Gapen, thus relieved, proceed to Fort Hancock, N.J., for duty.

Major Willard F. Truby, M.C., upon expiration of present leave, to Texas City, Texas, 2d Division, for temporary duty.

Major Charles C. Billingslea, M.C., upon completion of duty assigned in orders from headquarters, Central Department, to Texas City, 2d Division, for temporary duty.

Capt. Robert C. Loving, M.C., relieved duty at General Hospital, Fort Bayard, N.M., upon expiration of leave, and will proceed to Fort Crook, Neb., for duty.

Capt. Robert M. Culler, M.C., now on temporary duty Fort Robinson, Neb., is relieved further station at Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., and assigned duty Fort Robinson.

First Lieut. Francis M. Wall, M.R.C., relieved duty at Fort Columbia, Wash., upon expiration of present leave; to Douglas, Ariz., for temporary duty.

Capt. William L. Hart, M.C., relieved duty Fort Sam Houston, Texas; to Madison Barracks, N.Y., for duty.

Capt. Henry L. Brown, M.C., relieved duty at Fort Slocum, N.Y.; to Texas City, Texas, 2d Division, for duty, with station at Fort Brady, Mich. (July 22, War D.)

The following assignments of medical officers are ordered:

Each of the following officers after arrival in U.S., and upon expiration of leave, proceed to station specified after his name for duty:

Major Edward H. Schreiner, M.C., Fort Myer, Va.

Major Robert M. Thornburgh, M.C., Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.

Capt. Roy C. Hefebower, M.C., Fort Niagara, N.Y.

Capt. John S. Coulter, M.C., Fort Du Pont, Del.

Capt. George B. Lake, M.C., Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.

Capt. Daniel F. Maguire, M.C., Fort Ontario, N.Y.

Capt. Edward C. Register, M.C., Fort Jay, N.Y.

First Lieut. Henry F. Lincoln, M.R.C., Jackson Barracks, La.

First Lieut. Edmund W. Bayley, M.R.C., Fort Caswell, N.C.

Lieut. Col. Merritt W. Ireland, M.C., to Fort Sam Houston for assignment to duty as sanitary inspector of Southern Department, and as surgeon of the Cavalry Division.

Lieut. Col. Paul F. Straub, M.C., to Fort Logan, Colo.

Capt. William H. Thearle, M.C., to Alcatraz, Cal., U.S. Disciplinary Barracks.

Capt. George B. Foster, Jr., and Ferdinand Schmitter, M.C., to Columbus Barracks, Ohio.

Capt. Paul W. Gibson, M.C., to Fort Slocum, N.C.

Capt. Frank N. Chilton, M.C., to Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

Capt. James M. Mount, M.C., Presidio of Monterey, Cal., for duty with Field Hospital No. 2.

Capt. Edgar D. Craft, Presidio of Monterey, Cal., for duty with Ambulance Company No. 2.

Capt. Frederick C. A. Kellam, Jr., Fort Baker, Cal.

Capt. Louis H. Hanson, M.C., Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

Capt. Francis X. Strong, M.C., Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., for duty with Field Hospital No. 1.

Capt. John J. Reddy, M.C., Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.

Capt. Lloyd L. Smith, M.C., to Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for duty.

Capt. George M. Edwards, M.C., to Fort Sam Houston for assignment to duty with Field Hospital No. 7.

Capt. Henry Buewkes, M.C., to Washington, D.C., for duty in office of attending surgeon. (July 23, War D.)

#### MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.

So much of Par. 60, S.O. 168, July 21, 1915, War D., as relates to 1st Lieut. Ben H. Metcalf, M.R.C., is revoked. (July 23, War D.)

First Lieut. Edgar F. Haines, M.R.C., now on temporary duty at base hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, will proceed to Naco, Ariz., for temporary duty. (July 9, S.D.)

The resignation by 1st Lieut. Grover C. Buntin, M.R.C., of his commission as an officer in that corps has been accepted by the President, to take effect July 21, 1915. (July 21, War D.)

Each of the following officers of Medical Reserve Corps is ordered to active duty, and will report in person to C.O. of post specified after his name for duty until July 26, 1915, when he will return to his home and stand relieved from active duty in the Medical Reserve Corps: First Lieut. Ben H. Metcalf, Fort Banks, Mass.; 1st Lieut. Charles E. Donlan, Fort Strong, Mass. (July 21, War D.)

First Lieut. Daniel B. Edwards, M.R.C., is ordered to active duty, and will report to C.O., Fort Scriven, Ga., for duty until July 31, 1915, when he will return to his home and stand relieved from active duty. (July 24, War D.)

First Lieut. Daniel B. Edwards, M.R.C., is ordered to



active duty Aug. 10, 1915, and will report on that date to C.O., Fort Screven, Ga., for duty until Aug. 26, 1915, when he will return to his home and stand relieved from active duty. (July 24, War D.)

#### DENTAL SURGEONS.

Leave one month and eighteen days, about July 15, 1915, granted Acting Dental Surg. Harland L. Thompson, Fort Sill, Okla., with understanding that this leave is not to interfere with so much of Par. 15, S.O. 132, c.s., War D., as relates to him. (July 10, S.D.)

Upon termination of leave granted him Acting Dental Surg. Oscar G. Skelton will proceed from Columbus, N.M., to Douglas, Ariz., for duty. (July 13, S.D.)

Leave one month and twenty days, July 20, 1915, granted 1st Lieut. Clarence E. Lauderdale, D.S., Fort Sheridan, Ill. (July 15, C.D.)

Leave two months granted 1st Lieut. Robert H. Mills, D.S., Fort Riley, Kas. (July 7, C.D.)

#### HOSPITAL CORPS.

The following enlisted men of the Hospital Corps, now at Fort McDowell, Cal., will be sent to the stations indicated for duty:

Sergt. 1st Class Robert A. Dickson to Fort Riley, Kas.  
Sergt. 1st Class Edward D. Sykes to Fort Flagler, Wash., to relieve Sergt. 1st Class Emiel Schulz, H.C. Sergeant 1st Class Schulz upon relief will be sent to Texas City, Texas, for assignment to station by the commanding general, 2d Division.

Sergt. Harold Both to the Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, to relieve Sergt. John J. Higgins, H.C. Sergeant Higgins upon relief will be sent to Fort McDowell, Cal., and on first available transport to Manila for assignment to duty in the Philippine Department. (July 24, War D.)

Sergt. Max H. Rohde, H.C., Fort Meade, S.D., will be sent to Fort McDowell, Cal., thence on first available transport to Manila for duty in the Philippine Department. (July 22, War D.)

Sergt. John H. Strauch, jr., H.C., now on duty with 11th Infantry, Douglas, Ariz., to San Francisco for assignment to station. (July 8, S.D.)

So much of Par. 9, S.O. 157, War D., July 8, 1915, as directs that Sergt. 1st Class James Sweeney, H.C., be returned to his proper station, is revoked. Sergeant 1st Class Sweeney, upon completion of duties assigned him in Par. 9, S.O. 157, War D., July 8, 1915, will be sent to Fort Crockett, Texas, to repair an X-ray machine at that post. Upon completion of such duty he will be returned to proper station, Fort Sam Houston. (July 24, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class John Baigent, H.C., Columbus Barracks, Ohio, to Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., for duty. (July 24, War D.)

#### CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

##### BRIG. GEN. DAN C. KINGMAN, C.E.

Major Curtis W. Otwell, C.E., will make not to exceed two visits from his station to Belvoir Tract, Va., during each period, July 20 to 31; Aug. 3 to 14; Aug. 17 to 28, 1915, for duty as observer at joint camp for Engineer troops. (July 22, War D.)

Major Edward H. Schulz, C.E., about Aug. 15, 1915, to Hot Springs, Ark., Army and Navy General Hospital, for observation and treatment. (July 21, War D.)

Capt. Clarence H. Knight, C.E., is detailed on duty as Engineer officer, 2d Division, in addition to his other duties, during absence on leave of Major Lytle Brown, C.E. (July 20, 2d Div.)

Leave three months, about Aug. 1, 1915, granted Major Lytle Brown, C.E. (July 20, 2d Div.)

First Lieut. Charles P. Gross and Allen P. Cogwill and 2d Lieut. John H. Carruth, C.E., are relieved assignment to and duty with 2d Battalion of Engineers, and 1st Lieut. Robert W. Crawford, C.E., from assignment to and duty with 1st Battalion of Engineers, time to proceed to this city, take station and report to commandant of Engineer School, Washington Barracks, D.C., not later than Sept. 28, 1915, for purpose of taking course of instruction at the school. (July 26, War D.)

Sergt. George R. Spalding, Co. H, 2d Battalion of Engineers, sergeant-instructor, on duty with Militia of Ohio, proceed to Belvoir Tract, Va., not later than Aug. 17, 1915, joint Engineer camp of instruction for duty. (July 15, C.D.)

#### ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

##### BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM CROZIER, C. OF O.

Major William I. Westervelt, O.D., will proceed to Tobyhanna, Pa., and report July 28, 1915, to C.O., 2d Battalion, 3d Field Art., for duty until Aug. 6, 1915. Upon completion of this duty Major Westervelt will return to proper station. (July 27, War D.)

First Lieut. Follett Bradley, O.D. (Field Artillery), to Tobyhanna, Pa., and report July 28, 1915, 2d Battalion, 3d Field Artillery, for duty until Aug. 6, 1915, and return to proper station. (July 21, War D.)

First Lieut. Burton O. Lewis, O.D. (Field Artillery), to Tobyhanna, Pa., July 28, 1915, 2d Battalion, 3d Field Artillery, for duty until Aug. 6, 1915, and return to proper station. (July 23, War D.)

#### SIGNAL CORPS.

##### BRIG. GEN. GEORGE P. SCRIVEN, C.S.O.

Par. 5, S.O. 109, these headquarters, July 1, 1915, is amended so as to direct Capt. Consuelo A. Seane, S.C., to report to the C.O., camp of instruction, Regular troops, Plattsburg, N.Y., for temporary duty during the period of the encampment. Upon completion of the encampment Captain Seane will return to station. (July 22, E.D.)

Leave eighteen days, about July 15, 1915, to 1st Lieut. R. C. Cotton, S.C., with understanding that this leave is not to interfere with so much of Par. 38, S.O., 129, War D., c.s., as relates to him. (July 9, S.D.)

First Lieut. William A. Alfante, S.C. (Infantry), is assigned to 18th Infantry, Sept. 19, 1915. He will be assigned to a company by his regimental commander, and upon being relieved from present duties and on expiration of leave will join company. (July 26, War D.)

Leave twelve days granted 1st Lieut. Joseph E. Carberry, S.C. (July 24, War D.)

Sergt. David Maxwell, S.C., upon arrival at Fort Lawton, Wash., will proceed to Hadley, Alaska, for duty as operator in charge of telegraph office that place, relieving 1st Class Sergt. Charles A. Little, S.C., who will proceed to Valdez, Alaska, Washington-Alaska Military Cable and Telegraph System, for duty. (July 16, Western D.)

So much of Par. 1, S.O. 162, War D., July 14, 1915, as relates to Sergt. James C. Rowan, S.C., is revoked, and the soldier will remain on duty at Galveston, Texas, in connection with maintenance of radio apparatus installed aboard Army transports at that place. (July 26, War D.)

#### CAVALRY.

##### 1ST CAVALRY.—COL. FREDERICK S. FOLTZ.

First Lieut. Jonathan M. Wainwright, 1st Cav., is detailed to take the first year course at the Mounted Service School, Fort Riley, Kas., and will report Sept. 25, 1915, for duty. (July 21, War D.)

##### 2D CAVALRY.—COL. JOSEPH T. DICKMAN.

Capt. James M. Burroughs and Charles G. Harvey, 2d Cav., to Quonset Point, R.I., joint camp of instruction for Cavalry to be held at that place July 25-Aug. 1, 1915, for duty as inspector-instructors. (July 21, E.D.)

##### 3D CAVALRY.—COL. AUGUSTUS P. BLOCKSOM.

Col. Augustus P. Blocksom, 3d Cav., is detailed as a member of the general court-martial convened by Par. 2, S.O. 142, c.s., these headquarters, vice Col. Frederick W. Sibley, 14th Cav., hereby relieved. (July 17, S.D.)

Leave two months, about July 20, 1915, granted 2d Lieut. Alfred B. Johnson, 3d Cav., Mission, Texas. (July 12, S.D.)

##### 4TH CAVALRY.—COL. GEORGE H. SANDS.

First Sergt. James Edwards, Troop C, 4th Cav., is placed upon retired list at Schofield Barracks, H.T., and will repair to his home. (July 26, War D.)

##### 7TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. H. MURRAY.

###### COL. W. A. SHUNK, ATTACHED.

So much of Par. 11, S.O. 168, July 21, 1915, War D., as relates to Lieut. Col. Farrand Sayre, 7th Cav., is revoked. (July 24, War D.)

##### 8TH CAVALRY.—COL. CHARLES W. TAYLOR.

First Lieut. Hugh H. Broadhurst, 8th Cav., upon expiration of present leave, report to commanding general, Western Department, for duty pending arrival of 8th Cavalry at San Francisco, when he will join regiment. (July 21, War D.)

##### 9TH CAVALRY.—COL. JOHN F. GUILFOYLE.

###### COL. H. C. BENSON, ATTACHED.

Leave four months, about Aug. 20, 1915, granted Capt. Otto Rethorst, 9th Cav. (July 17, S.D.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. William O. Ryan, 9th Cav., extended fifteen days. (July 16, S.D.)

Leave two months permission to apply for extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. C. Emery Hathaway, 9th Cav., Culberson's Ranch, N.M. (July 10, S.D.)

##### 10TH CAVALRY.—COL. WILLIAM C. BROWN.

Leave one month, about July 15, 1915, granted Capt. Robert R. Wallach, 10th Cav., Fort Huachuca, Ariz. (July 10, S.D.)

##### 12TH CAVALRY.—COL. H. G. SICKEL.

Capt. Lewis W. Cass, 12th Cav., relieved duty as Q.M. of Fort Robinson, Neb., about Aug. 5, 1915. (July 21, War D.)

##### 13TH CAVALRY.—COL. HERBERT J. SLOCUM.

Leave two months, about Aug. 10, 1915, granted Major Frank Tompkins, 13th Cav., Columbus, N.M. (July 12, S.D.)

Leave one month and twenty days, about July 15, 1915, granted Capt. Aubrey Lippincott, 13th Cav., Fabens, Texas. (July 12, S.D.)

##### 14TH CAVALRY.—COL. FREDERICK W. SIBLEY.

Sick leave two months granted Col. Frederick W. Sibley, 14th Cav. (July 14, S.D.)

Sergt. Thomas J. Jenkins, Troop F, 14th Cav., is relieved further duty with Militia of New Jersey and will be sent to Fort Clark, Texas, for duty. (July 26, War D.)

##### 15TH CAVALRY.—COL. GEORGE H. MORGAN.

###### COL. F. O. JOHNSON, ATTACHED.

Par. 12, S.O. 168, July 21, 1915, War D., relating to Col. George H. Morgan and Lieut. Col. Lewis M. Koehler, 15th Cav., is revoked. Each is relieved assignment to 15th Cavalry, Aug. 15, 1915, and is attached to 7th Cavalry. Each will join 8th Cavalry upon its arrival at its station or stations in the U.S. and will remain on duty with regiment until arrival of 7th Cavalry at its station or stations in the U.S., when he will join his proper station. (July 24, War D.)

Leave two months, about July 20, 1915, granted 1st Lieut. Robert F. Tate, 15th Cav. (July 16, S.D.)

#### CAVALRY, UNASSIGNED OR DETACHED.

So much of Par. 27, S.O. 133, June 9, 1915, War D., as assigns Lieut. Col. Grote Hutcheson to 9th Cavalry, is revoked. He is assigned to 15th Cavalry, Sept. 15, 1915, and will join that regiment in time to sail with it from San Francisco on transport scheduled to leave about Oct. 5, 1915, for Manila. (July 24, War D.)

The leave granted Lieut. Col. Grote Hutcheson, Cav., in S.O. 133, June 9, 1915, War D., is extended one month. (July 24, War D.)

Par. 30, S.O. 166, July 19, 1915, War D., relating to Lieut. Col. Grote Hutcheson, Cav., is revoked. (July 24, War D.)

#### FIELD ARTILLERY.

##### 2D FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. E. A. MILLAR.

Capt. Ralph S. Granger, 2d Field Art., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Q.M. Corps, to take effect Aug. 2, 1915. (July 23, War D.)

Leave two months, upon arrival in United States, granted Capt. William F. Morrison, 2d Field Art. (July 21, War D.)

The resignation by 2d Lieut. Robert W. Wilson, 2d Field Art., of his commission as an officer of the Army has been accepted by the President, to take effect Aug. 13, 1915. (July 23, War D.)

##### 3D FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. G. W. VAN DEUSEN.

First Lieut. Dawson Olmstead, 3d Field Art., report Aug. 18, 1915, 2d Battalion, 3d Field Artillery, at Tobyhanna, Pa., for duty until Sept. 7, 1915, upon completion of which resume present duties. (July 21, War D.)

##### 4TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. LUCIEN G. BERRY.

Leave ten days, about Aug. 1, 1915, granted Capt. Daniel F. Craig, 4th Field Art. (July 16, 2d Div.)

Par. 1, S.O. 169, c.s., these headquarters, is amended to read: Leave twenty days, about July 22, 1915, granted Capt. Daniel F. Craig, 4th Field Art. (July 19, 2d Div.)

Sick leave one month granted Vetn. Richard H. Power, 4th Field Art. (July 16, 2d Div.)

##### 5TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. GRANGER ADAMS.

Leave one month and twenty days, about July 18, 1915, granted Lieut. Col. Edward F. McGlachlin, jr., 5th Field Art. (July 15, S.D.)

First Lieut. Frederick A. Prince, 5th Field Art., recruiting officer, to Tobyhanna, Pa., July 28, 1915, 2d Battalion, 3d Field Artillery, for duty until Aug. 6, 1915, and return to proper station. (July 23, War D.)

Sergt. Louis Rippe, Battery B, 5th Field Art., relieved duty with Organized Militia of Michigan, will proceed to Fort Sill, Okla., for duty. (July 15, C.D.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Ralph McT. Pennell, 5th Field Art., in S.O. 67, March 22, 1915, War D., is extended to Sept. 5, 1915. (July 27, War D.)

##### 6TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. E. ST. J. GREBLE.

Leave one month, about July 10, 1915, granted Capt. John B. W. Corey, 6th Field Art., Eagle Pass, Texas. (July 8, S.D.)

#### COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

##### BRIG. GEN. E. M. WEAVER, CHIEF OF COAST ART.

Leave two months, about July 31, 1915, granted Brig. Gen. Erasmus M. Weaver, Chief of Coast Art. (July 24, War D.)

The leave granted Major Edwin Landon, C.A.C., is extended until Nov. 1, 1915. (July 23, War D.)

Major Percy Willis, C.A.C., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Q.M. Corps, Aug. 13, 1915, vice Major Thomas Q. Ashburn, Q.M.C., relieved detail in that corps, Aug. 12, 1915. (July 21, War D.)

So much of Par. 29, S.O. 130, June 5, 1915, War D., as transfers Capt. William M. Colvin, C.A.C., to the 42d Company, about Sept. 15, 1915, is amended so as to relieve that officer from assignment to 76th Company and attach him to that company; Aug. 1, 1915. He is then relieved from attachment to 76th Company and assigned to 42d Company, about Sept. 15, 1915. Captain Colvin will sail for Manila, P.I., on transport scheduled to leave San Francisco, Cal., about Aug. 5, 1915. (July 23, War D.)

Leave one month and ten days, about July 21, 1915, to terminate not later than Sept. 5, 1915, to Chaplain William R. Arnold, C.A.C. (July 21, E.D.)

The sick leave heretofore granted 1st Lieut. Gilbert Marshall, C.A.C., is extended one month. (July 22, War D.)

So much of Par. 11, S.O. 149, June 28, 1915, War D., as relieves 2d Lieut. Joseph D. McCain, C.A.C., from present assignment, Aug. 25, 1915, is amended, to take effect at once. Lieutenant McCain will proceed to Fort Screven, Ga., for assignment to a company. (July 22, War D.)

The following promotions of officers of the Coast Artillery Corps are announced:

Lieut. Col. George W. Gatchell to colonel, May 25, 1915.

Major Andrew Hero, jr., to lieutenant colonel, May 25, 1915.

Capt. Percy Willis to major, May 25, 1915.

First Lieut. Halsey Dunwoody to captain, May 25, 1915.

First Lieut. Le Roy Bartlett to captain, May 26, 1915.

First Lieut. Robert C. Eddy to captain, June 20, 1915.

First Lieut. Julius C. Peterson to captain, June 20, 1915.

Second Lieut. Meade Wildrick to first lieutenant, May 25, 1915.

Second Lieut. Frederick A. Holmer to first lieutenant, May 26, 1915.

Second Lieut. Fred Seydel to first lieutenant, June 20, 1915.

Second Lieut. Charles A. Chapman to first lieutenant, June 20, 1915.

Second Lieut. Charles Hines to first lieutenant, June 20, 1915.

Colonel Gatchell will remain at present station and on present duties.

Lieutenant Colonel Hero will remain at present station and

on present duties until time to comply with Par. 32, S.O. 153, July 2, 1915, War D.

Major Willis will remain at present station and on present duties until time to comply with Par. 50, S.O. 168, July 21, 1915, War D.)

Captain Dunwoody is attached to 60th Company until time to comply with Par. 6, S.O. 88, April 16, 1915, War D.

Captain Bartlett is assigned to 11th Company.

Captain Eddy is assigned to 16th Company and will join company.

Captain Peterson is assigned to 33d Company.

Lieutenant Wildrick will remain at present station and on present duties.

Lieutenant Holmer will remain at present station and on present duties.

Lieutenant Seydel will report to C.O., Coast Defenses of San Francisco, for assignment to company.

Lieutenant Chapman will remain at present station and on present duties.

Lieutenant Hines will remain at present station and on present duties. (July 24, War D.)

Capt. Harry T. Matthews, C.A.C. (now detailed in the Q.M. Corps), is assigned to 112th Company, about Oct. 5, 1915, and will then join that company. So much of Par. 42, S.O. 142, June 19, 1915, and so much of Par. 8, S.O. 153, July 2, 1915, War D., as direct Captain Matthews to sail for the Philippines, are revoked. (July 26, War D.)

So much of Par. 37, S.O. 117, May 20, 1915, War D., as relates to Capt. Matthew A. Cross, C.A.C., is amended so as to relieve him from assignment to 101st Company and attach him to 21st Company, about Aug. 5, 1915. He will join latter company. Captain Cross is then relieved attachment to that company and is assigned thereto, about Aug. 15, 1915. (July 24, War D.)

Capt. William P. Platt, C.A.C., inspector-instructor, now at San Francisco, Cal., to Fort Rosecrans, Cal., for duty at Joint Army and Militia Coast Defense Exercises that post Aug. 8-22, 1915, inclusive. (July 19, Western D.)

Second Lieut. Lewis H. Brerston, C.A.C., inspector-instructor, now at Fort Rosecrans, Cal., is detailed for duty as instructor at Joint Army and Militia Coast Defense Exercises that post Aug. 8-22, 1915, inclusive, and will make required field inspection of the Coast Artillery Reserves, Militia of California, participating in the encampment. (July 19, Western D.)

Leave ten days, upon relief from duty in Coast Defenses of Tampa and to terminate not later than Aug. 11, 1915, granted 2d Lieut. Henry N. Sumner, C.A.C. (July 23, E.D.)

Leave three months, about Sept. 15, 1915, granted Capt. James L. Long, C.A.C., Fort Stevens, Ore. (July 20, Western D.)

Leave one month, about Aug. 25, 1915, granted 2d Lieut. Frank L. Hoskins, C.A.C. (July 23, E.D.)

Second Lieut. David McL. Crawford, C.A.C., is relieved duty on U.S. Army mine planter Major Samuel Ringgold, and upon expiration of present leave will report to C.O., Coast Defenses of Boston, for assignment to a company. (July 22, War D.)

Leave fifteen days, about Aug. 15, 1915, to 2d Lieut. Glenn P. Anderson, C.A.C. (July 21, E.D.)

Leave two months, about Aug. 10, 1915, granted 2d Lieut. Leigh F. J. Zerbe, C.A.C. (July 26, E.D.)

Leave ten days, about Aug. 1, 1915, granted 2d Lieut. Edward B. Dennis, C.A.C. (July 26, E.D.)

Par. 23, S.O. 156, War D., July 7, 1915, relating to Sergt. Major (J.G.) Charles W. Dietz, C.A.C., is amended to authorize him to delay fifteen days en route for his own convenience. (July 22, War D.)

Sergt. Major (J.G.) Albert J. Steinhardt, C.A.C. (appointed July 23, 1915, from quartermaster sergeant, 6th Company, C.A.C.), now at Fort Monroe, Va., is assigned to duty in the Coast Artillery School Detachment, that post. (July 24, War D.)

#### INFANTRY.

##### 3D INFANTRY.—COL. R. L. HIRST.

Capt. Tenney Ross, 3d Inf., is detailed as a member of the General Staff Corps, Aug. 8, 1915, vice Capt. Howard L. Laubach, G.S., who is relieved as a member of that corps, Aug. 7, 1915. Captain Ross will report to Chief of Staff for duty. (July 26, War D.)

##### 4TH INFANTRY.—COL. EVERARD E. HATCH.

Leave one month and one day, about Aug. 10, 1915, granted Chaplain John F. Chenoweth, 4th Inf. (July 20, 2d Div.)

Leave two months, about Aug. 10, 1915, granted Major Frederic D. Evans, 4th Inf. (July 19, 2d Div.)

Leave two months, about Aug. 10, 1915, granted Capt. Constant Coudier 4th Inf. (July 19, 2d Div.)

The name of Capt. Charles H. Danforth, 4th Inf., is placed on the list of officers detached from their proper commands, Aug. 8, 1915, and the name of Capt. Howard L. Laubach, G.S., is removed therefrom, Aug. 7, 1915. (July 26, War D.)

##### 6TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. F. MORRISON.

Leave two months, about Aug. 1, 1915, to Capt. Clifford Game, 6th Inf. (July 9, S.D.)

Leave twenty days, about July 17, 1915, granted Capt. John Randolph, 6th Inf. (July 15, S.D.)

First Lieut. De Witt C. T. Grubbs, 6th Inf., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the Georgia Military College, Milledgeville, Ga., Sept. 1, 1915, relieving 1st Lieut. Frederick E. Wilson, 6th Inf., who will join his regiment.



## 14TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. H. WILSON.

Capt. James P. Harbeson, 14th Inf., is transferred to the 21st Infantry. He will be assigned to a company by his regimental commander and upon expiration of present leave will join company to which assigned. (July 22, War D.)

Leave two months, about the 28th proximo, granted Capt. Alexander J. Macnab, 14th Inf., Fort Lawton, Wash. (July 20, Western D.)

Leave twenty-five days, about July 19, granted Capt. Perry L. Miles, 14th Inf., Fort Lawton, Wash. (July 16, Western D.)

Second Lieut. James A. Merritt, 14th Inf., is relieved at the Tennessee Military Institute, Sweetwater, Tenn., Aug. 1, 1915, and is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the Columbia Military Academy, Columbia, Tenn., Aug. 2, 1915. (July 23, War D.)

## 15TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. C. F. TILSON.

Second Lieut. Bert M. Atkinson, 15th Inf., is relieved assignment to that regiment, Sept. 1, 1915. (July 26, War D.)

## 16TH INFANTRY.—COL. OMAR BUNDY.

Leave twenty days, about Aug. 29, 1915, granted Capt. Alfred W. Bjornstad, 16th Inf. (July 15, S.D.)

The name of 1st Lieut. Ralph W. Kingman, 16th Inf., is placed upon the list of officers detached from their proper commands, July 29, 1915, and the name of 1st Lieut. C. Stockmar Bendel, Inf., is removed therefrom, July 28, 1915. Lieutenant Bendel is relieved duty at Fort McDowell, Cal., and from further duty on recruiting service, July 29, 1915. (July 26, War D.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Carroll A. Bagby, 16th Inf., is extended twenty-one days. (July 17, S.D.)

## 17TH INFANTRY.—COL. H. C. HODGES, JR.

Leave one month and fifteen days, about Aug. 1, 1915, granted 2d Lieut. Theodore W. Martin, 17th Inf. (July 13, S.D.)

Leave one month, about July 10, 1915, to 2d Lieut. Ralph S. Kimball, 17th Inf. (July 9, S.D.)

So much of Par. 4, S.O. 95, April 24, 1915, War D., as relates to 2d Lieut. Allen M. Burdett, 17th Inf., is revoked. Lieutenant Burdett is transferred to 27th Infantry and will join that regiment. He will be assigned to a company by his regimental commander. (July 26, War D.)

## 18TH INFANTRY.—COL. JAMES S. ROGERS.

Leave fifteen days, about Aug. 5, 1915, granted Capt. Josephus S. Cecil, 18th Inf. (July 16, S.D.)

Leave one month and fifteen days, about Aug. 1, 1915, granted 2d Lieut. Estil V. Smith, 18th Inf., Douglas, Ari. (July 9, S.D.)

## 20TH INFANTRY.—COL. HARRY C. HALE.

Leave one month, about Aug. 5, 1915, granted Capt. William W. Taylor, Jr., 20th Inf. (July 15, S.D.)

Leave one month and fifteen days, about Aug. 1, 1915, granted 1st Lieut. Robert J. Binford, 20th Inf. (July 9, S.D.)

## 23D INFANTRY.—COL. W. K. WRIGHT.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Paul H. Clark, 23d Inf., is extended one month and fifteen days. (July 21, War D.)

## 25TH INFANTRY.—COL. L. W. V. KENNON.

Capt. David L. Stone, 25th Inf., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Q.M. Corps, Sept. 1, 1915, vice Capt. Adolphe H. Huguet, Q.M.C., relieved detail in that corps, Aug. 31, 1915. Captain Huguet is assigned to 5th Infantry, Sept. 1, 1915, and after expiration of any leave which may be granted him will join that regiment. (July 26, War D.)

## 27TH INFANTRY.—COL. CHARLES H. BARTH.

First Lieut. Alvin G. Gutensohn, 27th Inf., detailed in Signal Corps, Sept. 18, 1915, proceed about that date to Fort Bliss, Texas, for duty with Field Company I, Signal Corps. (July 21, War D.)

Leave twenty-five days, about Aug. 1, 1915, and to terminate not later than Sept. 7, 1915, granted 1st Lieut. Noland W. Boughton, 27th Inf. (July 17, 2d Div.)

Leave one month and seven days, about Aug. 1, 1915, and to terminate not later than Sept. 7, 1915, granted 2d Lieut. Edgar A. Stadden, 27th Inf. (July 17, 2d Div.)

First Lieut. Alvin G. Gutensohn, 27th Inf., is relieved from assignment to that regiment, Sept. 1, 1915. (July 26, War D.)

## 28TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. H. PLUMMER.

Leave one month and twenty days, about Aug. 5, 1915, granted Capt. James T. Watson, 28th Inf. (July 17, 2d Div.)

Leave three months, about Sept. 20, 1915, granted 2d Lieut. James R. Jacobs, 28th Inf. (July 17, 2d Div.)

First Lieut. Charles S. Caffery, 28th Inf., is transferred to 5th Infantry. He will be assigned to a company by his regimental commander and upon expiration of leave will join his company. (July 26, War D.)

## 30TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. A. ROOT.

Capt. George C. Shaw, 30th Inf., now at Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., to the camp of instruction, Fishkill Plains, N.Y., for duty with his company. (July 21, E.D.)

## INFANTRY, UNASSIGNED OR DETACHED.

Capt. Albert B. Sloan, Inf., inspector-instructor, Militia of Arkansas, proceed from Little Rock to Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark., duty in connection field instruction of Militia of Arkansas during its continuance in camp. (July 7, S.D.)

First Lieut. Frederick C. Test, Inf., inspector-instructor, Militia of New Mexico, will proceed from Santa Fe, N.M., to the following places for duty in connection with field instruction of the Militia of New Mexico on dates specified: Las Cruces, July 19-24, inclusive; Carlsbad, July 26-31, inclusive; Santa Fe, Aug. 1-14, inclusive. (July 7, S.D.)

The name of 1st Lieut. C. Stockmar Bendel, Inf., is removed from list of detached officers, July 28, 1915. (July 26, War D.)

Leave one month and fifteen days, about Aug. 10, 1915, granted 1st Lieut. Edmund C. Waddill, Inf. (July 26, War D.)

First Lieut. Edwin Gunner, Inf., unassigned, is assigned to 10th Infantry, Sept. 5, 1915. Lieutenant Gunner will be assigned to a company by his regimental commander and upon expiration of present leave will join company to which assigned. (July 26, War D.)

## TRANSFERS AND ASSIGNMENTS.

Each of the following officers is relieved from assignment to regiment indicated after name, Sept. 1, 1915: Col. William H. Allaire, 8th Inf., Major Charles C. Clark, 15th Inf., Major Palmer E. Pierce, 15th Inf., Chaplain Ernest W. Wood, 15th Inf. Each will proceed at the proper time to United States and report to the commanding general, Western Department. (July 26, War D.)

Each of the following officers is transferred to 24th Infantry, Sept. 1, 1915: Majors William Newman, 18th Inf., John H. Parker, 8th Inf., Capt. John S. Battle, 8th Inf., George M. Holley, 8th Inf., Frederick W. Lewis, 8th Inf., Clement A. Trott, 8th Inf., Daniel G. Berry, 13th Inf., Laurence Halstead, 13th Inf., George J. Holden, 13th Inf., Gad Morgan, 15th Inf., 1st Lieut. George T. Everett, 8th Inf., Harry S. Grier, 8th Inf., Arthur J. Hanlon, 8th Inf., Martin C. Wise, 8th Inf., Richard J. Herman, 8th Inf., Edward J. Moran, 8th Inf., Alexander W. Chilton, 13th Inf., Harry H. Pritchett, 13th Inf., 2d Lieut. Merl P. Schillerstrom, 8th Inf., Xaxier F. Blauvelt, 13th Inf. Each, unless subject to previous orders, will join 24th Infantry in time to sail with it on transport scheduled to leave Manila about Sept. 15, 1915. Company officers will be assigned to companies by regimental commander. (July 26, War D.)

So much of Par. 36, S.O. 157, July 8, 1915, War D., as relates to Capt. Charles F. Andrews, 13th Inf., Capt. Andrew J. Dougherty, 8th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Joseph E. Barzynski, 8th Inf., is revoked. Each of the officers named is transferred to 24th Infantry, Sept. 1, 1915, and will join that regiment in time to sail with it on transport scheduled to leave Manila about Sept. 15, 1915. Each officer will be assigned to a company by his regimental commander. (July 26, War D.)

Each of the following officers serving in Hawaiian Department is transferred to 24th Infantry, Sept. 1, 1915, and will join regiment on transport scheduled to sail from Manila about Sept. 15, 1915: First Lieut. Joseph L. Topham and John M. True, 1st Inf., Homer N. Preston, 2d Inf., Joseph C. Hattie, 25th Inf., 2d Lieut. Manton C. Mitchell, Haig Shekerjian, Jesse A. Ladd, Eugene W. Fales, Charles S. Little, Walter M. Robertson, 1st Inf., William A. Reed, Sidney H. Foster, Edward L. Hoffman, John P. Edgerly, Lindsay McD. Silvester, 2d Inf. Each officer will remain on duty with

present regiment until time to comply with this order. (July 26, War D.)

Each of the following officers of 24th Infantry is transferred to regiments as indicated, Sept. 1, 1915, and will join regiment to which transferred.

The 8th Infantry—Major Sidney A. Cleman, Capt. James A. Lynch, Henry M. Diekmann, Charles F. Humphrey, Jr., Ivers W. Leonard, William E. Bennett, Jr., 1st Lieut. Benjamin F. Miller, Joseph O. Mauborgne, Thomas W. Hammond, George W. Maddox, John P. Adams, Richard H. Jacob, Owen R. Meredith, 2d Lieut. Carlin C. Stokely.

To the 13th Infantry—Capt. Edward B. Mitchell, Charles H. Errington, Benjamin H. Pope, Bertram P. Johnson, Charles Abel, 1st Lieut. Rowan F. Lemly, George F. N. Dailey, Ernest L. Pell, 2d Lieut. William A. Beach.

To the 15th Infantry—Major John E. Woodward, Capt. Edgar A. Fry, 2d Lieut. Mord P. Short and Frank C. Mahin.

To the 27th Infantry—First Lieut. John H. Hester, 2d Lieut. William R. White, Gilbert P. Strelinger, Max W. Sullivan, Millard F. Harmon, Jr., James D. Burt, Francis B. Mallon, John H. Harrison, Roland F. Walsh, Howard C. Davidson, Donald R. McMillen.

They will be assigned by the commanding general, Philippine Department, to temporary duty until arrival of that regiment in the Philippine Islands.

Company officers will be assigned to companies by their respective regimental commanders. (July 26, War D.)

Each of the following officers is transferred or assigned to 27th Infantry, Sept. 1, 1915. Each officer who is not subject to orders previously issued will join that regiment about Aug. 20, 1915, time to proceed with it to San Francisco: Lieut. Col. Walter H. Gordon, 3d Inf., Majors William T. Wilder, 22d Inf., Frederic H. Sargent, 11th Inf., Joseph D. Leitch, 28th Inf., Chaplain James M. Webb, 12th Inf., Capt. Harry A. Eaton, 23d Inf., Eldred D. Warfield, 16th Inf., Ernest L. Haskell, Inf., John B. Sanford, 22d Inf., J. Millard Little, 28th Inf., Willis P. Coleman, 4th Inf., Joseph C. Brady, 7th Inf., Andrew C. Wright, 12th Inf., Everet R. Wilson, 11th Inf., Gideon H. Williams, 25th Inf., Philip Powers, 11th Inf., Walter E. Gunster, 18th Inf., 1st Lieut. Roland W. Case, 18th Inf., Ben W. Field, 22d Inf., Paul H. Clark, 23d Inf., George R. Byrd, 17th Inf., Earl C. Buck, 17th Inf., James G. Taylor, 22d Inf., Stanley L. James, Jr., 24th Inf., Carl C. Oakes, 4th Inf., Simon B. Buckner, Jr., 9th Inf., Thomas J. Johnson, 30th Inf., Henry J. Weeks, 23d Inf., 2d Lieut. Walker E. Hobson, 9th Inf., Gilbert R. Cook, 18th Inf., William G. Weaver, 20th Inf.

Such household effects as they may desire to take to the Philippines will be sent to San Francisco direct, to be shipped to Manila on first available transport. Company officers will be assigned to companies by regimental commander. (July 26, War D.)

Each of the following officers is relieved assignment to regiment indicated after his name, Sept. 1, 1915: Col. Francis H. French, 2d Inf., Major Charles E. Tayman, 1st Inf., Capt. Edward C. Carey, Grosvenor L. Townsend, Henry M. Fales, 1st Inf., Frank C. Burnett, 1st Inf., Robert McCleave, 2d Inf., Jesse M. Cullison, 2d Inf., De Witt W. Chamberlin, 2d Inf., Walter H. Johnson, 2d Inf., 1st Lieut. Harry A. Wells, 1st Inf., George W. Harris, 1st Inf., Harry S. Malone, 1st Inf., Leo I. Samuelson, 1st Inf., Luther R. James, 1st Inf., Irving J. Phillips, 1st Inf., Alfred J. Booth, 2d Inf., Vernon W. Beer, 2d Inf., Nicholas W. Campanole, 2d Inf. Each will remain on duty with present regiment until time to comply with this order, and upon arrival at Honolulu of transport scheduled to leave Manila about Sept. 15, 1915, will proceed on that transport to San Francisco. (July 26, War D.)

Each of the following officers is transferred as indicated after his name, to take effect Sept. 1, 1915: will sail on transport scheduled to leave San Francisco about Sept. 7, 1915, for Honolulu, and upon arrival will join regiment to which transferred:

To the 1st Infantry—Major Lewis S. Sorley, 12th Inf., Major George McD. Weeks, 9th Inf., Capt. Hugh D. Wise, 3d Inf., Englebert G. Owenshine, 28th Inf., Paul H. McCook, 26th Inf., Jack Hayes, 17th Inf., George E. Kumpke, 17th Inf., 1st Lieut. Elvid Hunt, 28th Inf., Thomas H. Lowe, 28th Inf., Charles C. Bankhead, 28th Inf., Byard Sneed, 3d Inf., Charles H. Bonesteel, 30th Inf., Charles H. Rice, 6th Inf., John W. Simons, Jr., 6th Inf., Walter S. Greacen, 12th Inf., 2d Lieut. John N. Smith, Jr., 3d Inf., Edward C. Rose, 26th Inf., Robert T. Snow, 21st Inf., Gustav J. Gonser, 21st Inf., Frank V. Schneider, 21st Inf., Frank J. Riley, 21st Inf.

To the 2d Infantry—Col. Walter H. Chatfield, attached to 27th Inf., Capt. Charles L. McKain, 20th Inf., Edwin S. Hartshorn, 3d Inf., Robert H. Peck, 22d Inf., John Randolph, 6th Inf., 1st Lieut. Arthur T. Dalton, 20th Inf., Claire R. Beal, 17th Inf., Robert M. Lyon, 11th Inf., Benjamin F. McClellan, 28th Inf., 2d Lieut. Ralph C. Holliday, 22d Inf., Theodore W. Martin, 17th Inf., Edward F. Witsell, 6th Inf., Carl L. Cohen, 11th Inf., Alfred L. Rockwood, 12th Inf.

To the 25th Infantry—Major Frank H. Albright, 14th Inf., 1st Lieut. Eugene Robinson, 16th Inf.

Company officers will be assigned to companies by their respective regimental commanders. (July 26, War D.)

Each of the following officers is transferred as indicated after his name, Sept. 1, 1915:

Col. John F. Morrison, 6th to 8th Infantry.  
Major James R. Lindsay, 28th to 15th Infantry.  
Major Isaac C. Jenks, 9th to 13th Infantry.  
Chaplain Wallace H. Water, 9th to 15th Infantry.  
Capt. George M. Grimes, 30th to 8th Infantry.

Each will proceed on transport scheduled to leave San Francisco about Sept. 7, 1915, to Manila, and upon arrival will join regiment to which transferred. Captain Grimes will be assigned to a company by his regimental commander. (July 26, War D.)

Each of the following officers of 27th Infantry is transferred to regiment indicated after his name, Sept. 1, 1915: Lieut. Col. Charles H. Muir to 26th Inf., Major Earl C. Carahan to 28th Inf., Major Eli A. Helmick to 28th Inf., Chaplain George D. Rice to 12th Inf., Capt. William C. Rogers to 28th Inf., Fredrick L. Knudsen to 23d Inf., Frank J. Morrow to 18th Inf., William F. Freney to 16th Inf., John Robertson to 18th Inf., Berkeley Enoch to 11th Inf., Benjamin J. Tillman to 11th Inf., Frank B. Hawkins to 12th Inf., Ernest Van D. Murphy to 4th Inf., John M. Craig to 22d Inf., 1st Lieut. Thomas W. Brown to 17th Inf., Jesse M. Holmes to 23d Inf., Franklin T. Burt to 23d Inf., Bowers Davis to 22d Inf., John McE. Prunty to 17th Inf., Charles B. Moore to 2d Inf., Manfred Lanza to 18th Inf., George F. Waugh to 23d Inf., Fauntley M. Miller to 4th Inf., 2d Lieut. George A. Matile to 26th Inf., Charles E. Coates to 7th Inf., Emmett W. Smith to 18th Inf., Fred B. Carothers to 20th Inf., Jasper A. Davies to 8th Inf., James A. Stevens to 17th Inf., Carl E. McKinney to 6th Inf., Edgar A. Stadden to 12th Inf., James N. Peale to 11th Inf., William R. Schmidt to 22d Inf., Lester L. Lampert to 23d Inf.

Each officer unless subject to previous orders will proceed on departure of 27th Infantry from Texas City to join regiment to which transferred. Company officers will be assigned to companies by their respective regimental commanders. (July 26, War D.)

## RETIRED OFFICERS.

Major Elisha S. Benton, U.S.A., retired, is relieved from duty at Columbia Military Academy, Columbia, Tenn., Aug. 1, 1915, and will proceed to his home. (July 23, War D.)

Capt. Edward N. Macco, U.S.A., retired, at his own request is relieved duty at North Dakota Agricultural College, Agricultural College, N.D., Aug. 31, 1915, and will proceed to his home. (July 23, War D.)

Capt. John A. Lockwood, U.S.A., retired, at his own request is relieved duty at Fort Union Military Academy, Fort Union, Va., Aug. 1, 1915, and upon his own application is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the Tennessee Military Institute, Sweetwater, Tenn., Aug. 2, 1915. (July 23, War D.)

## BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board to consist of Brig. Gen. Harry F. Hodges, U.S.A., Col. John D. Barrette, Major William Chamberlaine, Major Robert E. Callan, Capt. John R. Procter, Albert L. Rhoades and Walter K. Wilson, all C.A.C., is appointed to meet at Fort Totten, N.Y., July 29, 1915, to consider and report upon what changes, if any, should be made in the fire control instruction of Coast Artillery troops. (July 22, War D.)

A board is appointed to meet at the call of the president thereof at the Army Building, New York City, for examination of the Corps of Engineers for promotion. Detail for the board: Col. William M. Black, Col. Frederic V. Abbot and Lieut. Col. Charles H. McKinstry, C.E.; Major Albert E. Truby and Capt. George H. Scott, M.C. (July 23, War D.)

A board of the Ordnance Department, to consist of Col. William W. Gibson, Col. Charles B. Wheeler and Lieut. Col. Jay E. Hoffer is appointed to meet at the New York Arsenal, Governors Island, N.Y., Aug. 2, 1915, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for purpose of making recommendation for detail of one officer to the Ordnance Department in the grade of major. Those eligible include all officers with service in the Ordnance Department who have been commissioned as captains in other branches of the Service. (July 24, War D.)

## MILITIA INSPECTION.

The following officers are assigned as inspector-instructors with the Militia of Nebraska, as noted opposite their respective names and will proceed at proper time to places indicated and make annual field inspection of those organizations: Aug. 10-16, 1915, inclusive, at Fremont, Neb., 4th Infantry, with Sanitary Detachment; Aug. 19-25, 1915, inclusive, at Crete, Neb., 5th Infantry, with Sanitary Detachment; First Lieut. William C. Stoll, Inf., with 1st Battalion; 1st Lieut. Philip G. Wrightson, Inf., with 2d Battalion, and 1st Lieut. Samuel M. Parker, Inf., with 3d Battalion of each Infantry regiment mentioned. (July 19, C.D.)

## JOINT CAMPS.

A joint camp of instruction for Troop A, 5th Cav., will be established on the state military reservation at Gravel, Mich., during the period Aug. 12-21, 1915, inclusive. Troops A and B, Militia of Michigan, have been authorized to participate in this encampment. Capt. Thomas M. Knox, 5th Cav., will command the camp. Capt. Lee Roy Dunbar, M.C., and the detachment Hospital Corps now at camp of instruction near Ludington, Mich., will report Aug. 9, 1915, for duty under this order. Capt. John E. Hemphill, Cav., is detailed as inspector-instructor and mustering officer of the Cavalry organizations of the Organized Militia in camp. He will proceed to Gravel, reporting Aug. 11, 1915, for duty and upon completion to proper station. Upon termination of the encampment Troop A, 5th Cav., with the attached sanitary troops, will return by marching to Fort Sheridan, Ill., as directed in Par. 1, S.O. 58, these headquarters, June 9, 1915. (July 7, C.D.)

## SCHOOL OF BAKERS AND COOKS.

The commanding officer of each of the stations and coast defenses hereinafter named will select and send the number of enlisted men indicated to the Presidio of Monterey, Cal., to arrive not later than the 14th proximo with others to report for a four months' course of instruction at the School for Bakers and Cooks at that post. The enlisted men will be selected if practicable from organizations that have no graduate bakers or cooks:

For instruction as baker: Fort George Wright; Vancouver Barracks; Coast Defenses of the Columbia, and Coast Defenses of San Francisco—one each.

For instruction as cook: Coast Defenses of the Columbia—two; Camp at Mexico; Fort George Wright, and the Presidio of San Francisco—one each. (July 19, Western D.)

## GENERAL COURTS-MARTIAL.

Capt. Andrew E. Williams, Cav., Capt. Charles L. Foster, M.C., Capt. Albert R. Dillingham, Inf., Capt. Frederic M. Jones, Cav., 1st Lieut. Francis H. Burr, Inf., and 1st Lieut. Talbot Smith, Cav., are detailed as members, and Capt. Harry G. Humphreys, M.C., and Capt. Alexander M. Wetherill, Inf., are relieved as members of the general court-martial appointed to meet at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., by Par. 5, S.O. 54, these headquarters, c.s. (July 7, C.D.)

## VARIOUS ORDERS.

Under provisions of 54th Article of War, and in accordance with approved findings of a board of officers, pro-rata stoppages as hereinafter indicated will be made on payrolls for July, 1915, to reimburse citizens for losses resulting from depredations of unidentified soldiers during the division field maneuvers in April, 1915:

In favor of Texas Pig Company, La Porte, Texas, \$120, divided as follows: Enlisted men of 2d Battalion, 23d Infantry, \$102.50; enlisted men of Battery A, 4th Field Artillery, \$17.50.

In favor of Mr. George Isonco, Seabrook, Texas, for loss of cigars, whiskey, towels and other small articles from his saloon, \$125, divided as follows: 7th Infantry, \$35.59; 28th Infantry, \$33.03; 19th Infantry, \$38.85; 2d Battalion, 4th Field Artillery, \$16.10; Company E, 2d Battalion of Engineers, \$5.43; Company D, Signal Corps, \$1.

Organization commanders will except from these assessments those men whose status was such as to preclude the possibility that they had any part in the depredations resulting in the losses for which these stoppages are made. (July 20, 2d Div.)

## UNITED STATES ARMY TRANSPORT SERVICE.

Between San Francisco and Manila.

Offices and Docks: Laguna street, San Francisco, Cal.

Outgoing Schedule to Jan. 1, 1916.

	Leave	Arrive	Arrive	Lay
Transports.	Manila	Honolulu	Guam	days
	about	about	about	at
Sherman	July 5	July 13	July 26	Aug. 2
Thomas	Aug. 5	Aug. 13	Aug. 26	Sept. 2
Logan	Sept. 5	Sept. 13	Sept. 26	Oct. 4
Sherman	Oct. 5	Oct. 13	Oct. 26	Nov. 2
Thomas	Nov. 5	Nov. 13	Nov. 26	Dec. 2
Logan	Dec. 5	Dec. 13	Dec. 27	Jan. 2-16

Incoming Schedule to Jan. 15, 1916.

	Leave	Arrive	Arrive	Lay
Transports.	Manila	Nagasaki	Honolulu	days
	about	about	about	S.F.
Logan	July 15	July 30	Aug. 4	Aug. 12
Sherman	Aug. 15	Aug. 30	Sept. 4	Sept. 12
Thomas	Sept. 15	Sept. 30	Oct. 4	Oct. 12
Logan	Oct. 15	Oct. 30	Nov. 4	Nov. 12
Sherman	Nov. 15	Nov. 30	Dec. 4	Dec. 12
Thomas	Dec. 15	Dec. 30	Jan. 4-16	Jan. 12-16

## ARMY TRANSPORTS.

BUFORD—At Galveston, Texas.

CRUOK—At San Francisco, Cal.

DIX—Sailed from San Francisco for Manila via Honolulu July 13; left Honolulu July 27.

KILPATRICK—At Galveston, Texas.

LISCUM—At Manila.

LOGAN—Sailed for San Francisco via Nagasaki and Honolulu July 15; left Nagasaki July 21.

McCLELLAN—At Galveston, Texas.

MEADE—At Newport News, Va.

MERRITT—At Manila.

SHERIDAN—At San Francisco, Cal.

SHERMAN—Left San Francisco, Cal., July 6 for Manila, P.I.; left Guam July 29.

SUMNER—At New York.

THOMAS—At San Francisco, Cal.

WARREN—At Manila.

## CABLE BOATS.

BURNSIDE—At Seattle, Wash.

JOSEPH HENRY—At New York.

CYRUS W. FIELD—At Key West, Fla. (en route to Canal Zone).

## MINE PLANTERS.

COLONEL GEORGE ARMISTEAD—1st Lieut. Thomas O. Cook, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 147th Co., C.A.C. At San Francisco, Cal.

MAJOR SAMUEL RINGGOLD—Capt. Hanning F. Colley, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment 150th Co., C.A.C. At Fort Worden, Wash.

GENERAL HENRY J. HUNT—At Fort Mills, Manila, P.I. 1st Lieut. John R. Ellis, C.A.C., commanding.



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his persistent opposition to the military and naval establishments. Their reorganization had place in his desire for peace. He said, May 5, 1813, "Taught by experience, we will apply a part of our resources to such naval preparations and organization of the public force as will within less than five years place us in a commanding situation." (Page 314, Life of Gallatin, by John Austin Stevens, Statesman Series.)

A Manila correspondent writes: "The two-year Philippine service bill is popular with the officers over here. Except for a few who hold special details or need the ten per cent. more pay for private reasons, everybody rejoiced at the passage thereof. In the opinion of many a few years more of the colonial army and the regiments composing same would not be fit for anything, let alone fighting. Even the non-commissioned are changing so fast that no one knows anyone else. There can be no cohesion in the colonial army, and the quicker they return to transfers of regiments the better for the Service." The chief objection made to this bill by the War Department, as we have explained more than once, is that it interfered with the prerogatives of the President, and that objection was finally waived.

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#### THE COUNTRY APPROVES ARMY INCREASE.

As set forth in a recent issue of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, Chairman Hay, of the House Committee on Military Affairs, does not intend to make any statement of his position on Army legislation until the Secretary of War has made public the policy of the Department. He expresses the hope that not only he, but all the members of the Military Committee will be able to support the War Department program. He is not yet advised as to what will be the recommendations of the Department, and therefore he is not able to state whether they will receive his endorsement. Chairman Hay makes no secret of his intentions to report out a bill for an increase in the strength of the Army and believes that some important legislation will be passed by Congress at the approaching session.

Quite naturally he is incensed at being classed with the "peace at any price" and "pork barrel" politicians. He has always supported the policies of the National Administration and is not very apt to break with the Administration on national defense legislation. In explanation of Mr. Hay's refusal to report legislation at last session it can be said that the President was indifferent to the subject and only discussed the question of national defense in the abstract. While in his message he declared that the nation must depend for its defense on citizen soldiery, he made no specific recommendations as to how soldiers should be secured. It is true that the Secretary of War wrote a strong annual report, but he did not receive much support from the Administration leaders in Congress. The President appeared more interested in his anti-trust and currency legislative program than in the legislation for the increase in the strength of the Army.

In a despatch from Portland, Chairman Chamberlain, of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, expressed the belief that Congress will enact any national defense legislation that is recommended by the President. "It is impossible now to state what definite conclusion will be reached," said Senator Chamberlain. "I discussed with Secretary Garrison after adjournment last session a program to increase the standing Army to 250,000 men and organize a reserve. I will return to Washington a month ahead of the next session and discuss the matter with Secretary Garrison. In the meantime he, in conjunction with the War College and General Staff, will prepare recommendations. Personally, I believe there ought to be an increase in the Army within some reasonable limit, and this force should be developed to the highest efficiency. Secretary of the Navy Daniels also will undoubtedly work out the Navy program on a comprehensive plan."

The New York World reports interviews with four members of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs. Senator Brady is in favor of a large reserve. Senator Hitchcock would make the Army a training school, with shorter enlistments and no re-enlistments. Senator Warren thinks the Army should be doubled in size, with a minimum of 150,000 actual fighting men on a peace basis. Senator Thomas will support any measure regarding an increase of the Army which may be essential to the public safety, but he refuses to commit himself to any program in advance of committee meetings.

Of the House Military Committee, William Gordon, of Ohio, believes in increasing the efficiency of the state Militia, with the co-operation and under the supervision of officers of the Army. John M. Morin, of Pennsylvania, is in favor of a larger Army and Navy, with a large national defense force. Representative Kahn, of California, says: "I believe it is imperative that Congress pass legislation to build up a strong reserve force. Short-term enlistments would accomplish that purpose, and I favor legislation to lower enlistment period to one or two years. By turning out large numbers of trained men every year we would soon have a reserve force of 500,000 men to put into the field. They could hold any enemy until volunteer forces could be drilled. I do not believe it necessary to make a large increase in our standing Army."

Representative Douglas McKellar, of Tennessee, believes our greatest need is a reserve of officers, and he proposes to have in each state of the Union a military academy fashioned after West Point. "I also believe," Mr. McKellar says, "that our whole military establishment should be strengthened. There are many sore places in our Army that should be cut out. By a careful reorganization we can largely increase the Army in both numbers and efficiency and at not much increased cost."

The World of July 30 says "Opinions of the Adjutants General of the National Guard of the various states were sought by the World. The Adjutants General favor an immediate increase in the standing Army of the country, the figures varying from 150,000 to 500,000. Co-operation with the state Militia, with the power to



call Guardsmen to foreign service, and the passage of the Militia Pay bill by Congress also are favored by the Adjutants General in their replies." Responding to inquiries from the New York Times for their views on President Wilson's program for strengthening the national defenses, Senators and Congressmen telegraphed to that paper almost unanimously urging prompt action.

Reports to the dailies from Washington agree in the statement that President Wilson and his advisers now realize the soundness of the opinions so urgently expressed in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, and are preparing to adopt a more liberal policy in dealing with the question of national defense. The New York Sun says: "The change has been attributed partly to the elimination of the Bryan influences from the Wilson Administration, but more particularly to political exigencies. It has daily been becoming more apparent that the question of national defenses will be a vital issue in the next Congress and in the campaign."

In the New York American John Temple Graves says: "I have seen nothing like the changes which conditions have wrought in the President. His policy has stiffened into a policy of resolute readiness. And it is settled now that Mr. Wilson, with a great wave of American public opinion behind him, is going to press the issue of national preparedness to the limit of patriotic intelligence and vigor in the next Congress. The least estimate I hear of Garrison's demand upon the Treasury is \$200,000,000. Secretary Daniels's plans are large. The least estimate made for the coming Navy—the first and indispensable line of the national defense—is \$250,000,000. It is possible that the common sense of Congress and the necessities of the country as we go along may double both of these estimates."

Thus are we finding the confirmation of the proverb that all things come to him who waits.

#### CHINA'S LESSON TO THE UNITED STATES.

At this time, when so much is being said and written about Belgium and the destruction of its nationality, it may be well to consider the following from Samuel G. Blythe in the Saturday Evening Post of July 17: "At half past one o'clock on the morning of Sunday, May 9, 1915, China, to all intents and purposes, and as the forthcoming years will show, went on the dust-heap of nations. After fifty centuries of identity as a sovereign power China handed over enough of her sovereignty to Japan to enable Japan to assume the control of this tremendous country and its four hundred millions of men."

Mr. Blythe was commissioned to visit China at the time Japan first showed its hand, and he was present in Peking when the drama was being enacted by which Japan gained the ascendancy over the Chinese. The Post is entitled to much credit for having been foresighted enough to have on the ground so keen-eyed an observer as Mr. Blythe. After several months spent in Japan and China while the diplomats of both nations were playing their little game, Mr. Blythe comes to the conclusion: "If Japan finally gets her program through, China will cease to be an independent country and become a fief of Japan. The second fact is that if Japan gets this hold on China, the policy of the open door in China and the preservation of the territorial integrity of China, as originally proposed by John Hay, will cease. The door will be open just as far as Japan chooses to open it." Mr. Blythe insists that this is no suddenly conceived seizure of China, but a long-planned, carefully worked out plan. When Japan presented her gobbling demands to China, neither the United States nor England "would believe at first that the little paragon of nations, Japan, would do so monstrous a thing to her big but helpless neighbor, China."

One of the Japanese demands was that the Hanyehping Mining Company should be made a two-nation concern. The importance of this demand lies in the fact that Japan is now compelled to import eighty per cent. of all the iron and steel she uses. "Near Hankow are the Hanyehping mines, into which Japan has already wormed herself as an investor. Here is coal in inexhaustible quantities, and lime and everything needed for the making of iron and steel Japan must have, not only for her industrial projects, but for her military ambitions as well. Here is water communication down the mighty Yangtze River to the sea, and thus across in two days from Shanghai to Nagasaki in Japan. Japan must have iron. Here is the best iron there is, and worlds of it. Japan wants Hanyehping, and wants Hanyehping vitally. Also Japan, once she gets possession of Hanyehping, intends to see to it that no other nation or individual opens any other mines in that rich territory. From Japan's necessities, and in line with her ambitions, control of these iron mines is vital."

Another very significant demand of Japan was that in the province of Fu-kien she should have a right to work mines, build railroads, harbors and drydocks. A map will at once show the importance of Fu-kien. It protects Formosa, which belongs to Japan, and is nearest to Hong Kong and faces the Philippines. This, Mr. Blythe says, will explain why Japan skipped all the way down from Manchuria and Shan-tung and selected the province as her other very own. "There need be no misunderstanding as to what Japan had in mind when she made her first demands. Japan sought to get a strangle hold on China to begin the consolidation of the yellow race. She seized on this time to grab China under cloak of the war in Europe."

There is no single feature of this proposed program of Japan that is friendly to the United States. The

Japanese have constantly endeavored by using the exclusion argument to set the minds of the Chinese against us. Notwithstanding China is friendly to us and wants to be. Japan wants China for herself. All this fiction about the open door and territorial integrity can go to the limbo of discarded things. Japan will close the door as rapidly as possible. Japanese procedure in Korea and Manchuria is a hint of what will happen in China. In 1907 in the trade in gray shirtings Japan had forty-five per cent. and England forty-nine per cent. In 1913 Japan had ninety per cent. and England had eight per cent. In the ten years, 1903-1913, in Manchuria, Japan's trade increased seventy-five per cent.; that of Great Britain fell off twenty-five per cent., while the trade of America decreased seventy-five per cent. These trade gains were made by Japan not by superior goods, but by rebates, special customs duties, special banking favors to Japanese traders, etc. The United States once had twenty-four million dollars in trade in cotton goods in Manchuria. Now she has three million dollars' worth. The only thing, Mr. Blythe says, that made Japan change her original demands and kept her from at once taking over China, was the publicity China made of the Japanese demands, which aroused resentment among the big business concerns in England and vigorous remonstrances.

The unprepared United States may get an idea of the fate that befalls a nation that has not cared to build up its military power, by considering Mr. Blythe's comment on what happened to China at the time of the Japanese ultimatum: "The Chinese General Staff began reporting on preparedness. Though it was true the Chinese had some eighty thousand soldiers at Mukden and in that vicinity, and plenty of ammunition, so-called, and fifty thousand soldiers in the vicinity of Peking, the General Staff regretted to state that there were no fuses for the artillery shells and that the soldiers were armed with ten different makes of rifles, which necessitated considerable delay in getting cartridges for them, inasmuch as each soldier was compelled to pick out his own cartridges from a pile of ten different kinds. The General Staff apprehended that the fact that their artillery ammunition was lacking fuses might interfere with the effectiveness of their artillery against the Japanese." And China is on the dust-heap of the nations!

#### MUNITIONS OF WAR.

The output of private manufacturers of munitions of war, according to reliable information, is far from satisfactory to European belligerents who have placed contracts in this country. According to the reports there have been wholesale rejections of some of the more important munitions and the American concerns are not producing material as rapidly as was anticipated. The chief difficulty is the inexperience of many of the manufacturers who have taken contracts from foreign governments. They have found that they could not transform automobile and bicycle plants into arsenals as readily as was anticipated. The production of munitions of war is a specialty and requires superintendents and men who have had experience in factories producing war material. This condition calls attention to the importance of a policy which we have always urged upon the Government, of encouraging private manufacturers to go into the business of producing ammunition and ordnance materials in time of peace, that they may be prepared for the emergency of war. Many things that the Army and Navy use require special construction and inspection, and there is no market for them outside of the military establishment. Unless plants are especially built for their production and men are especially trained for the manufacture it is almost impossible to produce them.

The United States, with all of its manufacturers, as present experience is proving, cannot produce sufficient war munitions to supply a big army that would be called into service during a war with a first class Power. The military authorities and Congress must give more attention to the encouragement of private manufacturers of the munitions of war, instead of discouraging them, as has been the disposition of late years. At present there are very few ordnance experts outside of the Army and Navy. This accounts for the efforts that private concerns are making to secure the services of officers to enable them to fill their contracts with European nations. They find that it is impossible to comply with all the specifications of foreign military authorities without the assistance and supervision of Army or Navy officers. The demand for their services at this time is a tribute to the ability and efficiency of the officers in the Army and Navy.

The War College is now wrestling with the problem of detailing officers to the School of Musketry. The recommendations of the different regimental commanders have been received by the Chief of Staff and referred to the War College for review. Owing to the change of station of regiments between the United States and the Philippines, the operations of the detached service law and the two-year Philippine service act, the War Department has been experiencing no end of difficulty in securing eligible officers for the class. Under the regulations there are to be detailed to the School fifteen field officers, thirty captains, fifteen lieutenants and 142 non-commissioned officers. The School is to be divided into two sections, the rifle and pistol classes and the machine-gun classes. Fifteen lieutenants and thirty-two non-commissioned officers are to take the machine-gun course. If it were not for the detached service law and the Philip-

pine service act the task of selecting the officers for the School would be an easy one. These two laws make ineligible a large number of officers who are stationed within a reasonable distance of Fort Sill, and owing to the shortage of transportation funds many officers who could qualify under the law are not available.

#### SUBMARINES.

To no other feature of the Submarine Flotilla will Capt. Albert W. Grant, U.S.N., commanding, give so much attention as to the training of officers and men for this service. After a thorough investigation of the conditions under which submarines must be operated Captain Grant has reached the conclusion that the officers and men must be especially selected for submarine service and receive a special training. The work of training officers and men would begin on Aug. 1 with a tentative course of study. Gradually it is expected that a standard course of study and training would develop so that the methods of handling submarine can be standardized. In this connection it is altogether probable that a submarine school will be organized and a new system of paying officers and men in the submarine service will be recommended to the Department. Under the present regulations men receive extra pay of a dollar for each dive, but this is not proving satisfactory. Frequently men are doing more important work with submarines when they are not diving. Their pay, it is urged, should be based upon some standard of efficiency. It is generally recognized that submarine service is as dangerous as aeroplane work and requires as much skill. When the Naval Appropriation bill is under consideration Captain Grant will probably be called before the Committee on Naval Affairs to make recommendations relative to the service. By that time he may be prepared to suggest some legislation by which the new standard of pay and efficiency for the submarine service will be established. Any suggestion that he makes for an increase in the efficiency of the submarine flotilla will receive serious consideration by Congress, as its members are deeply impressed with the importance of submarines in naval warfare.

The most reliable reports received at the Navy Department indicate that Germany has at least seventy submarines in commission. It started the war with twenty-four and has been working its shops night and day on submarines. With this large force of submarines comparatively little of strategical importance is being accomplished. The submarines have been able to sink a number of ships at the Dardanelles, but in the past five or six months no English or French warships have been attacked in the vicinity of the British Isles. It has been noted by the naval authorities that the activities of the German submarines have come at intervals of about a week apart. Sometimes for five or six days there have been no reports of attacks upon merchantmen by submarines. The authorities are at a loss to understand why for days the merchantmen have entered and come out of the English ports without even reporting the presence of a German submarine. There is no doubt in the minds of the naval authorities that the German Admiralty is having trouble with its submarines. Some of the new ships, it is believed, have not proved to be a success and have been frequently withdrawn from British waters. There is nothing in the operations of the German submarines to indicate that they have been perfected and that they are not still in the experimental period just as they are in the U.S. Navy.

It is stated that when Major Gen. George Barnett, Commandant of the Marine Corps, returns from the Pacific coast the Secretary of the Navy will take up with him the question of an increase in the strength of the Marine Corps, which the Secretary is disposed to recommend in his annual report to Congress. There is a report current that the Secretary has under consideration a proposition for an increase of 5,000 in the strength of the corps. With 5,000 additional officers and men the Marine Corps would then have approximately a division of land troops. This would make it possible to reorganize the corps on tactical lines and make it a splendid force to assist the Army in the event of hostilities in Mexico. For some time it has been insisted that the needs of the frequent revolutions in the small countries of the West Indies have outgrown the strength of the Marine Corps. Such a large part of the corps is usually kept on duty in southern waters that it has been impossible to keep up the advance base work at Philadelphia, which would be important in the event of action against any foreign country necessitating the use of the Army. The function of the Marine Corps in this connection is to establish a base under the protection of the guns of the Navy for the landing of the Army. But the Marine Corps cannot be kept in condition to take such an important part in large operations unless it is strengthened. It should have at least two advance base schools, one on the Pacific and one on the Atlantic, and it is urged that these cannot be provided for unless its strength is increased by at least 5,000. After preparations were made at the headquarters of the Marine Corps to send an expeditionary regiment to Haiti advices were received at the Navy Department on July 29 that such a large force would not be needed. Capt. George Van Orden, U.S.M.C., is in command of the marines who are landed at Haiti, and it is understood that Capt. William G. Fay, U.S.M.C., is in command of the force which was ordered over from Guantanamo.



## PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

When the world began to realize the extent and significance of the conflict which began a year ago there was a widespread discussion as to the selection of a name for this war. We remember some of the many suggestions: "The War of the Nations," "The World War," "The Great War." If we recall what von Clausewitz set forth as the principal object of war, i.e., the overthrow of the enemy, we must admit that the end of the first year discloses a situation which, unless reversed, will afford good reason to call it "The German War."

We hold no brief for the German cause, but we cannot deny that whatever progress has been made in the direction of overthrowing the enemy must be credited to the Teutonic side of the story. Had the first great rush of "prepared" Germany swept triumphant into Paris we might have hesitated to grant too great acclaim to a victory scored over "unprepared" France, England and Belgium. But turning back the gory pages of the year we come to that which records the battle of the Marne, where we saw the whole German assault arrested and their armies compelled to retreat from the environs of Paris to shorter and purely defensive lines very similar to those they now hold after the lapse of ten months. But that defensive line is entirely on Belgian and French soil, and unquestionably includes more than Germany would demand even at the end of a complete victory. The combined armies of the three allies have been unable to dislodge the intruder, who holds fast great provinces in which he has overthrown his enemy.

Similar events have occurred on the other side of Europe, where in October Russia soundly defeated the German attempt against Warsaw and drove the German armies back over their own eastern frontier. But here again after defeat we have seen a new and greater offensive develop, and the end of the year finds nearly completed a straight line dropping south from Riga through Courland, Koone and Poland, and fencing in for German use some of the most valuable parts of European Russia. Thus on both flanks, after severe defeats at the hands of enemies who can no longer be called "unprepared," the German has shown himself capable of recuperation that has enabled him to hold what he has won against all assaults as in the west or to launch new attacks much greater than the first, as has been the case in the eastern theatre.

No one to-day has any illusions as to a speedy termination of the war, nor is any prophet so rash as to foretell its outcome, but should the war after another year or other years finally end with conditions similar to those confronting us at the end of the first year the result would, of course, be a great Germanic victory. On the other hand, if victory is to be won by the Allies they must first take from the foe all that he is now holding so firmly, and in addition carry victory across his frontiers and take from him something similar to Belgium, northern France and western Russia. No defensive campaign will accomplish that.

The exhaustion of Germany is nowhere in evidence, and, so far as the outer world can see, the nation remains a unit in its determination to persist. The losses must have been enormous, but with a military system so highly developed we suspect that Germany has left a greater proportion of soldiers capable of filling the gaps among the leaders than will be found in either of the armies of the Allies.

Among the English the first line professional soldiers have well nigh disappeared, as will always be the case when a nation maintains a small, highly trained army which is to be thrown as an utter sacrifice upon the altar of "unpreparedness." The second line, the splendid volunteers of the autumn and winter, have largely used up the brains and patriotism of the youth of the nation. The ultimate levies will be made up of men in no sense comparable to those whose places they will be supposed to fill, and yet the task of "beating the German" will be committed to them, for France alone cannot win this war.

The long delay in passing the bill for compulsory service in England is responsible for great evils. Large numbers of young Irishmen are arriving in New York determined to escape the net which they expect Kitchener will soon fling out, and in Canada recent recruiting would justify much more than we have said above. No new battalion will take to the front men of the caliber of the "Princess Pats."

The strength of the British forces in France on July 13 was announced to be 440,000, so that there have apparently been about 700,000 British troops actually fighting on the Continent up to date.

After a fortnight of comparative quiet the submarine war has suddenly become very active. There is an evident attempt to cripple the transport of supplies to Russia via Archangel, for several ships engaged in this traffic have fallen victims to the raiders in northern waters. A great fire has damaged the sheds and their contents on both sides of Dufferin dock, the biggest in the north of Ireland.

An official announcement in Berlin tells of the completion of all requirements for a winter campaign, including such items as underclothes, gloves and wristlets.

## THE WESTERN THEATER OF WAR.

The fortress of Dunkirk has been the target for occasional bombardment by heavy shells, and a French airman damaged two German destroyers in the harbor of Zeebrugge. Otherwise the northern sector has remained very quiet. In the neighborhood of Ypres, between Hooge and Hill 60, the British exploded a mine under a salient in the German line southeast of Zillebeke and they made some gain by occupying the crater and linking it to their trenches.

North of Souchez after a heavy bombardment the Germans launched several night attacks, which penetrated the French trenches, from which they were dislodged except at one point, where they held a mine works and captured several machine guns. There has been much fighting with hand grenades in this sector, but no important gains for either side. In the Champagne district the Germans blew up several mines and occupied the borders of the openings thus made. There were heavy French losses in the explosions and counter-attacks, which failed.

There have been artillery actions on the plateau of Quennevieres, at Les Eparges, St. Mihiel, the forest of Le Prétre and Pont-a-Mousson. French aviators dropped eight bombs of ninety and four of 150 millimeters on Autry, northwest of Binarville, in the Argonne.

In the Vosges, at Ban-de-Sapt, the French scored a brilliant victory in a night attack, in which they seized some powerful German defensive organizations on the edge of the village of Launois, where they took prisoners eleven officers and 825 men with six machine guns.

German attacks at Reich Askerkopf and on the heights east of Metz were defeated.

The French were repulsed after severe fighting at close quarters on the Lingkopf-Barrenkopf line, north of Munster (in Alsace, ten miles southwest of Colmar), although they clung with great courage to some German trenches for several days, and at last report still held a small portion of one trench.

## EASTERN THEATER OF WAR.

It is an axiom with military writers that it is frequently the fate of a long continued offensive to collapse before reaching the intended goal, and the Allies have watched eagerly every pause in the movement against Warsaw, hoping that the effort has exhausted itself. But the efficient operation of the German military railway system proves equal to any task imposed upon it, and after a brief period of marking time necessary for establishing safely the new lines of communication from the heads of the columns to the railway bases the whole movement progresses again with mathematical precision.

At the north Russia still holds Riga, but the railway to the west is in the hands of the enemy, whose advancing columns from the south through the Shavli sector have lately reported taking large numbers of prisoners whose commands have been dispersed, and we must credit the German staff with an intention to reach the railways toward the east before delivering frontal attacks on places where large quantities of war material would be the booty if the rails to the east could be cut in time.

Russian factories working on army and navy contracts are already being removed from Warsaw to interior provinces, the government gratuitously transporting both machinery and workmen. If the Dardanelles are not opened and the submarine attacks should prove destructive during the brief period when Archangel remains an open port it becomes apparent that such meager means of production as are possessed by Russia must be saved from the foe unless Russian soldiers are to face him with bare hands next winter.

Both north and south of Warsaw the German commanders are aiming at the railways, and the army crossing the Narw on the northern sector is almost within striking distance of the main line to the capital via Bialystok and Vilna. The attack from the south aims at the great line of communication toward the Russian bases at Kiev and Odessa. There has been no collapse of Russian defense on either of these vital sectors, and the Germans have had to fight hard for every advance they have scored. Ivangorod and Lublin still safeguard the line, which appeared close to breaking after the capture of Krasnik, but the undisputed superiority of the German heavy artillery makes it reasonably certain that these strongly defended fortresses must succumb to the weight of the shells which the Teutonic gunners will be able to hurl upon them. Field Marshal von Mackensen, who commands in this sector, has lately captured a number of villages between the Vistula and the Bug Rivers, and Austrian activities around Sokal, forty miles north of Lemberg, on the Bug, will safeguard his right and may develop into a new thrust toward the much desired railway where it crosses the Bug east of Chelm.

## SOUTHERN THEATER OF WAR.

Nowhere has the truth been more obscured than in this field, where imagination and desire take the place of actualities. A week ago an unequalled statement was issued from various sources that Gorizia had been taken by the Italians, whereas it develops that not only the city itself, but much of the surrounding defenses remain in Austrian control. It seems certain that operations of great magnitude for this sector have been under way for a fortnight and that a series of battles have been fought on the great Doberdo plateau south, of and practically dominating the defensive positions around the city, as well as the lines of communication with Trieste.

The Italians captured Mount San Michail, which commands a great part of the Corso plateau, but, coming under the cross fire of Austrian supporting artillery, they were compelled to relinquish the hard won crest. Fifty thousand Austrian reinforcements from the Galician front are said to be nearing the Gorizia center on the Isonzo sector, where the Italians certainly have inflicted severe losses, although they have nowhere succeeded in breaking the line of defensive fortifications. Outpost affairs in the mountains above the Trentino continue, but possess no significance.

## OPERATIONS IN THE DARDANELLES.

Hope for the speedy solution of the difficulties of the Allies in the attempt to capture Constantinople is found in the report which has reached Rome that the Turks have only one month's stock of ammunition. Trains carrying ammunition from Germany have been held up in Roumania, where it was found concealed in cars with false bottoms and otherwise. The Italians believe that the Allies will force the Dardanelles in a relatively short time, if Bulgaria and Roumania act energetically against the transport of contraband across their borders.

Rome reports that six heavy caliber batteries have been placed on the Tchataldja line for the defense of Constantinople. The 7th and 9th Divisions of the 3d Corps, with the remnants of the 1st, have been taken from the Dardanelles and sent to Erzerum.

Athens reports that a British submarine has torpedoed a Turkish transport discharging troops in the Sea of Marmora and, proceeding to Constantinople, sank two gunboats and an ammunition steamer near the wharves. It is also reported that a German submarine has been sunk in the Dardanelles.

A majority of the casualties of the Allies occur in the holding of trenches after they have been won, says the British press representative in the Dardanelles, in describing the operations against the Turks up to July 14. His despatch shows that the Turks continue to oppose obstinately the Allies' advance, and that slow progress is only being made after desperate struggles and much hand-to-hand fighting, and largely by the aid of tremendous bombardments with high explosive shells. From July 12 to 14 the Allies gained considerable ground, according to the narrative.

The French submarine Mariotte was destroyed by a German submarine on July 26 in the Narrows of the Dardanelles, according to a despatch from Constantinople to the Mittag Zeitung. Thirty-one members of the French submarine's crew were captured.

Visitors at the New York Navy Yard were interested this week to see six submarines, four of them of the largest and newest type now in commission in the U.S. Navy, on view from keel to the tops of their periscopes in a single drydock in the yard, perched high on the

blocks three abreast. The submarines were K-1, K-2, K-5 and K-6, which are the newest type, and G-2 and G-4, all of the Atlantic Submarine Flotilla. The vessels are being completely overhauled by the navy yard machinists. Visitors to the yard crowded around the edges of the drydock, while bluejackets stood at the tops of the stairways leading into the dock to see to it that nobody ventured nearer than the edge of the cradle to the vessels. Repairs are expected to be completed in about two weeks.

## MAYOR MITCHEL ON NATIONAL DEFENSE.

We are glad to find in Mayor Mitchel, of New York, so able a supporter of the doctrines the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL has for so many years been preaching to unheeding ears. "What has brought about this deep interest in the Militia?" the Mayor asked in a speech at the New York state camp, as reported in the New York Sun. He answered that it came with the outbreak of the European war last August, "when sanguine zealots were assuring each other that the last great war between Christian peoples had been fought and ended." A large portion of our people then awake suddenly, Mr. Mitchel said, to the truth of what the General Staff of the Army and all military and naval experts had been telling the nation for years, "that the country is to-day prostrate and helpless in its utter state of unpreparedness to enforce its just demands, to defend its citizens or to guard its territory."

"It is a staggering proposition to the American mind and one bitter to American conceit," the Mayor said, "that this nation would be incapable of defending its heritage if attacked to-day by any first class Power, and yet that fact is incontrovertible and is admitted by all who know our actual condition and have the courage to speak the truth upon this question. The experts and responsible officials have known the facts; the people alone have not understood our situation."

"For years the public has been fed upon the twaddle and high sounding phrases of Fourth of July orators," the Mayor continued, "and taught to believe that because we succeeded in earlier days with our volunteer forces we are an irresistible fighting nation. The country has been taught that our devotion to peace and readiness to arbitrate all differences and our own fair attitude toward other nations would prevent embroilment."

"We have for years been fed on misinformation, on phrases, on cant and false sentiment," the Mayor said. "Is it not time that the American people should realize the truth of the situation and take steps to put themselves where they will no longer be dependent on the precarious good-will or forbearance of any nation or group of nations?"

The Mayor described our puny force of Regulars and Militia. "Of what avail are volunteers in a sudden crisis?" the Mayor asked, "when we know that wars come suddenly and without warning and six months is required to give even a bare training in arms?" Adding: "That the Government is woefully and pitifully lacking in ordnance, in field guns, in all the equipment that modern warfare has made essential to successful operations, is known to every military man and every military authority within this country." Mr. Mitchel gave details in support of this conclusion.

After showing the deficiencies of our Navy and the fallacy of the argument that we can rely upon our isolation in these days of rapid travel by water, the Mayor asks: "What should be our policy? It seems to me it should begin with a frank statement to the people of our present defenseless state, coupled with an admission of the nation's past blindness to its own necessities."

"With that should be promulgated a substantial, comprehensive plan for national defense—no makeshift, no half measure, no sop to public sentiment; a plan that should comprise the immediate organization of the resources of the country for the production of necessary munitions and at points not exposed to the first attack of an invading force, the equipment of our existing forces with a full supply of modern arms, up to date equipment and munitions and the establishment of a general system of compulsory male citizen military training similar to that of Switzerland or Australia, to the end that there may be built up an effective and serviceable citizen reserve. With that should go the construction of a powerful modern navy, not on the niggardly plan of backwoods statesmanship that proposes two battleships a year, but on a scale to make our Navy the weapon of defense against a first class Power that it should be, but is not to-day."

## OUR SHIPS IN CHINESE WATERS.

A great typhoon sprang up along the Chinese coast on Monday night, centered in Hang-Chow Bay, to the south of Shanghai. Communication between Shanghai and Hang-Chow was severed, but the loss of life was believed to be heavy, and considerable damage was done to native craft. The United States cruisers Saratoga, Galveston and Cincinnati were in the thick of the storm, and while at first some fear was felt for the Cincinnati, the anchors of both warships held fast. The United States collier No. 1, nearing completion at Shanghai, dragged her anchors across the river, and stranded on the opposite bank, according to a Shanghai despatch. Fifty large junks were sunk during the storm in the Woo-Sung River, ten miles north of Shanghai, impeding navigation. The Saratoga is Admiral Winterhalter's flagship, commanded by Comdr. John H. Dayton; the Cincinnati is in command of Comdr. Christopher F. Fewel, and the Galveston of Comdr. Richard H. Leigh.

Admiral Winterhalter, commander-in-chief of the Asiatic Fleet, with his flag on the U.S.S. Saratoga, and now at Shanghai, China, cabled the Navy Department from Shanghai on July 26 as follows: "The following report is received from the U.S.S. Wilmington: 'Conditions Canton July 19 improving, water falling, business resumed and banks opened. The estimated loss of life in Canton and vicinity due to fire and flood is tens of thousands. July 16 U.S.S. Callao took 100 bags of rice to Shuyhing and rescued missionaries and fifty blind girl refugees from the dykes of that town. July 16 Wilmington arrived Canton with 400 bags rice in co-operation with British and American Consuls General. Began distributing to homeless and starving refugees through missionaries, and missionaries, accompanied by armed party, left for Yintak to distribute rice. This party reports 100,000 destitute in the Tsinguen district, where they distributed 20,000 pounds of rice. Unable to reach Yantak and party reported that place submerged. An investigating party has been sent overland.



In the vicinity of Sam-Shuy all towns and a large area of the West River district flooded. There is great distress from lack of food. Crops have been entirely destroyed. A large shipment of food is expected at Canton. Among the foreigners there is no distress. Additional naval vessels are not required. Only ships of very light draft could further assist. A volunteer launch tug under guard is used for distributing purposes. On July 23 a boat with rice left Canton under guard for Yantak and Sam-Shuy. Water still falling July 24. An unsuccessful attack was made on July 21 against the life of the Canton general and a number of government soldiers were killed. If necessary and advisable will use U.S.S. Abarenda."

#### NAVAL ACADEMY INQUIRY.

On Saturday, July 24, the court of inquiry of which Capt. Robert L. Russell, U.S.N., was president, and which has been in session at the Naval Academy since June 7, adjourned. The findings of the court were forwarded to Washington. Other members of the court were Capt. A. T. Long and Comdr. Louis R. De Steiguer, with Lieut. Comdr. W. C. Watts as judge advocate. The court was convened to probe irregularities in the recent annual examinations at the Naval Academy, for which seven midshipmen were recommended for dismissal by the Naval Academy authorities. The lawyers who looked after the interests of the accused midshipmen were Congressmen C. C. Carlin and James Hay, of Virginia; Judge Harrison, of Chicago, whose son, T. W. Harrison, of the Second Class, was among those implicated; and Robert Moss, of Annapolis, in behalf of his son, James E. Moss, Third Class, also among those recommended for dismissal. The sessions of the court lasted nearly six weeks, and the testimony, it is stated, fills five thousand pages of typewritten copy.

The report of the court of inquiry was received at the Navy Department on Monday and is in the hands of the Judge Advocate General for review and recommendation to Secretary Daniels. The Judge Advocate General and his assistants took up the case immediately and have been working night and day on a review of the proceedings of the court. It is expected that the case will be ready for action by the Secretary on Aug. 1 or 2. The feeling at the Navy Department is that there has already been too much publicity given to the case, which without reference to the merits of the controversy cannot but be detrimental to the Academy. It is understood that the President and the Secretary of the Navy are anxious to close the matter and that prompt action will be taken, not only by the Secretary, but by the President. As soon as the Secretary has taken action on the cases the papers will be sent to the President, and it is confidently hoped that the entire matter will be closed by Aug. 10.

While there is of course no official announcement, there is reason to believe that the court finds in favor of the dismissal of the seven original defendants and several others subsequently involved in the charges of having had guilty advance knowledge of the Spanish examination paper and of having made secret visits to the building from which papers and records were stolen.

During the investigation by the court it was developed that hazing is still in progress at the Naval Academy, and a board of inquiry, appointed by Rear Admiral W. F. Fullam, Superintendent of the Naval Academy, was convened to probe hazing, and is still in session, sitting eight hours daily. The board was not appointed from testimony before the court, but from matters discovered by the Naval Academy authorities. It is expected that several midshipmen will be tried on charges of hazing after the board has completed its work. Nearly all the hazing, it has been found, has been practiced since June 1. The investigation does not go back of that period. It is understood that the board will not complete its work for about two weeks. It was in session prior to the sailing of the practice squadron, and more than thirty midshipmen were retained from the squadron in order to testify.

#### NEBRASKA WINS ENGINEERING COMPETITION

The battleship Nebraska, which won the trophy in the engineering competitions in 1910, was again the winner for the year ending June 30, 1915. The standing of the vessels of the battleship class in these competitions as announced by the Navy Department on July 23 was as follows:

The Nebraska, 135,306; the Michigan, 116,149; the Kansas, 107,247; the New Hampshire, 106,656; the New Jersey, 104,396; the Virginia, 97,060; the Arkansas, 97,010; the Delaware, 91,952; the South Carolina, 91,449; the Florida, 90,365; the Maryland, 89,893; the Texas, 88,650; the Utah, 88,276; the New York, 81,689; the Vermont, 81,604; the San Diego, 73,847; and the Louisiana, 32,656.

These vessels did not conduct full power trials and are not assigned a standing: The Minnesota, 51,031; the North Carolina, 44,665; the South Dakota, 41,101; the North Dakota, 40,973; the Connecticut, 40,272; the Saratoga, 39,144; the Georgia, 37,550; the Maine, 36,385; the Rhode Island, 34,725; the Montana, 31,894; the Colorado, 30,216; and the West Virginia, 26,051.

#### NAVAL MILITIA TROPHIES.

The Navy Department announced on July 28 that in the Naval Militia target practice for the fiscal year ending June 30 the Organization Trophy had been won by the Illinois Naval Militia and that the Division Trophy had been won by the 1st Division, 2d Battalion, Ohio Naval Militia. The Organization Trophy was presented to the organization attaining the highest merit for the year. The Illinois Naval Militia is in command of Capt. Edward A. Evers. This trophy was won in competition with eight organizations eligible and nine other organizations that fired at target practice, but were ineligible to compete for the trophy due to various causes.

The Division Trophy was presented to the division attaining the highest merit for the year. The 1st Division, Ohio Naval Militia, was commanded by Ensign J. Romer, Comdr. Edward J. Kelley commanding the battalion. There were in the division competition seventy-six divisions eligible to compete and fourteen that fired at target practice, but were ineligible to compete due to the insufficient number of men on the rolls at the date of practice.

The Organization Trophy will be presented to the

Illinois Naval Militia at Chicago on Aug. 4, 1915, and the Division Trophy to the 1st Division, 2d Battalion, Ohio Naval Militia, at Cleveland, Ohio, on Aug. 3, 1915.

#### REVOLUTION IN HAYTI.

President Guillaume Sam, of Hayti, was killed on July 28, just one day after he had been overthrown and Dr. Rosalvo Bobo, the rebel leader, proclaimed President of Hayti by his victorious soldiers, at Port-au-Prince on July 27, when the Sam government fled from the Presidential palace, taking refuge in the French Legation. For two hours a reign of terror had existed. General Oscar, Governor of Port-au-Prince, perceiving that the outbreak was of menacing proportions, ordered that all political prisoners be killed; 160 men, including ex-President Orestes Zamor, of Hayti, were shot to death. Later General Oscar was himself captured by the rebels and shot, in front of the Dominican consulate, where he had taken refuge.

The attacking rebel troops were part of a regiment that had been dispersed some time ago by President Sam. Outraged by their dismissal, they straightway joined the Bobo party and conspired to overthrow the Sam government. For a time President Sam was able to hold the palace with the aid of a few loyal troops. He soon fled, however. The downfall of President Sam and the accession of Bobo was reported to the State Department by the American Legation at Port-au-Prince.

The U.S. cruiser Washington, with Rear Admiral W. B. Caperton, U.S.N., bluejackets and an expeditionary force of 100 marines, sailed from Cape Haytien for Port-au-Prince on the night of July 27. Admiral Caperton, commanding the cruiser squadron in Mexican waters, has been at Cape Haytien for several weeks observing developments there. He was sent there from Mexico because the United States was caught unprepared when Dr. Bobo made an attack some time ago which resulted in such disturbances in the town that the French cruiser Descartes landed marines. On his arrival the French commander withdrew and American marines were subsequently put ashore. For several years there has been hardly a day in Hayti when a revolt against the government was not in progress. There has been a rapid succession of presidents, each basing his title on a revolution, and none served more than a few months or a year. The revolt which culminated in the downfall of Sam began last March, after Sam had overthrown President Theodore.

Despatches from Port-au-Prince July 28 reported that United States marines had landed and taken charge of the city. Before their arrival a mob attacked the French Legation and dragged out and killed President Guillaume Sam, who had taken refuge there. Rear Admiral Caperton arrived at Port-au-Prince on board the cruiser Washington at noon. He had 150 marines and the crew of the Washington available as a landing force, about 300 in all. One hundred additional marines are being sent to his aid on the collier Jason, which left Guantanamo, Cuba, July 28, and was to arrive next day.

The Navy Department received a message from Admiral Caperton Wednesday night saying that he had the situation in hand. The marines were guarding the American Legation, the French Legation and the American Consulate, and bluejackets were stationed in the Hotel Montaine, overlooking the city and the bay. The following despatch was received from Admiral Caperton early on July 29:

"Landing force entered Port-au-Prince and bivouacked for the night at market place in northern part of city. Guard was placed at the French Legation. No serious disturbance. This action decided on after consultation with American Chargé d'Affaires and French and British Chargé d'Affaires. French warship Descartes expected to-night. Two companies marines, two companies seamen landed at 5:50 p.m. Have information from commander United States Eagle reporting conditions Cape Haytien quiet, but Eagle landed twenty men Cape Haytien to protect French consulate for fear of attack on refugees there, at request French Consul."

Following is the latest report received from Admiral Caperton on Thursday night:

"Landing force established in city. Slight resistance during early part of night as advance was being made. This resistance was easily overcome. No casualties our force. Am proceeding to disarm bodies Haytian soldiers and civilians to-day."

#### A NAVAL BATTLE DESCRIBED.

The report of Vice Admiral Count von Spee of the encounter of two German cruisers and three smaller vessels with the British fleet of three cruisers and an auxiliary cruiser off the Bay of Auroco, Chile, Nov. 1, 1914, has just been made public, although it is dated nearly nine months ago, Nov. 3, 1914. Describing the final encounter the German Admiral says:

"At 6:07 p.m. the two lines stood nearly parallel to one another on a southerly course, a little over 14,600 yards apart. The Dresden was about one mile behind, and the Nürnberg was far to the rear. At 6:20, at a distance of 13,400 yards, I turned one point toward the enemy, and at 6:34, at a range of 11,260 yards, I opened fire."

"Wind and swell were head on, and the vessels had heavy going, especially the small cruisers on both sides. Observation and distance estimation were under a heavy handicap, because of the seas which washed over the bridges. The swell was so great that it obscured the aim of the gunners at the 10.5-centimeter guns on the middle deck, who could not see the stems of the enemy's ships at all, and the bows but seldom."

"The guns of both our armored cruisers, on the other hand, were effective, and by 6:39 already we could note the first hit on the Good Hope. I at once resumed a parallel course, instead of bearing, as before, slightly toward the enemy. The English opened their fire at this time. I assume that the heavy sea made more trouble for them than it did for us. While we ran parallel, and later, as it grew dark, when we increased the distance between us, their two armored cruisers remained covered by our fire, while they, so far as could be determined, hit the Scharnhorst only twice and the Gneisenau only four times."

"At 6:53, when only 6,500 yards apart, I ordered a course one point away from the opponent. They were firing more slowly at this time, while we were able to count numerous hits. We could see, among other things, that the top of the forward turret of the Monmouth had been shot away and that a violent fire was burning in the turret. The Scharnhorst, it is thought, hit the Good Hope about thirty-five times."

"In spite of our altered course, the English changed theirs sufficiently so that the distance between us shrunk to 5,300 yards. There was reason to suspect that the enemy despaired of using his artillery effectively, and was

maneuvering for a torpedo attack. The position of the moon, which had risen at 6 o'clock, was favorable to this move. Accordingly I gradually opened up further distances between the squadrons by another deflection of the leading ship at 7:45.

"In the meantime it had grown dark. The range finders on the Scharnhorst used the fire on the Monmouth as a guide for a time, though eventually all range finding, aiming and observations became so inexact that firing was stopped at 7:26. At 7:23 a column of fire from an explosion was noticed between the stacks of the Good Hope. From that time, as it seemed to me, that vessel fired no more. The Monmouth apparently stopped firing at 7:20."

"The small cruisers, including the Nürnberg, received by wireless at 7:30 the order to follow the enemy and to attack their ships with torpedoes. Vision was somewhat influenced at this hour by a rain squall. The light cruisers were not able to find the Good Hope, but the Nürnberg encountered the Monmouth, which steamed at first ahead and then parallel with her. At 8:58 the Nürnberg was able, by shots at closest range, to capsize the Monmouth, without a shot being fired in return. Rescue work in the heavy sea was not to be thought of, especially as the Nürnberg immediately afterward believed she had sighted the smoke of another enemy ship and had to prepare for a new attack."

"The Otranto turned about as soon as the first shot struck her and later apparently ran away at full speed. The Glasgow was able to keep up longest its fire, even though it was ineffective, and succeeded in escaping in the darkness. Both the Leipzig and the Dresden thought they saw several salvos of hits strike her."

"The small cruisers had neither losses nor damages in the battle. On the Gneisenau there were two men slightly wounded. The crews of the ships went into the fight with enthusiasm; every one did his duty and played his part in the victory."

This is the fight as the Germans saw it.

#### STANLEY WASHBURN'S PRZEMYSŁ STORY.

Potchtamtskaia, 20, Petrograd, June 12, 1915.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Several friends have called my attention to the article which you published from the Military Attaché of the German Embassy denouncing me as a "liar," etc., on account of my Przemyśl story, which was published in the London Times of April 3, and I note rather regretfully your prompt repudiation of my story forthwith on the mere denial of it by an officer who had no means whatever of knowing the facts, and who, to say it mildly, is not what one might call an unprejudiced individual on the subject. Denials and abuse have long since ceased to make the slightest impression on me. As you must certainly realize, in a crisis of this sort every word of a radical nature published at this time is denied by one party or the other. I shall not even discuss the question of my accuracy in regard to Przemyśl, as the story stands for itself, and will be absolutely vindicated when the facts are known. You will not, I am sure, take exception, however, to my expressing a feeling of pain and possibly disappointment that an American paper should instantly repudiate an article by an American journalist on no better authority than that of a young officer in an embassy 5,000 miles from the scene of action.

May I ask you, without offending, why you consider the evidence of "a civilian" on the spot to be more apt to err than that of a soldier with the ocean between him and the facts which he attempts to discuss? Does it not perhaps occur to you that one who has spent many years in sifting information and evidence under circumstances of great confusion in all parts of the globe is possibly less apt to leap at conclusions and rush into inaccuracies than an officer who often is engaging in his first campaign, or, as I suspect would be the case of the gentleman in the German Embassy, has never seen anything of actual war at all? Truly, I cannot see why the mere wearing of a uniform and the enrolment of an individual in a military organization at once entitles him to an immediate hearing and a responsibility that justifies you in repudiating without a moment's hesitation a statement made by one of your own countrymen who has approached the whole war with as much fairness as it is possible to maintain in the heat and chaos of this hideous conflict.

In our country the greatest need we have is to popularize our Service, both Army and Navy, and I assure you it does not encourage one who really loves the Service nor does it help that Service to have the leading Service journal utterly discredit the one medium upon which the Army and Navy must largely rely for interpretation to the public. You must please construe nothing in this as a personal plea. You may well realize that in the chaos and confusion of war, where one is constantly taking chances, personal abuse is a matter of the most trifling importance. I care absolutely nothing as long as I know that I am in the right. I have written you this, however, because I believe your sense of justice, when you come to consider it, will realize the unfairness with which you have treated me, which is, of course, utterly unimportant to anyone, myself included, but a whole profession of which I am but a modest and humble type. What journalism needs is sympathy, direction and support of the Service, which it would within its means be glad to serve, uphold and truly interpret to the people of our country. Without your support, and that of the Services which you speak for, you can expect little from the press. I assure you that there are many men whose lot is journalism who are as patriotic as yourselves, who would serve their country and the common good in their profession as you do in yours. Do you not think it would be well to realize this rather than to dismiss the assets which they have to offer with a few curt sentences of contempt? I do myself.

STANLEY WASHBURN, Correspondent of Times.

#### VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The Wadsworth was placed in commission at the navy yard, Boston, July 23, 1915. The Wadsworth has been ordered to proceed when ready for sea to Newport. Upon arrival at Newport the vessel will be considered as assigned to duty with the Torpedo Flotilla, Atlantic Fleet.

The flag of the commander of the Second Division, Atlantic Fleet, has been transferred from the Utah to the Florida.

The Castine, now at the New Orleans Yard, has been ordered to proceed to Key West.

Rear Admiral Benson, Chief of Operations, received a radio message on July 25 that the battleship Ohio on the way up the west coast to San Francisco had lost a



propeller blade. She was proceeding under her own steam. The Ohio is one of the battleships taking the midshipmen on their practice cruise to San Francisco. Admiral Benson has ordered a duplicate of the broken blade sent to San Francisco, where it will be fitted on the arrival of the Ohio at that port.

The destroyer Ericsson, completed and ready for delivery, was found in a sinking condition on the morning of July 21 as she lay at her dock in the yard of the New York Shipbuilding Company at Philadelphia. It was stated that a seaman, after washing down the deck, carelessly neglected to turn off a water tap properly. The blunder was not discovered until next morning, when the ship was seen to have settled considerably. Prompt action of the officials of the company, who placed their largest pumps in the Ericsson, kept the decks above water. The destroyer was completely pumped out, and except for a coating of slime appeared undamaged. The news did not become public until last Friday, when it was seized upon by the newspapers as occasion for developing another "European spy" plot.

The Secretary of the Navy has commended Herman H. Landgraf, yeoman, first class, attached to the navy yard, Boston, Mass., for his prompt and courageous action in jumping overboard from the ferryboat Ashburnham the morning of July 13, when that vessel was entering her Boston slip, and rescuing from drowning the assistant pilot, who had missed his footing and fallen overboard as he was coming down the outside ladder of the boat. The pilot was in danger of being drawn into the paddle wheels when rescued. Landgraf is twenty-two years of age and his home is at East Providence, R.I.

Rear Admiral Joseph Strauss, U.S.N., Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, paid a visit of inspection to the Philadelphia Navy Yard on July 27. The gunnery equipment and magazines both at the navy yard and Fort Mifflin were found to be in excellent condition by Admiral Strauss, who said he was much pleased with conditions in both places. Capt. John J. Knapp, commandant, accompanied him over his tour of inspection of the yard. Next day Admiral Strauss went on a visit to the New York Navy Yard, and it is expected will visit all naval defenses along the Atlantic coast before returning to Washington.

The Winslow has been ordered placed in commission at Philadelphia as soon as practicable after delivery by the contractors.

The Dubuque has been ordered placed in full commission at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., as soon as practicable.

#### PERCENTAGE OF DEAD TO WOUNDED.

In calling attention to Prime Minister Asquith's recent announcement that nearly twenty-four per cent. of the British wounded died of their wounds, the *Lancet* says that contrary to general opinion this war is proportionately more costly in men than even the Crimean campaign. This is due principally to warfare in the trenches, which does not permit of the rescue of men stricken down between the lines. The *Lancet* says:

"We have already pointed out that the percentage of deaths during the Crimean war was only twenty-two, and this in spite of the appalling insanitary conditions which then prevailed. This proportion was reduced to twenty per cent. during the Boer war, but forty-four years ago, during the Franco-Prussian war, the Germans lost only 17.53 per cent. of their wounded. The introduction of aseptic and antiseptic surgery and the great progress generally accomplished since then made it only reasonable to expect an even greater saving of human life. But in spite of the figures quoted by Mr. Asquith in the House the anticipated improvement has taken place; given conditions similar to those that prevailed in 1870-71 we may confidently say that the percentage of deaths is less now than then. But conditions generally are utterly different to-day. The trench fighting results in a much larger number of injuries due to shells and shrapnel. Wounds from rifle bullets are comparatively rare, and when they do occur the body is so sheltered by the trenches that it is generally the head which is hit, and the probability of fatal results is consequently much greater.

"But by far the most terrible feature of the present war is the fact that in so many cases it is absolutely impossible to bring timely help to the wounded. The trenches face each other at very short distances. An attack is delivered and the mass of the wounded fall on the unsheltered space between the trenches. When the struggle is over this space is carefully watched, and the slightest movement brings a volley from rifles or machine guns. At night only, when favored by darkness, some of the wounded may be able to crawl back to their trenches. It is the cruel fact that aid reaches the wounded very late, if at all, that accounts chiefly for the high death rate."

Capt. Frederick B. Bassett, Chief of the Division of Naval Militia, has gone to Cleveland, where he will present the Divisional Trophy to the 1st Division of the 2d Battalion of the Ohio Naval Militia. The presentation will take place on board the Dorothea Aug. 3. The commander of the battalion is Comdr. E. J. Kelley, and of the division Ensign J. Romer. From Cleveland Captain Bassett will go to Chicago, where on Aug. 4 he will present the trophy won by the Illinois Battalion to the officers and men of the organization. The Illinois Naval Militia Battalion is in command of Capt. Edward A. Evers.

The U.S.S. Maryland figures prominently in the photoplay, "Neal of the Navy," which is being filmed by the Balboa Amusement Producing Company, of Long Beach, Cal. This story, it is stated, was specially written to bring the Navy to the favorable attention of the people of the United States. Secretary Daniels consented to cooperate, and accordingly, when the cruiser Maryland was in Southern California waters recently, off San Pedro and Long Beach, she was "cinema-ed" from stem to stern. The ship's entire complement, from Comdr. Sumner E. W. Kittelle, U.S.N., down to the humblest seaman, co-operated with the actors and producing staff to give a faithful reproduction of life aboard a man-o'-war. In the production of the film some well known players from the legitimate stage took part, notably Lillian Lorraine and William Courtleigh, Jr. The men of the Navy proved themselves very efficient actors, constituting one

of the most picturesque backgrounds ever adopted for a screen production. While in Long Beach Commander Kittelle was the guest of H. M. Horkheimer, president and general manager of the film producing company. He inspected every department of the large plant and saw the interesting details of just how moving pictures are made, from the writing of the scenario to the finishing of the film for the exhibitor.

The U.S.S. Montana, which has been on the docks for repairs, will shortly make some important experiments in Long Island Sound with new torpedo devices. The Montana is not only to be used as a torpedo training ship, but for the trying out of all new types of torpedoes and equipment for torpedo tubes. The torpedo training class, many of whom have been ashore and on other temporary duty, have been aboard the Montana and will go out on her to complete their course. The class consists of Ensigns Carleton H. Wright, Walter S. De Lany, John K. Richards, Jr., Palmer H. Dunbar, Charles N. Ingraham, George W. Wolf, Henry W. Briggs, Terry B. Thompson, Ligon B. Ard, Stanley L. Wilson, Richard L. Conolly, Julius M. Moss, Foster C. Bumpus, Silfrein F. Maury, Leon O. Alford, Paul W. Fletcher, Joseph C. Arnold, Clarence J. McReavy and Charles F. Angel.

#### TRIBUTE TO NAVAL INVENTORS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Will you kindly permit a civilian, who has had, since 1902, rather unusual opportunities to observe the naval service, to say a word regarding Secretary Daniels's progressive decision to create an inventions board?

That the genius of Edison, Wright, Ford and others should be mobilized in an advisory capacity for national defense is fortunate, but the naval personnel will be done an injustice if press and public are permitted to form the opinion that the Navy has been or is sadly lacking in inventive skill. The contrary is true. While Mr. Edison and the others named cannot fail to aid naval science, they cannot give all their time, and the best results will be obtained by energizing the inventive genius already existing in the Service, and affording opportunity hitherto partially denied for its fullest expression and accomplishment.

Admiral Fletcher, commander-in-chief of the Atlantic Fleet, has a long record of inventions, and improvement and application of the inventions of others in ordnance. He developed the submarine mine now in use and contributed to the perfection of the breech mechanism of the guns with which such rapid fire is now obtained. Comdr. Cleveland Davis has pioneered in armor, shell and torpedo construction. To Lieut. Comdr. H. C. Mustin the Navy owes the perfection of the telescopic sight. These are but a few of those who might be mentioned. In other branches of naval science officers in their daily duty have invented devices to render the matériel more efficient.

It is quite possible that the alternating of periods of duty ashore and afloat has promoted the practical quality of these accomplishments, but it is also true that the study, research and experimentation necessary for full development of valuable ideas originating in the Service are retarded by lack of facilities, and often by assignment of the officer with the ideas to duty bearing little relation to the subject he is best qualified to master. For instance, an officer with a genius for ordnance will find opportunity during the period of his duty as gunnery officer of a battleship and a subsequent two years in the Bureau of Ordnance or in the Naval Gun Factory or at the Proving Ground. But after that he is likely to be sent to sea as navigator of a battleship, a post in which he will have nothing to do with ordnance save at the risk of unwelcome intrusion into the domain of the gunnery officer, his junior.

Alternation of duty is necessary to make the personnel as a whole well rounded, efficient and experienced in all branches, but the Service would vastly gain if the occasional bright particular genius could be devoted wholly to experimentation, both ashore and afloat, without adherence to the strictest rules of sea service now demanded for promotion. Success in invention is more a matter of application than inspiration, and herein the great mechanical skill of the personnel, both enlisted and commissioned, will find its fullest play if increased facilities and inducements for experimentation are provided within the Service. It is to be hoped that the new policy will pay to the unheralded inventors now wearing the shoulder marks of Uncle Sam as much attention as to the civilian heroes of science whose names are household words.

ROBERT H. PATCHIN.

New York, July 28, 1915.

Mr. Patchin, who is now the secretary of the National Foreign Trade Council, New York, was formerly a press correspondent at Washington.

#### NOTES OF THE WAR.

(Continued from page 1520.)

A Petrograd despatch of July 27 says: "In the Black Sea on Sunday our torpedo-boats, operating in the coal region, destroyed forty sailing ships laden with coal. They also destroyed a new coal shaft and a suspension bridge." It is further reported that the Turks are being reduced to a desperate condition by the destruction of their vessels carrying supplies.

The French submarine Mariotte was destroyed by a German submarine on July 26 in the Narrows of the Dardanelles, according to a despatch from Constantinople to the *Mittag Zeitung*. The French submarine's crew of thirty-one were captured. The Mariotte, built at Cherbourg in 1911, displaced 615 tons when submerged and was 215.7 feet long. She was fitted with six torpedo tubes and was capable of traveling fifteen knots an hour on the surface and ten knots when below.

After a pause from July 14 to July 25 the German submarine war was resumed July 25. Since then thirty-two vessels have been sunk—twenty-one British, four Danish, three Norwegian, two Swedish, one American and one French. There were seventeen British trawlers; four steamers and a smack. Also the French steamer Danae; the American steamer Leelanaw, 1,377 tons; the Norwegian steamer Firmreite, 3,819 tons; the Swedish steamer Emma, two Norwegian sailing vessels, a Swedish bark and three Danish schooners.

The New York Times reports that telegrams received in Copenhagen July 26 picture the new activity of Ger-

man submarines as being more energetic than ever. Captains who have just crossed the North Sea are of the same opinion. This is believed by the Danish press to be the first result of the American note to Germany. July 28 two German submarines appeared among the fishing fleet off the north coast of Scotland, and by shell fire sunk nine trawlers—the Rosslyn, Celtic, Cydorna, Gadwell, Strathmore, Honoria, Cassio, Hermione and Sutton. In each case the crews of the fishermen escaped without injury. The Aberdeen trawler Emblem has also been sunk. The Danish steamship Nogill, bound from Gothenburg, Sweden, for the River Tyne, and laden with railway ties, has been sunk in the North Sea. The Norwegian bark Harboe was attacked and set on fire Sunday, July 25, by a German submarine. The captain says he saw three other boats on fire near the spot where the Harboe was attacked. She crew of the Norwegian sailing ship G. P. Harbitz was landed at Shields by a Danish steamer. The G. P. Harbitz, which was bound for a British port, was set on fire by a German submarine Sunday. The Belgian steamship Princesse Marie Jose was torpedoed and sunk July 29 by a German submarine. Twenty-one of the crew of twenty-five were saved. The Swedish brig Fortuna was also torpedoed and sunk in the North Sea by a German submarine, according to a despatch from Copenhagen.

The New York Sun of July 27 publishes the statement that follows, showing that eight American ships have been attacked by the Germans, with the loss of seven lives, in addition to the 114 on the Lusitania, 121 in all. Three of them were sunk by mines, one was sunk by a German cruiser, one was attacked by a German aeroplane, two were torpedoed and sunk and one was torpedoed but not sunk. In addition two British steamers carrying Americans were torpedoed and sunk. The list is as follows: Jan. 28, William P. Frye, American, sunk by cruiser, no dead; Feb. 20, Evelyn, American, mine explosion, one dead; Feb. 22, Carib, American, mine explosion, two dead; March 28, Falaba, British, torpedoed, one dead; April 3, Greenbrier, American, mine explosion, no dead; April 30, Gulfight, American, torpedoed, not sunk, three dead; May 1, Cushing, American, bombed by aeroplane, no dead; May 7, Lusitania, British, torpedoed, 114 Americans dead; May 25, Nebraskan, American, torpedoed, no dead; July 25, Leelanaw, American, torpedoed, no dead; total, 121 dead.

The Turks are reported to be hastily building, under the direction of German engineers, a railroad to connect Ada Bazar, a town at the head of the Gulf of Ismid, in the Sea of Marmora, with the coal port of Zunguldukk, in the Black Sea, which has been repeatedly shelled by the Russians.

According to an announcement in the British House of Commons July 28 sixteen national munitions factories have been established in England, and after consultation with the French Ministry the British government has decided to set up ten more large establishments.

The Duke of Orleans, while crossing the street some weeks ago, was knocked down by a motor car and sustained a fracture of the femur. He was expecting to join the Italian army.

Ed. L. Keen, United Press staff correspondent, reports from London July 27 that after a year at war the British Empire has somewhat less than three-quarters of a million troops in the field; its allies have approximately ten million. The British front in the western theater is about forty miles in length; the lines of the other allies east and west, including Serbia and Montenegro, cover some sixteen hundred miles. As the ratio of troops employed is one to fourteen and the ratio of mileage is one to forty, there appears to be some justification for the complaints recently made—quite unofficially, of course—both in France and Russia that England is not doing her share of the work.

The New York Evening Post says: "The attention of military men was attracted to the extraordinary disproportion in the reports of the German captures of Russian officers and men before Petrograd despatches telling of a shortage of officers were published. Thus, on July 22 the *Vossische Zeitung* reported the capture of only 175 officers and 66,790 men, a most extraordinary disproportion. On July 20 Berlin reported that they had captured 101 officers and 28,760 men, a larger proportion of officers, but still amazingly small when it is considered that a single regiment is supposed to have between forty and fifty officers. Whatever the explanation, it is a very serious state of affairs for the Russian army."

In denial of the English claim that only ninety-eight British ships and ninety-five neutrals have been sunk by German submarines, a Berlin despatch of July 26, coming by way of London, declares that during the last twenty-two weeks, from Feb. 18, when the German blockade of England began, until July 25, German submarines have sunk 229 English ships, thirty ships owned in other belligerent countries, six neutral ships that were mistaken as hostile, and twenty-seven neutral ships destroyed although their nationality was known.

A writer in the *Christliche Welt*, one of the leading religious journals of Germany, urges that "in a war of this character, where ruthlessness of an unparalleled type is displayed and where the very rudiments of Christianity are ignored, it would be wise if Christianity is to be maintained that it should not be preached or taught during the continuance of the war. 'It is mockery,' continues the writer, who is a soldier, 'to ask men with blood-stained hearts to approach the table of the Lord. Fighting in the trenches,' continues the article, 'is of such a character that every feeling of religion and every inclination to prayer ceases. It is not Christian teaching that a man wants as he comes fresh from the frightful hell of the trenches. War is a phenomenon which the church should not be able to bless. It is opposed to every essential of Christianity, and the sooner a moratorium for Christianity is declared the better. There should be no more church nonsense about the ennobling and purifying effects of war. When hundreds of thousands of men return from the blood-soaked battle front their Christianity will be of a different order, and they will insist upon the church adopting a different form.'

The launching of the U.S.S. Arizona causes the Civil and Military Gazette of Lahore, India, to question our wisdom in going in so heavily for armor at the expense of speed, saying: "The Americans are entitled to congratulate themselves on having the biggest battleship in the world, but the experience of this war has shown that speed is a greater asset than armor protection, and in



sacrificing speed to bulk and armor plating the Americans are flying in the face of the best expert opinion."

#### CIVILIAN APPLICANTS VOLUNTEER COMMISSIONS.

G.O. 42, JULY 15, 1915, WAR DEPT.

The following regulations governing the disposition of applications of persons not in the military service of the United States for appointment as officers of Volunteers under the provisions of Sec. 7 of the Act of Congress approved April 25, 1914, are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

1. Lists, as hereinafter specified, of candidates for appointment as officers of Volunteers, who have been found qualified subject to future physical examination, will be kept in The Adjutant General's Office.

(a) Of all candidates who have successfully passed examination for Volunteer commissions under Sec. 23 of the Act of Congress approved Jan. 21, 1902.

(b) Of the graduates of civil institutions of learning, having officers of the Regular Army detailed as professors of military science and tactics, who have been recommended by the presidents of the institutions and the professors of military science and tactics as especially qualified for the military service, and of students who have attended at least two camps of instruction for college students and who have been recommended by the camp commanders for appointment as officers of Volunteers.

(c) Of officers and enlisted men and former members of the Organized Land Militia or National Guard of the District of Columbia, states, or territories, former officers or enlisted men of the Regular Army or Volunteers, and all other persons who have made application for appointment as officers of Volunteers, or who have been recommended for appointment, or have tendered their services as officers of Volunteers, and who have been recommended by the board of officers herein-after provided, as qualified for appointment.

2. The applications and recommendations of all candidates for appointment as Volunteer officers in the classes enumerated in Sec. (c) of Par. 1, now on file in The Adjutant General's Office, or hereafter received, will be referred to a board of officers convened at such times as may be necessary by the Secretary of War. The board shall consist of three commissioned officers of the Regular Army, and will be sworn to recommend candidates for appointment as Volunteer officers, solely on their probable efficiency and aptitude for the military service.

3. The Adjutant General will refer to the board all data on file in his office bearing on the qualifications of the candidates for Volunteer commissions whose names are before the board for consideration.

With reference to each candidate whose name is before it, the board will make thorough inquiry into and report upon the following:

His antecedents; his morals and character; his educational opportunities and qualifications; his business and professional experience; his previous military training and experience; his probable efficiency and aptitude for the Service. The board is authorized to call on candidates to submit in writing any desired information not filed with their applications or not in its possession.

The board will determine the qualification and the office for which qualified or the nonqualification of each candidate, and will transmit to The Adjutant General, for file in his office, a list of the candidates who are qualified, and a list of the candidates who have failed to qualify, together with all data and information considered in each case.

The decision of the board when approved by the Secretary of War as to qualification or nonqualification in each case will be final and each candidate will be notified by The Adjutant General whether he has qualified or failed to qualify, and in event of qualification, that his name is borne on the records in the War Department as qualified for commission as an officer of Volunteers, subject to future physical examination and that such notification shall not be construed as giving the candidate a vested right to appointment as an officer of Volunteers.

4. Applications of officers and enlisted men of the Organized Land Militia of the District of Columbia and of the states and territories for appointment as officers of Volunteers, accompanied by the information required by Par. 3 of this order will be forwarded through Militia channels. Applications from members of the Organized Land Militia of the states and territories will be forwarded through the governors thereof and should receive their approval before being sent to the Division of Militia Affairs for transmission to The Adjutant General of the War.

By order of the Secretary of War:  
H. L. SCOTT, Major General, Chief of Staff.  
Official: H. P. McCAN, The Adjutant General.

#### COAST DEFENSES OF LONG ISLAND SOUND.

Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., July 27, 1915.

At the Hay Harbor Club, on Tuesday, Mrs. J. D. Barrette had bridge for Mrs. R. P. Davis, Miss Biddle and Mrs. M. S. Crissy. Mrs. G. I. Jones entertained for Mrs. F. W. Stopford, Mrs. J. B. Gillespie and Miss Morgan. Mesdames G. A. Nugent, J. O. Steger and Mrs. W. Tidball were guests at other tables. In the evening Miss Barrette gave a moving picture party and a dance afterward at Colonel Barrette's quarters for the younger set. Col. E. F. Glenn and Capt. C. Kilbourne made a visit of inspection on Wednesday. Mrs. Glenn accompanied them and was shown about the Island by Mrs. Barrette and entertained at bridge at the Hay Harbor Club. Later the party lunched with Col. and Mrs. Barrette. On the afternoon boat Col. and Mrs. Glenn, Colonel Barrette, Captains Stopford and Steger visited Forts Michie and Terry, at the latter post dining with Major and Mrs. J. A. Shipton. The visitors returned to New York the same night.

Mrs. Richard Donovan gave a bridge and pink luncheon on Wednesday at Fort Michie for Mesdames E. L. Carmichael, F. W. Stopford, A. Trotter, G. I. Jones and J. Cunningham. The prize went to Mrs. Cunningham. The first dance of the summer by the officers and ladies of the post took place at the mine store house on Thursday. The large hall was well filled with summer residents and Army and Navy people stopping at the hotels. Capt. and Mrs. Wertenbaker came over from Terry and stopped with Capt. and Mrs. Steger; Capt. and Mrs. Trotter stayed with Major and Mrs. Carmichael; Lieut. and Mrs. Donovan were guests from Michie, with Dr. and Mrs. Jones.

Major and Mrs. Bevans's guests at dinner on Thursday at the Mononotto Inn were Major F. M. C. Usher, of Fort Terry, and Capt. and Mrs. Stopford. Friday a tea-dance was given at the Hay Harbor Club by Mrs. Shaw, several of the dancing set of the post attending. Mrs. R. T. Starr and Miss Mary Starr, mother and sister of Mrs. Glasgow, are visiting Major and Mrs. Glasgow. Mrs. E. B. Weeks, mother of Lieutenant Weeks, is at the Edmunds cottage. Last evening Miss Elizabeth Barrette celebrated her sixteenth birthday anniversary with a dance to the young people of the post.

Evening parade yesterday was witnessed by a large number of people, automobiles extending the entire front of the officers' line. Mrs. Barrette had an informal at home afterward. Mrs. William Tidball gave an auction bridge Saturday for Mesdames J. D. Barrette, J. D. Conrad, Charles Wilcox, G. A. Nugent, J. H. Pratt, Ames, J. P. Hopkins, Jackson, Forbes, Townsend, Miss Johnson and Miss Biddle. Prizes were awarded to Miss Biddle, Mrs. Conrad and Mrs. Jackson. Mrs. Tidball is suffering from a sprained ankle received in a bad fall from her bicycle. Lieut. and Mrs. J. B. Gillespie, Lieut. and Mrs. Giffen motored to New Haven for the week-end; they were joined later by Capt. and Mrs. Trotter and their guests, Capt. and Mrs. Stopford. The party dined on Saturday at Savin Rock, returning to their various posts Sunday morning.

There are house guests with many of the officers at Fort Terry and many informal and jolly affairs result. Their bi-monthly hop was Saturday. Miss Fiske and Miss St. John are visiting Mrs. W. C. Jacobs; Misses Tracy, Harrison and Averill are with Mrs. Worcester; Miss Ferguson, of Virginia, with Mrs. Wertenbaker. Dr. Bull is now on duty at Fort Terry. Capt. Albert Barclay, after some time on sick report, has gone to Walter Reed Hospital for treatment.

On Monday one of the real championship games of the season was played at Fort Wright between the 12th and

146th Company. If the 12th won they won the pennant; if they lost they then tied with the 146th. The 146th won, 7 to 2.

#### PORTSMOUTH NAVY YARD.

Portsmouth Navy Yard, N.H., July 27, 1915.

In the men's reading room, so called, which occupies the whole of the two and a half-story brick structure formerly used as an ordnance machine and repair shop, it is claimed that the Portsmouth Navy Yard has the only club house in the country for the enlisted men of the Navy. Of course there are the various Y.M.C.A. buildings in Newport, Brooklyn, Norfolk and Philadelphia, but the club house at this yard is quite different from these, and its unique ideas and the extent of its success have made it famous wherever an American ship is stationed. The only requirement for membership is that the applicant must be an enlisted man of the Navy. There are no dues and no red tape. As long as he is an enlisted man any sailor who wishes may enjoy the advantages of the club house, which include bowling at a trifle over one cent a string; playing pool or billiards at twenty-five cents an hour; all privileges of an up-to-date gymnasium, with shower bath, soap, towels, etc., for fifty cents a month; playing cards checkers or chess; reading the news from home in the papers from all sections of the country; perusing the thirty magazines subscribed for, or reading any of the 1,500 volumes in the library free of all cost. In addition to this there is a big dance hall. The reading room has attained its present success under the direction of Chief Btsn. William L. Hill, U.S.N., commanding officer of the prison ship Southern and the detention ship Topeka. Three years ago, when Chief Boatswain Hill took up the work, the building was used as a sort of club room for the sailors, but was little more than a shelter. Now the bare walls and ceilings of the lofts have been transformed, until the place will rank many civilian clubs with a large membership and heavy fee for dues. Among the features which attract much attention and admiration are many paintings, the work of Chief Master-at-Arms P. Schiott, and there are many interesting curios throughout the rooms. The first room visited in entering the building is the bowling alleys, where four fine alleys have been installed. Leading off the bowling alleys is the gymnasium, fully equipped at the expense of \$700 out of the profits of the canteen, bowling alleys and pool room. Beyond the gymnasium is the library, which is a large, light room furnished throughout in red mahogany. Here are all sorts of books—fiction, scientific, languages, history, etc. The rule against smoking applies only to the library. The boy who likes the weed can seek out a comfortable chair anywhere else in the big structure. On the second floor is the large reading and game room, where the canteen, newspapers and magazines are situated, and the pool and billiard room. The reading room idea has now spread from the yard to the city of Portsmouth and a new building is to be erected there for the enlisted men, incorporating the attractive features of the navy yard institution. The city has agreed to give a site near the naval ferry and citizens and members of the Navy are contributing to the \$20,000 needed for the structure. Not only will games and reading matter be provided for the boys along the same lines as prevailed in the reading room, but sleeping quarters will be available for those on shore leave who prefer to spend the nights in the city. Considerably more than half the required amount already has been contributed. Chief Boatswain Hill is also at the head of the campaign of raising funds for this work. The department has asked Captain Snowden, U.S.N., commandant at this yard, as to the matter of transferring all prisoners of the Southern to the naval prison and all detention men from the Topeka to the Southern. This no doubt means the placing of the Topeka out of commission and later fitting her out for the naval militia or as a school ship, to be kept at this yard.

## THE NAVY.

#### LATE MOVEMENTS OF NAVAL VESSELS.

Celtic, arrived at Guantanamo July 29.  
Kearsarge and Kentucky, sailed from Baltimore for Tangier Sound, July 29.  
Jason, arrived at Port au Prince July 29.  
Hannibal, arrived at Tompkinsville July 29.  
Following are movements of ships of the Navy later than those of the same vessels noted elsewhere in our complete Navy table:  
Galveston, arrived July 27 at Chefoo, China.  
Bainbridge, arrived July 26 at Jolo, P.I.  
Chauncey, Harry, Pompey and Dale, sailed July 26 from Zamboanga, P.I. for Jolo, P.I.  
Neptune, arrived July 27 at the Norfolk Yard.  
Standish, arrived July 27 at the Norfolk Yard.  
Albany, sailed July 27 from Astoria, Ore., for San Francisco, Cal.  
Cesar, sailed July 27 from Alexandria, Egypt, for Beirut, Syria.  
Blakely, arrived July 27 at New York city.  
Uncas and Waban, sailed July 27 from Key West, Fla., for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.  
Kentucky and Kearsarge, arrived July 27 at Baltimore, Md.  
Tonopah, D-1, D-3 and E-1, arrived July 27 at Newport, R.I.  
Celtic, sailed July 27 from Progreso, Mexico, for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.  
Justin, sailed July 27 from San Francisco, Cal., for Dutch Harbor, Alaska.  
Paul Jones, Stewart, Perry and Preble, sailed July 27 from Sitka, Alaska, for Kodiak, Alaska.  
Kanawha, arrived July 28 at the Norfolk Yard.  
Proteus, sailed July 28 from Boston, Mass., for Hampton Roads, Va.  
Glacier, arrived July 28 at San Francisco, Cal.  
Washington, arrived July 28 at Port au Prince, Haiti.  
Jason, sailed July 28 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for Port au Prince, Haiti.  
Nanshan, Fortune and Nereus, arrived July 28 at Honolulu, H.T.  
Cheyenne, H-1 and H-2, arrived July 28 at the Mare Island Yard.  
Hopkins, sailed July 28 from San Diego, Cal., for Ensenada, Mexico.  
Missouri, Ohio and Wisconsin, arrived July 28 at San Diego, Cal.  
Supply, arrived July 29 at Hong Kong, China.  
Annapolis, sailed July 28 from Panama for Corinto, Nicaragua.  
Reid, sailed July 29 from Key West, Fla., for Mobile, Ala.  
Colorado, arrived July 29 at Ensenada, Mexico.  
Baltimore, sailed July 29 from Iona Island, N.Y., for Newport, R.I.

#### NAVY GAZETTE.

JULY 23.—Comdr. T. T. Craven detached Texas; to Naval War College.  
Lieut. (J.G.) F. M. Harris detached works Fore River Shipbuilding Co., Quincy, Mass.; to Delaware.  
Lieut. (J.G.) W. F. Lafrenz detached Navy Recruiting Station, Des Moines, Iowa; to temporary duty St. Louis.  
Ensign W. C. Burg detached North Dakota; to Minnesota.  
Med. Insp. L. L. von Wedekind detached Navy Recruiting Station, Chicago, Ill.; to feet surgeon, Asiatic Fleet.  
P.A. Surg. A. J. Toulon detached Severn; to Missouri.  
A. Surg. W. A. Bams detached Missouri; to Severn.  
A.A. Surg. J. C. Littell resignation accepted, to take effect Aug. 1, 1915.  
Chief Pay Clerk T. M. Schotola to Arkansas.  
Chief Pay Clerk H. H. Koppang to Kentucky.  
Pay Clerk H. W. Johnson detached Arkansas; to connection fitting out Oklahoma and on board when commissioned.  
Pay Clerk E. W. Paynter detached Montana; to connection fitting out Melville and on board when commissioned.  
Pay Clerk E. L. Cary detached navy yard, Charleston, S.C.; to connection fitting out Oklahoma and on board when commissioned.  
Pay Clerk H. E. Brown to Virginia.  
Pay Clerk G. C. Tasker to North Dakota.

Pay Clerk H. H. Lowry detached Virginia; to navy yard, Charleston, S.C.  
Pay Clerk M. C. Haff detached Kentucky; to Kansas.  
The following chief pay clerks have been commissioned from July 1, 1915: Timothy J. Mulcahy, Archy W. Barnes, George A. Wilcox.

The following pay clerks have been warranted from July 1, 1915: John H. Seifert, Marcus E. West, Eugene R. Walter, John H. Theis, John E. Roberts and LeRoy Moyer.

The following acting pay clerk has been appointed from July 1, 1915: Bernard A. Morrow.

JULY 24.—Capt. R. H. Jackson commissioned from July 11, 1915.

Comdr. F. N. Freeman commissioned from July 1, 1915.

Lieut. Comdr. J. P. Lannon commissioned from April 23, 1915.

Lieut. A. S. Farquhar commissioned from March 4, 1915.

Lieut. L. F. Kimball commissioned from March 22, 1915.

Lieut. H. H. Michael detached Georgia; to Atlantic Reserve Fleet.

JULY 26.—Rear Admiral A. F. Fechteler commissioned from July 11, 1915; detached Naval War College; to commander, 2d Division, Atlantic Fleet.

Capt. Hugh Rodman detached marine superintendent, Panama Canal; to home and wait orders.

Comdr. L. C. Palmer commissioned from July 11, 1915.

Comdr. W. T. Cluverius commissioned from April 23, 1915.

Comdr. D. W. Todd detached Wyoming; to command Dixie Aug. 15, 1915.

Comdr. H. I. Cone detached command Dixie Aug. 15, 1915; to marine superintendent, Panama Canal.

Lieut. Comdr. W. V. Tomb detached Branch Hydrographic Office, San Francisco, Cal.; to Florida.

Lieut. Comdr. L. E. Porterfield to duty in charge Navy Recruiting Station, New Orleans, La.

Lieut. Comdr. C. P. Huff to duty in charge Branch Hydrographic Office, San Francisco, and additional duty in command of Marblehead.

Lieut. Comdr. J. T. Bowers detached Florida; to Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Lieut. Comdr. L. M. Overstreet detached New York; to Texas as executive.

Lieut. Comdr. Farmer Morrison to navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

Lieut. Comdr. F. W. Sterling placed on retired list of officers of the Navy July 19, 1915.

Lieut. B. K. Muir placed on retired list of officers of the Navy from July 19, 1915; detached Naval Training Station, Norfolk, Va.; to home.

Lieut. E. B. Woodworth detached Cleveland; to Naval Station, Guam.

Lieut. (J.G.) J. B. Will detached New Orleans; to Naval Academy Practice Squadron.

Ensign W. A. Corn detached Colorado; to Chattanooga.

Mdsn. J. L. McCrea detached Hancock; to New York.

Mdsn. Howes McFadden and A. G. Quynn detached North Dakota; to Kansas.

Mach. A. A. Hooper to Panther.

JULY 27.—Comdr. R. H. Leigh detached command Galveston; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. Comdr. H. G. S. Wallace detached Maryland; to Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., Aug. 20, 1915.

Lieut. I. C. Johnson, Jr., detached New Hampshire; to aid on staff, commander, 2d Division, Atlantic Fleet.

Lieut. J. P. Miller detached Naval Station, Guam; to home and wait orders, via Supply.

Lieut. A. W. Brown detached Vermont; to navigator of Baltimore.

Lieut. (J.G.) R. E. Sampson detached Sacramento; to Naval Hospital, New York, N.Y.

Lieut. (J.G.) H. S. Burdick detached Jouett; to command Macedonia.

Lieut. (J.G.) T. S. Wilkinson detached North Carolina; to aid on staff, commander, 2d Division, Atlantic Fleet.

Lieut. (J.G.) G. M. Cook detached Macedonia; to Jouett.

Lieut. (J.G.) S. S. Brown detached Milwaukee; to Naval Academy Practice Squadron.

Ensign R. L. Vaughan detached Colorado; to Naval Academy Practice Squadron.

Ensign W. F. Roehl detached Colorado; to Chattanooga.

Ensign B. F. Clark detached Colorado; to Denver.

Ensign H. F. Floyd detached Colorado; to Cleveland.

Ensign R. E. Kerr detached South Dakota; to Yorktown.

Mdsn. N. M. Pigman detached North Dakota; to Sacramento.

Mdsn. J. B. Knep detached Louisiana; to St. Louis.

Chief Gun. J. H. Aigner detached Arkansas; to navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

Gun. J. K. Thompson detached navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 26, 1915; to Arkansas.

JULY 28.—Lieut. A. C. Wilhelm to Georgia.

Lieut. Thomas Withers, Jr., to treatment naval hospital, New York, N.Y.

Lieut. G. E. Davis detached K-7; to works Seattle Construction Company, Seattle, Wash.

Lieut. (J.G.) C. H. Harrison detached Colorado; to Naval Academy Practice Squadron.

Lieut. (J.G.) H. D. Bode detached Cheyenne; to K-7.

Lieut. (J.G.) J. S. Hullings detached works Seattle Construction Company, Seattle, Wash.; to Cleveland.

Lieut. (J.G.) C. E. Battle detached Kansas; to Mayflower.

Lieut. (J.G.) P. M. Bates commissioned from March 7, 1915.

Ensign E. G. Small detached New Orleans; to Naval Academy Practice Squadron.

A. Surg. W. A. Stoops detached naval hospital, Newport, R.I.; to South Carolina.

A. Surg. S. D. Hart to naval hospital, Newport, R.I.

A. Surg. N. M. McClelland, M.R.C., to marine recruiting station, Los Angeles, Cal.

Pay Clerk J. G. Stanton to Columbia.

Note.—The following chief pay clerks have been commissioned from July 1, 1915: O. J. Phillips, Harry Price, C. E. Reaty, R. J. Dodd, O. S. Goff, B. W. Shumaker, C. H. Breyer, S. H. Knowles, J. M. Holmes, E. A. Artiois, W. H. Crap.

The following pay clerks have been warranted from July 1, 1915: A. B. Dayton, W. D. Chase, H. H. Lowry, E. M. Cronin, G. G. Schweiser, M. J. Dambacher, A. J. McMullen, W. E. Lund, R. H. Veira, J. G. Masters, A. P. M. Shock, F. G. Lackland, B. H. White, R. C. Vasey, W. H. McKenna, J. G. Stanton, W. J. Smith, F. E. Herbert, C. E. Rappolee, N. R. Wade, E. R. McKensie.

Note.—Chief Corp. E. F. Pullen, retired, died at Norfolk, Va., July 25, 1915.

JULY 29.—Lieut. R. A. Dawes to duty in charge navy recruiting station, Worcester, Mass.

Lieut. (J.G.) J. C. Latham detached Office of Naval Intelligence; to censor at Radio Station, Sayville, L.I.

Lieut. (J.G.) J. L. Nielson detached Cheyenne; to H-1.

A. Surg. C. A. Costello, M.R.C., to navy recruiting station, Chicago, Ill., Aug. 16, 1915.

Mach. J. J. Coyle detached Oregon; to temporary duty Naval Academy Practice Squadron.

Mach. E. W. Dobie detached St. Louis; to Oregon.

Cable from Commander-in-Chief, Asiatic Fleet, dated Shanghai, China, July 29, 1915.

Comdr. E. S. Kellogg detached command Monterey; to command Galveston.

P.A. Surg. A. E. Lee detached Galveston; to home and wait orders.

#### MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

JULY 29.—Major C. S. Hill detached 1st Brigade, Philadelphia, to Army War College, Washington, D.C.

Capt. H. I. Bearss detached 1st Brigade, Philadelphia; to Army School of the Line, Fort Leavenworth.

Capt. A. T. Marix detached Marine Barracks, Philadelphia; to Army School of the Line, Fort Leavenworth.

#### COAST GUARD ORDERS.

JULY 23.—Third Lieut. G. U. Stewart detached Seneca, July 31; to Theis, granted thirty days' leave en route.

Third Lieut. E. G. Rose detached Windom, relieved from duty at headquarters, July 31; to Seneca.

(Continued on page 1536.)



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## WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., July 29, 1915.

Col. and Mrs. Townsley spent the week-end at Pittsfield, Mass., the guests of Col. and Mrs. Warren P. Newcomb; they made the trip by automobile. Mrs. Miner gave a bridge party of two tables on Friday for Mrs. Fithian, who is spending the summer with her daughter, Mrs. Cutrer; others present were Mesdames Fieberger, Buck, Coleman, Bell, Oldfield, Boak, Slaughter; prizes were won by Mesdames Buck and Coleman. Dr. and Mrs. Boak have returned from a motoring trip in Virginia. Mrs. Daley and Mrs. Dawson gave a supper and dancing party on Wednesday for Miss Vera Kreger and some of the visiting girls and a number of cadets.

Mrs. Catts gave a porch tea Friday to meet Mrs. Dixon, recently arrived. Miss Marian Townsley was week-end guest of Gen. and Mrs. Houghton at Fort Totten. Captain Steese was a visitor to the post last Friday; he left Saturday for a week's motoring trip to West Virginia. Major and Mrs. Timberlake have returned from a motor trip to Montreal and return.

Miss Jervey, of South Carolina, has arrived and will be the guest of her brother-in-law and sister, Col. and Mrs. Stuart, for some time. Col. and Mrs. Walker's guests at supper on Saturday were Capt. and Mrs. Coburn, Mrs. Hoffer and Captain Lindsey. Capt. and Mrs. Rethers are occupying quarters recently left vacant by the departure of Lieut. and Mrs. Henderson; Captain Rethers has reported for quartermaster's duty. Mr. Paul Johnson, of Washington, and his daughter, Miss Eleanor Feibiger Johnson, are spending a few days at the hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. Ward, of New York, were over-Sunday guests of Lieutenant Sohler, who gave a porch tea for them on Sunday at the club. Miss Lucille Cook, of Vassar, has been spending the week as guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Dawson. Miss Bliss, daughter of General Bliss, has been the guest of Dr. and Mrs. Boak for the week. Mrs. Housholder had supper Thursday for her house guest, Miss Abbot, of Cornwall; Miss Laura Carey, Miss Georgie Fuller, Miss Miriam Householder, Cadets Worsham, Barnes, Willard Hall and Griffith.

Chaplain Silver gave a jolly picnic on Monday to the mothers of cadets, of whom there are quite a number visiting here during the summer encampment; the party was held at the new playground. Miss Tupper, of South Carolina, spent the week-end as guest of Col. and Mrs. Stuart. Mr. and Mrs. Perot, of Philadelphia, were recent guests of Dr. and Mrs. Boak. Lieut. and Mrs. Dawson's guests at dinner on Monday were Lieut. and Mrs. Dixon, Mrs. Daley, Miss Kreger and Lieutenant Murray. Lieut. and Mrs. Catts had dinner Sunday for Miss Bliss, house guest of Dr. and Mrs. Boak.

Lieut. and Mrs. Crissy and little daughters have returned from the seashore, where they have spent several weeks. Miss Peggy Zabriskie, of New York, was the guest of Miss Elsie Stuart last week. Colonel Dickman and Captain Herron, on duty with militia at Fishkill, spent Sunday at the post. Col. Henry D. Styer, of Trenton, N.J., and Capt. J. S. Parker, Cav., of Honolulu, are guests at the post; Colonel Styer came to join Mrs. Styer and his little daughter, who have been here for several weeks to be near Cadet Styer, of the First Class.

A match game of polo played on Monday by two professional golf players, Messrs. Frazier and Hunter, attracted considerable interest and there were many lovers of the game out to watch the play. Work has been begun on the base of the statue to be erected opposite Battle Monument, the equestrian statue of Washington, presented to West Point by an unknown benefactor. Mrs. Powers, of Cornwall, chaperoned a party of girls at the Saturday hop, which was unusually large, on account of the presence of a number of week-end guests. Mrs. Stuart received with Cadet Krayenbuhl.

The Class of 1919 presented the color-line concert on Sunday evening, and the result was a very amusing entertainment, a potpourri of music, monologues, and last but not least a shadow-graph melodrama, which portrayed the sufferings of a missionary in the hands of cannibals. There was much applause by an enthusiastic audience. Mrs. Cutrer gave a pretty tance on Thursday afternoon at Cullum Hall for her sister, Miss Fithian, who has been spending the summer here. They were assisted in receiving by Mrs. Fithian, Mrs. Miner and Mrs. Catts; about thirty couples were present.

## THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., July 29, 1915.

Ensign Philip F. Hambsh, U.S.N., retired, who has just been placed on recruiting duty, was a famous baseball player in his midshipman days. His wife is the daughter of Mr. J. E. Feldmeyer, of Annapolis. Prof. H. L. Rice, U.S.N., and Mrs. Rice, of this city, are now at Calgary, Province of Alberta, Canada.

Lieut. and Mrs. Thomas C. Kinkaid, U.S.N., are visiting Lieut. and Mrs. James L. Kauffman, U.S.N. Mrs. H. C. Washburn, wife of Instructor Washburn, is visiting her mother, Mrs. Thompson, at Jamestown, R.I. Mdsn. R. D. Tisdale, U.S.N., who has been spending a week's leave with his mother on Green street, has returned to his ship, the U.S.S. Virginia.

Lieut. H. C. Gearing, U.S.N., engineer officer on the U.S.S. Mayflower, Washington, made a week-end visit to his family in Annapolis.

Mrs. Hubbel, of St. Louis, is visiting her brother and sister-in-law, Lieut. George E. Andrews, U.S.N., and Mrs. Andrews, of the Naval Academy. Captain Chandler, commandant of midshipmen, is acting Superintendent of the Naval Academy during the absence of Admiral Fullam, now on the summer cruise of midshipmen.

Rear Admiral A. M. Knight, U.S.N., visited Annapolis on Monday. Mrs. Bowers, wife of Lieut. Comdr. John T. Bowers, U.S.N., and two small sons have returned to Annapolis from an extended visit to New York and Newport, R.I.

The board of investigation into the alleged cases of hazing is expected to be in session for a week more.

The presence of jelly-fish, commonly called "stinging-nettles," has almost broken up bathing at the swimming beach and swimming float, Naval Academy. The regular schedule of boats to these places has been abandoned. In order to change the water twice a week in the Natatorium, the use of it will be limited to officers, instructors and adult members of their families and children over fourteen years of age from noon to 3 p.m. on Mondays, Tuesdays and Fridays. Girls and boys under fourteen must have adult companions or instructors with them at their hours on the above days from 2 to 3 p.m.

## FORT HAMILTON.

Fort Hamilton, N.Y., July 27, 1915.

Mrs. Feeter entertained at bridge on Wednesday in honor of Mrs. George O. Hubbard, recently arrived from Fort Barrancas. The guests from Fort Hamilton were Mesdames Kilbourne, Carpenter, Matson, Edwards, Sterling, Beckham, Corbin, Haskell and Bosley; Mesdames Sawyer, Mechling and Howlett, of Bay Ridge; Miss Bosley, of Baltimore; Mrs. Brotherton, of Cleveland, Ohio; Miss Katherine Tuttle, of Brookline, Mass., and Mrs. James Bootes, of the Brooklyn Navy Yard. The prizes were won by Mesdames Kilbourne, Beckham, Haskell and Miss Tuttle.

Mrs. Sawyer entertained at bridge Tuesday for her house guests, Miss Tuttle, and Mrs. Brotherton; other guests were Mrs. Kitts and Mrs. Edwards, from Fort Hamilton; Mrs.

Goehrane, from Flatbush, and Mrs. Mechling and Mrs. Holly, from Bay Ridge.

Dr. and Mrs. Larue, of Lancaster, Ohio, have been guests of Capt. and Mrs. Carpenter the past week. Mrs. H. C. Corbin arrived Wednesday from Washington to visit Lieut. and Mrs. Clifford L. Corbin. Mrs. Anna S. Abernethy, from Hampton, Va., is here to spend several months with her son, Major R. S. Abernethy. Mrs. Clifford Corbin entertained at bridge and tea Thursday for Mesdames Kilbourne, Hubbard, Edwards, Henry C. Corbin and White.

Mrs. Brotherton had bridge Friday in honor of her hostess, Mrs. C. P. Sawyer, of Bay Ridge, and Miss Tuttle, of Brookline. The prizes were won by Mesdames Goehrane, Kitts and Holly for scores, and to Mrs. Sawyer and Miss Tuttle as guests.

Capt. and Mrs. Kitts were guests of Col. A. L. Smith on an all-day motor trip up the Hudson Wednesday. Capt. and Mrs. Kilbourne gave a supper party Saturday for Capt. and Mrs. Hubbard, Comdr. and Mrs. Sterling, Mrs. R. H. Winslow and Major Alston Hamilton.

Colonel White, Captain Kilbourne, Captain Carpenter and Lieutenant Corbin have been at Fort Hancock every day this week witnessing target practice.

## FORT HANCOCK.

Fort Hancock, N.J., July 27, 1915.

Major J. L. Shepard left on Saturday for Fort Du Pont, to join the troops going to the Philippines. Mrs. Shepard and Miss Dessaline Shepard will remain in New York for the winter while Miss Shepard attends school. The Shepards have been extensively entertained prior to their departure. Major Phillips had them to dinner at the Brick House last week, and this week they were guests of Major and Mrs. Hawkins for dinner, and on Wednesday Col. and Mrs. Allen gave a dinner in their honor, when other guests were Lieut. and Mrs. Boston, Lieutenant Shurtliff, Capt. and Mrs. Bettison gave a jolly party for them on Tuesday night at the Ross Fenton Farms, inviting three couples to motor down in their car; those participating were Major and Mrs. Shepard, Capt. and Mrs. Brinton, Lieut. and Mrs. Hanna, Miss Shepard, Major Abernethy, Captain Collins and Lieutenant Wright, U.S.N., dined with Capt. and Mrs. Brinton on Wednesday.

Mrs. McKay, of New York city, has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. Frank, for ten days. Lieutenants Oberly and Kimball have purchased a new five-passenger Overland.

Mrs. Hardig and baby have joined Lieutenant Hardig and are guests of Major and Mrs. Hawkins. Mrs. Hawkins returned this afternoon from a three days' visit in Connecticut. Mrs. H. Babcock, of Key West, Fla., arrived Saturday to spend several months with her son-in-law and daughter, Capt. and Mrs. L. C. Brinton. Lieutenant Bradley left Monday for ten days' instruction in field artillery shooting at Tobyhanna.

Captain Roberts, of Fort Hamilton, dined with Major and Mrs. Young on Sunday. Capt. and Mrs. Bettison's dinner guests on Friday were Col. and Mrs. Allen, Lieut. and Mrs. Hanna, Major Abernethy, Miss Curlee, guest of Mrs. Bown, left for her home in St. Louis Friday. Miss Allen and Lieutenant Englehart, of Fort Hamilton, were dinner guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Frank on Monday.

Captain Workizer, with the assistance of several men from the 136th Company, caught 200 pounds of fish on Sunday near the point of the hook; Major Young at the same time landed two ten-pound weakfish.

After waiting a week for favorable weather the 113th Company, commanded by Captain Fisher, and the 49th, commanded by Captain Brinton, pulled off their service practice on Tuesday. Now the batteries have been turned over for the use of Forts Totten, Hamilton and Wadsworth until Aug. 20. Major Young is acting umpire for this practice.

The 113th Company will relieve the 56th Company at Governors Island on Aug. 1, and the latter company will have its service practice Sept. 1.

The U.S. Coast Guard have completed the moving of their lifesavings station down to the hook, near the weather observatory. A very large, new float and spring board has been anchored off No. 18 quarters and adds greatly to the pleasure of the many bathers we have here this summer.

## DEFENSES OF THE DELAWARE.

Fort Du Pont, Del., July 20, 1915.

The 4th and 36th Companies, formerly stationed at Fort Mott, left Delaware City July 25 for San Francisco, en route to the Philippines. Capt. J. P. Terrell was in command of the troop train and Lieut. C. Thomas-Stahle acted as quartermaster. Accompanying the troops were Major Shepard, M.C., Captain Terrell, Lieut. and Mrs. Bell, Lieut. and Mrs. Stahle, Jimmie Stahle and Miss Alice Thompson, sister of Mrs. Stahle. Five days will be allowed in San Francisco before the transport sails. Lieut. C. A. French joins the 4th Company in California. Mott is now in charge of a care-taking detachment.

Major and Mrs. Steele have been entertaining Capt. T. F. Dodd, Signal Corps, and Mrs. Mudge and daughter, of Baltimore. Bathing parties, rounds of golf and informal dinners have been among the diversions. Lieut. E. B. Hochwald gave a luncheon at the mess on Monday in honor of Miss Margaret Ballard, of Philadelphia, whose engagement to Ensign Edmund McCawley, U.S.N., was recently announced. Other guests included Miss Frances Mecum, of Salem, Lieut. and Mrs. Haines, Captain Anderson and Dr. Repp.

Miss Carlotta Bailey, of Aberdeen, Md., has been a guest of Mrs. L. S. Ryan. Mrs. Ryan accompanied her to Philadelphia on Sunday. Miss Lyman left on Tuesday for a week in Atlantic City. Lieut. P. S. Gage left to-day for Walter Reed Hospital, where he will undergo observation and treatment. Mrs. Gage and her mother will remain here with the children during his absence. Capt. R. P. Anderson has taken command of the 112th Company, relieving Lieut. W. C. Koenig. He is quartered at the bachelor building. Capt. T. C. Austin, M.C., left for Fort Hancock on Monday.

## PLATTSBURG BARRACKS.

Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., July 25, 1915.

Miss Morey is a guest of Capt. and Mrs. Shaw. Lieutenant Johnson, 30th Inf., joined the regiment July 19. Mrs. Vance and Lieutenant Johnson's baby daughter are with him. Major and Mrs. H. L. Threlkeld gave a dance at the Tea Room Tuesday. There were many young people present from post, town and students' camp. Mrs. Robert Davis, guest of Mrs. De Loffre for the past week, returned home Thursday, but expects to return to Plattsburg with her children, to spend the rest of the summer, boarding in town.

General, Mrs. and Miss Wood were on the post for a few hours Friday. The General stayed in the camp of instruction with Captain Van Horn, while Mrs. and Miss Wood were guests of Mrs. Van Horn. An attractive luncheon was given by Mrs. Van Horn for Mrs. Wood Friday. Capt. Gordon Johnston, aid to General Wood, with Mrs. Johnston and his sister, Miss Johnston, motored from New York to Plattsburg and put up at the Tea Room Thursday night.

Lieutenant Emmons returned to the post from Buffalo July 18. Major and Mrs. H. L. Threlkeld had dinner at the Tea Room on Thursday for Gen. and Mrs. Grimes, Major and Mrs. Clark, Mrs. Bandholtz, Mr. and Mrs. Waller, Capt. and Mrs. Grimes, Lieutenant Johnson, Mrs. Vance and Mrs. Bennett. A moonlight sail on the lake, followed by a supper, was given by Mrs. Foote on Wednesday for Capt. and Mrs. Van Horn, Misses Weed, Rothwell, Esther Marr, Messrs. Bennett, Marr and a number of students at the camp of instruction.

The students gave a big dance July 23 at the gymnasium. The large hall was packed with guests from post, town and camp. Capt. and Mrs. De Loffre gave two motor parties for their guest, Mrs. Davis, this week. Col. and Mrs. Root gave a dinner on Wednesday in honor of Mrs. Davis and for Mesdames De Loffre and O'Neil, Miss Eddy, Colonel O'Neil and Captain De Loffre. Lieut. and Mrs. F. L. Purdon left July

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19 to visit the Lieutenant's family in North Dakota before returning to West Point.

The evening boat on Friday from Burlington brought Mrs. Waterman, wife of Lieutenant Waterman, 2d Cav., on duty now at the camp of instruction; Mr. and Miss Helt, Miss Winn, Miss King and Mrs. Parker, wife of Lieutenant Parker. They all put up at the Tea Room. Mrs. Hay, widow of Lieutenant Hay, formerly 24th Inf., and her young son are at the Tea Room for a few weeks. Capt. William A. Carleton's delightful quarters was the scene of a beautiful bridge-luncheon given by Mrs. Carleton in honor of Mrs. Root on Thursday. The guests were Mrs. Grimes, wife of the General; Mesdames Chamberlain, Clark, Bandholtz, Grimes, Shaw, Van Horn, Halford, Nolan, McCoy, Bennett, Whiting, Miller, Palmer, Howerd, Bonesteele, Grieves, Mitchell, Alford, Cummings, Reed, Vance and Miss Eddy. After luncheon bridge was played, prizes going to Mrs. Grimes, Mrs. Mitchell and Mrs. Root.

Mrs. Chamberlain had a bridge-tena on Tuesday for Mrs. Root and friends from town and post. Meses. Bandholtz, De Loffre and Floyd served. Mrs. B. B. Butler and Jane are guests of Mrs. Baer at Fort Ethan Allen. Mrs. H. L. Threlkeld, Tom, Mr. and Mrs. Waller and the Misses Waller spent Friday in Burlington. Mrs. Taylor, Frances and Elizabeth, sister and nieces of Lieutenant Johnson, are spending the summer with him.

Major Threlkeld's family and guests motored to Placid Lake Saturday. Mrs. Yates, wife of Captain Yates, and her sister-in-law are with him now. Mrs. Vance, who is with her son-in-law, Lieutenant Johnson, gave a dinner Sunday for Major and Mrs. Threlkeld. Mr. and Mrs. Waller, Tom and the Misses Waller. J. G. Sherman, president of Cornell University, was a visitor on the post Friday. Lieut. and Mrs. C. L. Williams and family and Mrs. Williams's sister, Miss Mary Moore, will arrive Tuesday evening from Boston and will make their residence at No. 5 Williams street. Lieutenant Williams leaves in September for service in the Philippines.

## FORT TOTTON.

Fort Totten, N.Y., July 26, 1915.

Miss Alma Louise Hodges spent Sunday, July 18, as the guest of Mrs. James Rankin, in Montclair, N.J. Miss Helen Moss, sister of Mrs. Osmun, also spent a few days in Montclair this week. Miss Wood, of Morristown, N.J., has been the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Campbell this week. Major Pearce was called to his home in Georgia by the sudden death of his brother last Monday. Capt. C. G. Mettler, O.D., and Mrs. Mettler called on several friends here Tuesday; they have been visiting Mrs. Mettler's sister, in Croton, N.Y., before going to San Francisco, to sail for Honolulu in August. Capt. and Mrs. Cooper are receiving congratulations on the arrival in their family of a nine-pound baby girl, born Friday, July 23.

The semi-annual business meeting of the 1st U.S. Artillery mess was held at the Officers' Club Friday and the following were elected to serve for six months: Treasurer, Lieutenant Campbell; board of administration, Major Brownlee, Captain Proctor and Lieutenant Campbell; mess officer, Lieutenant Matthews.

Major and Mrs. Cole, of Panama Canal Zone, were dinner guests of Col. and Mrs. Hearn Friday. Dr. and Mrs. Moore, who leave for a Philippine tour soon, were entertained at dinner Friday by Capt. and Mrs. Huntington; on Saturday they were dinner guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Campbell, and on Sunday Major and Mrs. Brownlee had supper for them.

Miss Richter, of Columbus, Ohio, who has been visiting her cousin, Mrs. Moore, will spend this coming week as guest of Capt. and Mrs. Huntington. Mrs. Huntington, sr., has gone to Islip, L.I., to spend the summer with her niece, Mrs. Abernethy, mother of Major Abernethy, of Fort Hamilton, was luncheon guest of Mrs. Huntington on Saturday.

Miss Marion Townsley is the guest of Miss Hodges, and on Saturday Gen. and Mrs. Hodges had dinner for Miss Townsley, Miss Hodges, Captain Proctor and Lieutenant Cronkrite (1915). Lieut. and Mrs. Acher have gone to Lake Ontario for a short visit. Mr. and Mrs. Jardine, the latter the daughter of Colonel Cummins, U.S.A., retired, are guests of Capt. and Mrs. Robinson. Captain McFarland, O.D., came up from Washington Friday to spend the week-end with his family. Capt. and Mrs. Baird will spend a few days this week with friends on Fire Island. Captain Cooper is quarantined in the bachelor building with mumps.

The mine companies, with Lieutenant Kimberly as mine commander, are ready for target practice this week, and night firing is being considered. Sub-mine practice has been carried out successfully several nights. With both mine companies excused, the Monday and Tuesday parades, as performed by only two companies, have not been very popular this month, but the Thursday afternoon dress parade brings many visitors; among them last Thursday were Mrs. Clark, of Flushing, wife of Capt. Henry B. Clark, C.A.C., and Lieutenant Warner, from the mine planter, with Mrs. Warner and a friend.

## FORT ONTARIO NOTES.

Fort Ontario, Oswego, N.Y., July 26, 1915.

General Borden, who, with Mrs. Borden, has been spending the summer with Major and Mrs. Normoyle, left Wednesday for a short visit among friends and scenes of his boyhood days in Herkimer county, N.Y. This was his first visit since the outbreak of the Civil War, at which time he enlisted in Company C, 121st New York, which was recruited in Herkimer county. Col. Frank B. McCoy, Infantry, recently assigned to duty as brigade commander, with headquarters in Albany, arrived Wednesday to make a tactical inspection of the troops. He was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Parsons until Friday, when he returned to Albany. Mrs. Sharp, wife of Capt. Bernard Sharp, U.S.A., retired, of Tryon, N.C., arrived Thursday and is the guest of Mrs. Parsons. She expects to return home Monday.

The annual secret time run of the Oswego Automobile Club was made on Thursday afternoon at South Bay, Oneida Lake, where a delicious shore dinner was had at the beautiful South Bay Club house. There were over 200 enthusiastic motorists present. From the post were Capt. and Mrs. French, who went as guests of Dr. and Mrs. Turner; Mrs. Burton, as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Wright, and Lieut. and Mrs. Welty, as guests of Mr. and Mrs. Pell. Mrs. Pell being president of the Automobile Club.

Mrs. Rees and son, Murray, and guest, Mrs. Callender, returned Friday after a few weeks' visit in camp with Captain Rees at Stony Point. A few days prior to their return Mrs. Rees met with a painful accident, having fallen and injured her knee. Lieut. and Mrs. Anding and Miss Campbell were dinner guests of Mrs. Normoyle. Major Bloomberg, Captain Parsons and Lieutenants Anding and Welty were guests of the management of the Oswego Milling Company to noon dinner at Camp Leonard on Saturday. There were over 190



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present. Camp Leonard was established by the officers of the Milling Company for the benefit of their salesmen and the dinner was given to meet Mr. M. D. Leonard, president, and Mr. P. R. Park, treasurer of the company. Among the after-dinner speakers were Congressman Luther T. Mott and Capt. J. K. Parsons.

Mesdames Normoyle, Burton and Welty attended an afternoon bridge given by Mrs. Charles Wright, of Oswego, in honor of her guest, Miss Fox, whose home is in Liverpool, England. Mrs. Hamilton A. Smith, Miss Patty Smith, Murray Rees and Joe Smith attended the weekly dance at the Country Club on Saturday. Mrs. Welty has entirely recovered from the injuries received when she was thrown from her horse recently.

Companies A and B left Stoney Point Saturday morning and are due to arrive to-day. There was a great surprise at the completion of the known distance practice when it became known that the Machine-gun Company, commanded by Lieut. W. B. Loughborough, would carry off the Fennessy Trophy. It was fully expected that Company A, which completed its practice with a general average of 239.6 per man, would easily be the winner, but two men of the gun company, who had yet to fire, proved dark horses and brought victory to their company. The winning company completed with an average of 230.4 per man.

#### N.C.S. DANCE AT FORT GREBLE.

Fort Greble, R.I., July 24, 1915.

The Non-Commissioned Staff officers and their ladies gave a reception and dance to the Non-Commissioned Staff, R.I. N.G., at the post gymnasium on the evening of July 23, and everyone present enjoyed a most delightful time. The National Guard, state of Rhode Island, are spending their annual encampment and holding target practice at Fort Greble.

The Non-Commissioned Staff officers, R.I.N.G., attending the encampment are Sergts. Major S. G. Reilly and McNair, Master Electrician Rogers, Engineer March, Electrician Sergeant 1st Class McKenna, Master Gunners Mulgrew and Cole, Electrician Sergeants 2d Class Koerner, Taft and Farrow, Sergeants Major Sullivan, Lind and Girard, all C.A.C.; Q.M. Sergeants McElroy and Brown, Sergeants 1st Class Dreyfus, Phelan and Draper, C.A.C.; Fireman Marchant, C.A.C.

The Non-Commissioned Staff officers at the post to welcome and entertain them are Engineer Crank, C.A.C.; Ordnance Sergeant Sullivan; Electrician Sergeant 1st Class Kehoe, C.A.C.; Q.M. Sergeant Weitzer, Q.M.C.; Sergeant 1st Class Kimball, H.C.; Electrician Sergeant 2d Class Lovejoy, Sergeant Major (J.G.) Patterson, Firemen De Vere, Davis and Dellamater, C.A.C. The ladies in the reception line were Mesdames Crank, Kehoe, Weitzer, Lovejoy, Patterson, De Vere and Davis. Among the out-of-post guests were Mrs. Freeman and her daughter, Miss Kathrene Freeman, Jamestown, N.I.; Mrs. McCarthy and her daughter, Miss Albina McCarthy, New York City.

#### FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., July 26, 1915.

Major and Mrs. George R. Spalding and children left last week for Cincinnati, where Major Spalding will be in charge of river and harbor work. Major S. A. Cheney has left to spend the summer with his family in South Manchester, Conn. Miss Dorothy Bacon, of Macomb, Ill., is the guest of Miss Suzanne Rice. Mr. and Mrs. J. Merrow, guests of their daughter, Mrs. L. S. Sorley, and Major Sorley, left Monday for Excelsior Springs, Mo., before returning to their home in Galveston, Texas.

Mrs. Arthur M. Jackson, of Leavenworth, entertained on Tuesday morning for Miss Cordelia Wallace, daughter of Major Wallace, of Charleston, W.Va., who is the guest of Miss May Chase, and Miss Charlotte Louise Lytle with a delightful five hundred party for twelve guests. The prizes were awarded to Miss Lillian Reyburn and Miss Betty Mitchell.

Capt. and Mrs. Carl A. Martin have arrived from Honolulu, Captain Martin to be a member of the line class at the Army Service Schools. Miss Suzanne Rice on Tuesday evening gave a swimming party for her guest, Miss Dorothy Bacon, and Misses Charlotte L. Lytle, Emily Cabanne, Martha Kean, Rowena Abbott, Mr. Aylesworth, of Kansas City, Mo., Lieuts. J. W. Byron, T. Wheeler, E. A. Miller, Capt. E. G. Abbott, Messrs. James Lytle, Mr. Billy Mears and Mrs. Bulkey, of Washington, D.C.

Miss Lou Uline, of Leavenworth, gave a line party at the Orpheum on Tuesday for Miss Cordelia Wallace. From the post were Misses Betty Mitchell and Elizabeth Tupes. Capt. George H. McMaster stopped at the post on Tuesday, en route from Yellowstone Park to Washington, D.C. The Misses Helen and Frances Burnham, who have been visiting Dr. and Mrs. Frederick Haas, of Leavenworth, have left for Porto Rico to spend the summer with their parents, Col. and Mrs. W. P. Burnham.

Miss Shug Reaume gave a line party on Wednesday evening for Miss Betty Mitchell and Misses Martha Pike, Berenice Fiske, Elizabeth Tupes, Charlotte Lytle, Messrs. Ned Craig, Stanley Holbrook, J. K. Miller, Jr., Willard Holbrook and William Miller.

Capt. Frank P. Bolles has arrived to be a member of the line class of 1915-16. Mrs. Bolles and children will join him later. Capt. and Mrs. D. H. Gienty have left for Wash-

ington, D.C., and other Eastern points. Major and Mrs. Willis Uline and daughter, Cynthia, have left for San Francisco. Mrs. Uline and daughter will remain in San Francisco for a few days and return to Leavenworth to be guests of Mrs. Uline's parents, Mr. and Mrs. O. B. Taylor. Major Uline will sail on the August transport for the Philippines.

Col. H. L. Roberts has returned from New York and Washington. In New York Colonel Roberts attended the class reunion dinner at West Point of the class of 1880. Col. and Mrs. H. L. Roberts gave a beautiful dinner on Wednesday for Capt. and Mrs. D. H. Gienty, Major and Mrs. H. E. Ely, Lieut. and Mrs. E. Ely and Major and Mrs. J. K. Miller. Miss Janet Mills, of Leavenworth, gave a picnic on Saturday evening at Association Park. Those from the post were Miss Betty Mitchell, Messrs. Stanley Holbrook, Ned Craig, William Miller, Willard Holbrook and J. K. Miller, Jr.

Lieut. and Mrs. D. D. Gregory had dinner Wednesday for Mrs. Gregory's sister, Mrs. Sargent, and Mrs. Turtle. Lieutenant Wheeler, Capt. E. G. Abbott, Miss Rowena Abbott, Lieutenant Doak and Capt. E. P. Orton. Mrs. H. A. Drum had supper Sunday in honor of Major and Mrs. W. N. Bispham, who soon are departing from the post. Other guests were Miss Reaume, Major C. C. Billingslea and Capt. C. H. Lanza.

Major and Mrs. W. N. Bispham departed Saturday for the former's home in Culpeper, Va., and to visit in Baltimore, spending a two months' leave before going to their new station at Fort Sheridan, Ill. They have been stationed here for many years and the prayers and good wishes of the entire garrison go with them on their homeward way.

Mrs. Wheeler was hostess for a handsomely appointed dinner Friday for Major and Mrs. H. E. Ely, Lieut. and Mrs. E. Ely, Mrs. Turtle, Capt. E. P. Orton, Lieutenants Doak and J. T. Wheeler. Col. and Mrs. H. L. Roberts gave a delightful informal supper and theater party on Friday evening in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Gienty. Major C. C. Billingslea has left for Nebraska for duty with the Militia. Mrs. Ida M. Dyer, of Kansas City, Mo., is house guest of Gen. and Mrs. Henry A. Greene.

Lieut. and Mrs. Arthur Hoisington, 14th Inf., is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Arthur M. Ferguson. Miss Rowena Abbott was hostess Friday at a delightful luncheon, entertaining Mrs. Le R. Eltinge, Mrs. V. D. Dixon, Misses Mary and Lottie Fuller and Miss Reaume. The table was attractive in decorations of nasturtiums. Capt. E. G. Abbott and Miss Abbott depart this week for a visit to their former home in Texas, and will sail on the September transport for the Philippines, where Captain Abbott is to be stationed at Fort McKinley.

Capt. and Mrs. E. E. Haskell leave Tuesday for a visit to the latter's mother, Mrs. Rice, in Seattle. They will go through Yellowstone Park, and will be accompanied there by Mrs. Le Roy Eltinge. Captain Eltinge will go to Ludington, Mich., Friday, to deliver a series of lectures at the summer camp. Miss Alice Gentry, recent guest of Capt. and Mrs. Ernest Gentry, Fort Scriven, Ga., visited Mrs. Gentry's parents, Col. and Mrs. Fuller, this week. Captain Oden gave a hop supper Saturday for Mrs. Wheeler, Mrs. W. Scales, Capt. and Mrs. John Rodney, Major and Mrs. H. E. Ely, Mrs. Sargent, Miss Scales, Miss Kean, Capt. E. P. Orton, Lieut. and Mrs. D. D. Gregory and Lieutenants Doak, Byron and Wheeler.

Mrs. H. A. Drum entertained informally at bridge Thursday for Capt. and Mrs. H. S. Kerrick, Capt. and Mrs. Harry Cavanaugh, Miss Reaume, and at supper the party was joined by Major and Mrs. W. N. Bispham. Major W. G. S. Lowe, of Western Military Academy, Alton, Ill., is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Wilson, at Leavenworth.

#### FORT SHERIDAN.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., July 18, 1915.

Lieut. W. C. F. Nicholson is the guest of his parents, Col. and Mrs. Nicholson. Major F. H. Sargent left Wednesday for his new station at Douglas, Ariz. Mrs. Sargent, Miss Alice and Mr. Homer Sargent will remain at Sheridan for the summer. Mrs. Rogers and family arrived Tuesday from Texas City. Mrs. Booth and daughter, Miss Gladys, arrived Tuesday from Texas City and have taken quarters No. 7 for the summer. Lieutenant Arnold and Mr. Butler, of Washington, D.C., are guests of Lieut. Joseph B. Treat.

The last game of the Middle Western polo tournament was held at Onwentsia Club on Wednesday. Attending from the post were Lieut. and Mrs. McCabe, Lieut. and Mrs. Youngs, Lieut. and Mrs. Proxmire, Lieutenant Converse, Mrs. Koch and Capt. Wallace B. Scales. Capt. and Mrs. T. B. Taylor, Lieut. and Mrs. W. H. W. Youngs and Dr. and Mrs. Proxmire attended the symphony concerts at Ravinia last week. Mrs. Eli D. Helmick returned Wednesday after two weeks spent in California.

Mrs. Karskaddon and daughter, of Philadelphia, guests of Mrs. Tupper, left July 20 for their home. Mrs. Tupper entertained the younger set on Saturday with an informal house dance in honor of Miss Karskaddon. Mrs. Ralph S. Porter and son, Francis, left Wednesday to spend several months in Maryland and Virginia. Captain Porter will join them later. Mrs. M. M. McNamee gave a luncheon and bridge on Wednesday for Mrs. Buell and Mrs. Mott, of Highland Park, Mrs. Chapman, of Chicago, Mesdames Scales, Sargent, Chamberlin and Rogers. Mrs. Mott and Mrs. Scales won the honors.

Lieut. and Mrs. Fauntley M. Miller had dinner July 23 for Mrs. McNamee, Major and Mrs. Eli D. Helmick and Major and Mrs. Hornbrook.

The usual bi-monthly hop on July 23 was unusually well attended. Mrs. M. M. McNamee gave a Welsh rabbit party after the hop. Mrs. Tate had a hop supper for the younger set.

Mrs. Adrien Butler, guest of Lieut. Joseph B. Treat, left Wednesday for Hyannisport. Miss Helen Nicholson gave a luncheon Thursday for Misses Treat, Katherine Treat, Booth, Hornbrook, Sargent, McLaughlin and Case. Mrs. Emory entertained two tables of auction bridge on Monday in honor of her house guest, Miss Frances Heming, of Ottawa.

Mrs. George L. Converse, Jr., entertained twelve children of the post on Saturday in honor of the fifth anniversary of her son, George 4th. Those invited were Mary Grote, Virginia Taylor, Virginia McCabe, Louise Scales, Wallace Scales, Bobby Emory, Billy Taylor, Burnett Taylor, Malcolm Barnum, Francis Porter, Edward and Jason Rogers.

#### FORT DOUGLAS.

Fort Douglas, Utah, July 25, 1915.

The National Guard of Utah has just closed its first week's camp on the lower parade grounds at the post, and during the stay things have been considerably enlivened around the post. The presence of the few special officers who came in connection with the camp has been the reason for a little more entertaining than has been done for some time past. The Guard has now moved to Brigham City, where the second week will be spent in actual work on the problems studied theoretically during the first week. The trip was made entirely by train, except that Q.M. Capt. Wesley E. King, of the Guard, took some of the officers up by automobile. Prior to that he took Colonel Swift, of the Western Division, down to the Jordan Narrows to look over the site of the maneuver grounds selected a year or so ago.

Capt. and Mrs. Charles W. Elliott on Friday gave a dinner for ten. The guests included Capt. and Mrs. C. O. Smith, Mrs. John H. Hess, Mrs. Elizabeth Hoffman, Captain Burt, Captain Bigelow and Dr. Eber. Later Mrs. Hess and Mrs. Hoffman had all the people on the post in informally to meet Mrs. Cavanaugh, wife of Capt. William A. Cavanaugh, who has been spending a few days here with relatives. Mrs. Cavanaugh leaves Aug. 18 to visit the fair and later will go to Galveston, to join her husband, who is stationed there.

Mrs. John T. Axton and family gave a small dinner Thursday in honor of Captains Bigelow and Burt, and Friday they had a luncheon for Mr. and Mrs. Mills, of Sheridan, Wyo., and their son and daughter, Claire and Gwendolin, who were on their way to the coast. Miss Genevieve Hoffman has been one of a merry house party of young girls at the O'Brien country home near here for a few days. The younger girls in the O'Brien family had a delightful motor party and picnic on Saturday at the close of the gay week, at which Miss Alice Hess was also a guest.

Little Jimmie Adams, son of Lieut. and Mrs. Emory S. Adams, celebrated his third anniversary last Friday with a

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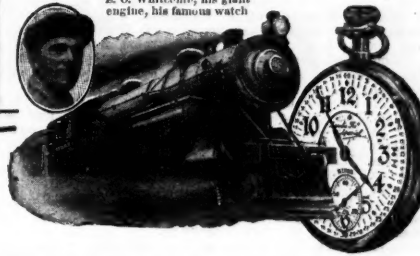
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Note.—One of the finest passenger trains in the world, the "Santa Fe de Luz," making a mile a minute clip from Chicago to Los Angeles is pulled by Engineer E. O. Whitcomb and a "Santa Fe Special" watch. He says, "It's the BEST WATCH I EVER OWNED."

E. O. Whitcomb, his giant engine, his famous watch



merry little birthday party for a half dozen of his little friends, among whom was Jack Seaman, son of Capt. and Mrs. A. O. Seaman. Capt. and Mrs. Frederick G. Kellond and children spent a day or so in the city the past week on their way to the coast and visited Dr. and Mrs. T. B. Beatty and Mr. and Mrs. Jack S. Selfridge.

Capt. and Mrs. A. O. Seaman, Mrs. Emory S. Adams and Mrs. Don Coray were guests at a luncheon given by Mr. C. A. Quigley at the Newhouse Hotel July 24. Major and Mrs. Willis Uline arrived July 24 and are at the Hotel Utah for a short stay, on their way to San Francisco, whence they sail Aug. 5. Major Manley has been warmly welcomed for his short stay here both by the Army people and by the many town friends made during his stay at Douglas. He will attend the fair before going back to the border.

Capt. and Mrs. Sherman A. White and children are expected about the end of the month from San Francisco to visit Mrs. White's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Jacobs. Captain White is on his way to Fort Leavenworth, his new station, where Mrs. White and children will join him later. Mrs. Hess has received word from Dr. Hess that he will be in Seattle about the last of the present month, after a long stay in Alaska. He will not be home for some time yet.

#### FORT LOGAN.

Fort Logan, Colo., July 26, 1915.

Mr. H. O. Steffen, of Dayton, Ohio, is spending the summer with his daughter, Mrs. I. Titus. Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Kerlin were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Titus. Mrs. Gambrell entertained at tea for Mr. and Mrs. Whitehead, Mrs. Jacobs, Mrs. Lily, Mr. Wolf and Mr. MacNeil, all of Denver.

Col. and Mrs. Getty had dinner for Major and Mrs. Bates, of Denver; Major and Mrs. Shields, Capt. and Mrs. Hawkins and Capt. and Mrs. Nelson. Major and Mrs. Shields, of Fort Russell, have been guests of Capt. and Mrs. Nelson. Those visiting the fishing camp located on the South Fork of the Platte River were Capt. and Mrs. Wyke, Lieut. and Mrs. Graham, Doris Wyke and Fay Schmidt.

Col. and Mrs. Getty have as house guests their daughter and son-in-law, Lieut. and Mrs. Peale, of Texas City; Miss Mildred Getty, of Washington, and Miss A. Shield, of Virginia. Dr. and Mrs. Bernheim and children have left for a three months' visit with Mrs. Bernheim's mother in California. Mrs. Fulton gave a smart luncheon Friday for Miss Elizabeth Haynie, of St. Paul, who is visiting her sister, Mrs. Arthur Warner, of Denver; others present were Mrs. Henry Van Schaack, Mrs. Arthur Warner, Mrs. Earl Bartels, Mrs. Clarence Daly, Mrs. Ira Boyd Humphreys, Mrs. Esheley Lunken and Mrs. Waldo Wilson. Mrs. Fulton is visiting Mrs. Minnie Hutchinson at her summer cottage at Grand Lake. Mrs. Hughes was the guest of Mrs. Hershey at luncheon at the Country Club. Miss Jeanette

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## ANNOUNCEMENT No. 10

## ARMY AND NAVY COLONY AT SHIPPAN POINT ON THE SOUND

One of the residence properties lately advertised, was sold last week; also three tracts of Shippan land near the Stamford Yacht Club. Two beautifully shaded tracts adjoining those recently sold, offered to Army and Navy officers at a bargain on liberal terms. For particulars, write

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Schmidt was the guest of Miss Florence Brewster at a box party at the Denham Theater. Mrs. Mathews, of Fort Leavenworth, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Waring.

## SAN DIEGO HARBOR.

San Diego, Cal., July 20, 1915.

At the Japanese tea gardens at Coronado Saturday Col. and Mrs. J. H. Pendleton gave a tea in honor of Major Gen. and Mrs. George Barnett. In the receiving line were Mesdames Pendleton, Barnett, T. B. Howard, Uriel Sebree, William N. McKelvey, W. P. B. Prentice, Charles H. Lyman and G. A. Davidson, wife of the president of the Panama-California Exposition. The large list of guests included officers and ladies from the various branches of the Service stationed here.

Prof. Will Angier, of this city, has received a cablegram from Guam announcing the birth of a daughter to his daughter, Mrs. Emile P. Moses, wife of Captain Moses, U.S.M.C., stationed on the island. Major Herbert R. Fay, C.A.C., N.G.C., acting Mayor, made the address of welcome at the Utah Day exercises at the Exposition Saturday, and also on Monday at the opening session of the national convention of the Order of Moose now being held here.

Major and Mrs. L. H. Albright, of Washington, D.C., are guests at the home of the latter's mother, Mrs. Winfield Scott, widow of Chaplain Scott, U.S.A., at her home at Forty-seventh street and Adams avenue. Capt. and Mrs. Ellis B. Miller, U.S.M.C., have arrived from the Orient and have taken quarters at the Palomar Apartments. Captain Miller will be stationed at the marine camp on the Exposition grounds.

Fort Rosecrans, Cal., July 21, 1915.

Chaplain Hunter is giving "movies" now in the gymnasium once a week. Chaplain Bateman, of Fort Clark, Texas, on July 12 gave a delightful lecture on "W. F. Shafter at Santiago de Cuba." Chaplain Bateman, his wife and two daughters were guests of Chaplain and Mrs. Hunter while on the post. Chaplain Bateman also lectured at the First Baptist Church in town, the subject being "Men and Guns," under the auspices of the San Diego Y.M.C.A.

Major Gen. Arthur Murray, of San Francisco, commanding the Western Department, and Mrs. Murray made a brief visit to the fort July 10 and were guests of Col. and Mrs. Davis on a fishing trip on the Army tug Lieut. George Harris. In the party were Col. and Mrs. Davis, Capt. J. B. Murphy, aid to General Murray; Capt. C. M. Condon, Capt. and Mrs. J. C. Kay, Capt. and Mrs. J. H. Page, Judge Morris O'Connell, Ward Preston, son-in-law of General Murray; Miss Caroline Raymond, daughter of Major R. E. Raymond; and Miss Margaret Davis, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Davis.

Captain Condon gave a lecture on July 14 in the gymnasium. One of the campaigns of the Civil War was the topic. Miss Janet Fargo, of Milwaukee, is house guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Brereton. Miss Caroline Raymond has been visiting Miss Margaret Davis the past week, and Miss Davis, cousin of Colonel Davis, has also been on the post for a few days. Captain Palmer has gone on three months' leave to Michigan, while Mrs. Palmer is still visiting with her mother and sister in San Francisco.

Miss Sarah Hunter gave a bridge party July 12. Prizes were won by Miss Ballard, Miss Leavy, Miss Clark and Mrs. Brereton. In the evening Lieut. and Mrs. Brereton gave a bowling party in honor of their house guest, Miss Fargo. Col. and Mrs. Davis, Capt. and Mrs. Page, Captain O'Neill, Lieutenant Currier, Chaplain and Mrs. Hunter, Lieut. and Mrs. Brereton, Lieut. and Mrs. Drake, Capt. and Mrs. Kay, Miss Margaret Davis and her two house guests, Miss Raymond and Miss Davis, enjoyed the evening, after which a Dutch supper was served at the post exchange.

A pretty reception was given at the woman's rooms, California building, in the Exposition grounds, for Gen. and Mrs. Murray, which was attended by all the branches of the Service now on duty here. All the officers and ladies from Fort Rosecrans were present, and many prominent civilians. Mrs. Clark and her daughter, Alberta, from the 1st Cavalry, visited the post with their guests, Mr. and Mrs. Wheeler, on Monday last, taking lunch with Chaplain and Mrs. Hunter. Mrs. Brereton gave a large bridge on July 19 for her house guest, Miss Fargo. The prizes were won by Mesdames Tallafiero, Poor, Willett and Holcombe. Mrs. Willett and Miss Fargo served.

The Virginia Blues have recently made a trip to the coast, visiting the fair. A party motored over last week, guests of Miss Sarah Hunter. In the party were Captain Cutchins, Lieutenants Parsons and Augustine, Mr. Epps, Mr. McGuire, Mr. Hull and Mr. Marshall. Mr. Robertson, of the Virginia Blues, was a dinner guest of Miss Hunter on Friday.

## TOBYHANNA CAMP OF INSTRUCTION.

Tobyhanna, Pa., July 28, 1915.

The Militia batteries arrive generally three at a time for a period of ten days. Upon their arrival each of the Militia batteries is assigned to one of the Regular batteries for purpose of instruction. It is encamped by the side of this battery and uses its horses, guns and equipment for drill and firing. The Militia batteries bring their personal equipment, tentage and mess outfits, but are saved the expense of transporting their guns and the hire of horses. This scheme also makes the Regular officers and men instructors in all the details of drills until the Militia can go it alone. When one battery is firing during the morning hours the others are at drill, usually mounted after the first day. These mounted Militia organizations find it exceedingly difficult to obtain in their armories the mounted work which is necessary for efficiency, and this is because of the expense connected with the purchase and maintenance of the horses. If Congress would authorize forage for twenty-five horses for each battery, this would overcome the deficiency and the batteries would be much better prepared to take up their duties here in the camp of instruction.

Col. Charles T. Menoher personally oversees the work of instruction, assisted by the following instructors: Majors Manus McCloskey, Henry Page, Capt. Mariborough Churchill, Robert Davis, Morris E. Locke, Edward T. Donnelly, Clarence N. Jones and Lieuts. Harry Pfeil, Thomas D. Osborne, Dr. Edgar C. Jones, Lieut. Edward St. J. Greble, Capt. Francis W. Honeycutt, Dr. Clemens W. McMillan, Dr. Charles C. Hillman and Dr. W. H. Smith.

Major and Mrs. Samuel T. Ansell and children arrived Wednesday from Washington, D.C. Dr. and Mrs. G. E. Griffin, Miss Griffin and Dr. and Mrs. Edgar J. Jones made a trip by automobile to Mt. Pocono and Pocono Manor on Tuesday. Lieut. F. W. Honeycutt is receiving congratulations on his recent promotion to captain. Dr. and Mrs. Estes, of Bethlehem, Pa., left Sunday, after visiting Mrs. Estes's mother,

Mrs. E. St. J. Greble, for several days. Lieut. and Mrs. S. R. Hopkins motored from Atlantic City, arriving Friday, and are stopping at the Mountain House.

Capt. Robert Davis left Saturday, to spend the week-end with relatives in New York. Brig. Gen. Albert L. Mills, head of the Division of Militia Affairs, is here on an inspection tour and to witness the firing done by the Militia batteries. Lieut. and Mrs. Philip L. Thurber entertained Lieut. and Mrs. S. R. Hopkins at dinner in "Squaw Camp" on Saturday. Captain Herbert, of New Haven, Conn., was dinner guest of Dr. and Mrs. G. E. Griffin on Sunday. Those from camp who were guests at the Casey Hotel, Scranton, for the week-end were Major and Mrs. Henry Page, Major Manus McCloskey, Capt. and Mrs. C. W. McMillan and son, Ambrose, Dr. and Mrs. C. C. Hillman, Lieut. and Mrs. Edwin P. Parker.

Captain Herbert, of New Haven, Conn., was luncheon guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Samuel R. Hopkins. Lieut. E. St. J. Greble gave a very interesting lecture Tuesday evening on France, illustrated with slides taken by Lieutenant Greble himself while in France. Miss Sylvia Wilder left Monday for New York city. Mrs. Stickels and her mother, Mrs. Parker, are guests of Mrs. S. T. Ansell.

Lieut. Metcalf Reed and mother returned after a visit to Mrs. Reed's sister, Mrs. D. W. Hand, at Buck Hill Falls, Pa. Major Manus McCloskey had as guests on Thursday Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Lynett, Mrs. T. R. Hoban, Miss Hoban and Linus Hoban. On Tuesday evening Mrs. Charles T. Menoher, wife of Colonel Menoher, and sons, Darrow, Charles and William, arrived from Fort Myer, making the trip by automobile.

Major William S. McNair and Capt. Robert S. Welsh arrived Wednesday. Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Smith and Major and Mrs. Joseph T. Davidson made a trip to Delaware Water Gap and Paradise Valley.

On Saturday two batteries, the New Jersey and the District of Columbia, made a practice march to Cresco, Pa. The Hospital Corps from Connecticut and New Jersey, arrived Sunday, to stay to day. A farewell supper was given Monday at the Mountain House by the officers of the New Jersey Militia, in honor of their instructors, the guests numbering twenty-four. The Hospital Corps from Knoxville, Tenn., and Field Hospital from Philadelphia and Tacoma, Pa., and Hospital Corps of Pittsburgh left Friday for their respective homes.

A very exciting game of polo was played Sunday between Lieuts. Richard C. Burleson, Metcalf Reed, Thomas R. Osburne, John M. Eager, Edward St. J. Greble, George H. Paine, Bethel W. Simpson and Capt. Edgar C. Jones.

The New Jersey and Connecticut batteries left Tuesday morning. The District of Columbia battery will leave Thursday morning. One battery from Norfolk, Va., arrived Wednesday.

There was a double-header baseball game played between Battery F, 3d Field Artillery, and a team from Scranton, and between the 2d Battalion, 3d Field Artillery, and a team from Pocono Pines.

An exhibition of night firing was witnessed by a large crowd, the firing being done by Battery F, commanded by Capt. E. T. Donnelly. The targets representing the imaginary enemy were three miles distant, each of the sharpshooters having a target by which the course of the shot could be followed until the burst at the target.

## COAST GUARD.

(Continued from page 1533.)

## COAST GUARD NOTES.

The work done by the members of the Coast Guard station at Chicago, Ill., in the rescue of victims of the Eastland disaster has been well spoken of by the daily press. Keeper Carleton reports that the old Chicago crew saved eighty-four bodies and recovered 570, and rendered other assistance to the wrecked ship.

The Apache floated the stranded steamer Abbie Green and took her in tow to Baltimore.

The Yamacraw left Milwaukee July 28, to assist a steamer aground probably near Bailey's Harbor.

The Morrill left Erie July 29 for Cleveland.

The Bear sailed to Point Barrow on July 27 and reports all well.

The Onondaga sailed for Lynnhaven Bay on July 26, by request of the district engineer, to search for the wrecked barge Winthrop, fifteen miles south by west from Assateague Life Station.

## VESSELS OF THE U.S. COAST GUARD.

ACUMENET—1st Lieut. C. Satterlee. Woods Hole, Mass.  
ALGONQUIN—Capt. W. V. E. Jacobs. South Baltimore, Md.  
ANDROSCOGGIN—1st Lieut. T. M. Molloy. South Baltimore, Md.  
APACHE—Capt. A. L. Gamble. Baltimore, Md.  
ARCTIC—1st Lieut. H. E. Rideout. Port Townsend, Wash.  
BEAR—Capt. C. S. Cochran. Nome, Alaska.  
CALUMET—Master's Mate A. M. Totzke. New York.  
COLFAX—Stationship. Arundel Cove, Md.  
DAVEY—1st Lieut. B. L. Brockway. New Orleans, La.  
GOLDEN GATE—1st Lieut. W. A. Wiley. San Francisco, Cal.  
GREHAM—Capt. S. B. Winram. Boston, Mass.  
GUTHRIE—1st Lieut. P. W. Lauriat. Baltimore, Md.  
HARTLEY—1st Lieut. W. A. Wiley. San Francisco, Cal.  
HUDSON—Master's Mate Axel Fos. New York.  
ITACHE—Capt. F. C. Billard. On practice cruise.  
MCCULLOCH—Capt. J. C. Cantwell. Valdez, Alaska.  
MACKINAC—1st Lieut. Eben Barker. Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.  
MANHATTAN—1st Lieut. J. F. Hotel. New York.  
MANNING—Capt. F. G. Dodge. Unalaska, Alaska.  
MIAMI—1st Lieut. B. H. Camden. Key West, Fla.  
MOHAWK—Capt. G. L. Carden. Station N., New York city.  
MORRILL—Capt. G. C. Carmine. Detroit, Mich.  
ONONDAGA—Capt. B. M. Chiswell. Norfolk, Va.  
OSSIPPE—Capt. Randolph Ridgely. South Baltimore, Md.  
PAMLICO—Capt. W. H. Joyner. Newbern, N.C.  
SEMINOLE—Capt. P. H. Ueberoth. Wilmington, N.C.  
SENECA—Capt. F. A. Lewis. Tompkinsville, N.Y.  
SNOHOMISH—1st Lieut. L. C. Covell. Nah Ray, Wash.  
TALLAPOOSA—Capt. H. B. West. South Baltimore, Md.  
THETIS—Capt. J. H. Brown. Honolulu, H.T.  
TUSCARORA—Capt. J. L. Sill. Milwaukee, Wis.  
UNALGA—Capt. H. G. Hamlet. San Francisco, Cal.  
WINDOM—South Baltimore, Md. Out of commission.  
WINNISMET—Master's Mate G. D. Robinson. Boston, Mass.  
WISSAHECON—1st Lieut. of Engrs. W. C. Myers. Philadelphia, Pa.  
YAMACRAW—Capt. A. J. Henderson. Savannah, Ga.

## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

## BORN.

BROADHURST—Born at Oakland, Cal., July 24, 1915, to the wife of Lieut. Hugh Hunt Broadhurst, 8th U.S. Cav., a daughter.

COOPER—Born at Fort Totten, N.Y., July 23, 1915, to the wife of Capt. Avery J. Cooper, Coast Art., U.S.A., a daughter.

CRAMER—Born at the Department Hospital, Manila, P.I., March 27, 1915, to Lieut. and Mrs. Raymond V. Cramer, C.A.C., stationed at Fort Mills, Corregidor, a daughter, Frances Leonora.

FINNEY—Born at Bethlehem, Pa., July 15, 1915, to the wife of Lieut. Earl P. Finney, U.S.N., a daughter, Marjorie Felicité.

HODGES—Born at Richmond, Va., July 17, 1915, to Lieut. and Mrs. Henry L. Hodges, 1st U.S. Cav., a daughter, Judith Pleasants.

HUNT—Born July 26, 1915, a son, Claude de Bussey Hunt, jr., to Lieut. and Mrs. Claude de Bussey Hunt, 13th U.S. Cav., at West Collingswood, N.J., the home of Mrs. Hunt's mother, Mrs. Victoria W. Shields.

INGRAM—Born at Annapolis, Md., July 27, 1915, to the wife of Lieut. Jonas H. Ingram, U.S.N., a son, William Thomas.

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## MARRIED.

BURWELL—COLLADAY.—At Fort Robinson, Neb., July 21, 1915, Miss Alice Colladay, daughter of Mrs. Huggins, wife of Capt. J. B. Huggins, U.S.A., and Lieut. Harvey Steele Burwell, 12th U.S. Cav.

HATCH—TASKER.—At Manchester, N.H., June 30, 1915, Miss Beatrice Tasker and Lieut. Frederick S. Hatch, U.S.N.

## DIED.

BOSCHEN.—Died at Denver, Colo., July 26, 1915, Fred. W. Boschén, 2d, infant son of Lieut. and Mrs. Fred. W. Boschén, U.S.A.

BREWSTER.—Died July 24, 1915, at Leavenworth, Kas., Virginia Duane Brewster, granddaughter of the late Col. Arthur C. Duane.

CAMPBELL.—Died at El Paso, Texas, July 18, 1915, Mrs. Robert F. Campbell, mother of Mrs. Aloe, wife of Capt. Alfred Aloe (U.S. Inf.), Q.M.C.

DE LANCEY.—Died at Newport, Pa., July 13, 1915, Susan A. De Lancey, wife of W. P. De Lancey; mother of Lieut. J. B. De Lancey, 17th U.S. Inf.

DOYLE.—Died at Asbury Park, N.J., July 20, 1915, Margaret J., wife of John M. Doyle, of Philadelphia, and mother of Mrs. S. C. Leasure, wife of Lieutenant Leasure, 7th U.S. Inf.

ERWIN.—Died at Chapman, Kas., July 15, 1915, Mr. John Erwin, sr., father of Lieut. W. W. Erwin, 9th Cav., now stationed at West Point, and Lieut. Vincent P. Erwin, 6th Field Art., Fort Riley, Kas.

MATHEY.—Died at Denver, Colo., July 17, 1915, Lieut. Col. Edward G. Mathey, U.S.A., retired, in his seventy-eighth year.

PULLEN.—Died at Norfolk, Va., July 25, 1915, Chief Carp. E. F. Pullen, U.S.N., retired.

QUEKEMEYER.—Died at Greenville, Miss., June 25, 1915, Mr. Charles Quekemeyer, brother of Lieut. J. G. Quekemeyer, 13th U.S. Cav.

ROLLINS.—Died at the home of her daughter, 3520 Third street, San Diego, Cal., July 23, 1915, Eulalie Bowman Rollins, widow of Capt. James H. Rollins, U.S.A.; mother of Mrs. John Leicester Sehon, Miss Eulalie B. Rollins and Hamilton B. Rollins, and grandmother of Mrs. Walter Richard Tallafiero, Mrs. Louis Tolhurst, James H. Rosemary, Lind Carson and Hamilton B. Rollins, jr.

THOMPSON.—Died at Plattsburg, N.Y., July 27, 1915, Pay Dir. Theodore S. Thompson, U.S.N., retired.

WAYMIRE.—Died at Dayton, Ohio, July 10, 1915, Austin Waymire, father of Mrs. Pravel, wife of Capt. Ira F. Pravel, 29th Inf.

## NAVAL MILITIA.

## NEW YORK.

The 1st and 2d Battalions, Naval Militia of New York, Commo. Robert P. Forshe, are at sea on their annual practice cruise. The 1st Battalion of Manhattan, Comdr. Charles L. Poor, are quartered on board the U.S.S. Kearsarge; and the 2d Battalion of Brooklyn, Comdr. Charles O. Brinckerhoff, are on board the U.S.S. Kentucky. The battalions embarked on board their respective ships on Saturday morning, July 24, off the foot of Ninety-sixth street and North River, and proceeded to sea.

The cruise is the nineteenth tour of summer duty of the New York Naval Militia, and it will be of two weeks' duration, the longest period of time for a cruise in the history of the New York Naval Militia. As in previous years, the deficiency in the complement of the ship's company will be made up by the officers and men of the Naval Militia. The cruise will be to the southward as far as Charleston, S.C. The annual record target practice as laid down by the Navy Department for the Naval Militia will be held in Tangier Sound.

Among the officers of the 1st Battalion on board the U.S.S. Kearsarge are a number of graduates of the U.S. Naval Academy. They are Comdr. Charles L. Poor, class of 1896; Lieut. and Chief Engineer Officer Charles Boone, class of 1898; Lieut. and Navigator Roland R. Riggs, class of 1904; Lieut. and Ordnance Officer Earle Farwell, class of 1905; and Lieut. (J.G.) and Assistant Engineer Officer Hugh Allen, of the class of 1906. Lieut. and Signal Officer James Macfarlane, jr., held a commission as a Lieutenant (J.G.), U.S.N., during the Spanish-American War.

## MASSACHUSETTS.

The annual cruise of the larger part of the Massachusetts Naval Militia ended on Saturday afternoon, July 24, on board the U.S.S. Chicago. The following is the report of the figures of merit of the several divisions in the record practice and the standing of the gun pointers of the three winning crews as published in the Boston Globe:

a. Men eligible for gun crews. b. Enlisted men on rolls. c. Shots. d. Hits. e. Per cent. of hits. f. Final merit of division per cent.

	a.	b.	c.	d.	e.	f.
1st ....	48	55	16	12	75.00	43.70
2d ....	48	55	16	3	18.75	6.333
3d ....	48	54	24	10	41.67	20.147
4th ....	49	55	16	5	31.25	14.19
5th ....	44	54	16	9	56.25	23.866
6th ....	43	52	16	6	37.50	36.833
7th ....	45	50	16	7	43.75	36.00
8th ....	50	56	16	12	75.00	62.888
9th ....	50	62	16	7	43.75	26.766
10th ....	50	64	16	10	41.67	24.85
11th ....	32	32	16	8	50.00	15.16
12th ....	44	56	16	8	50.00	19.266
Average .....					47.05	27.499
1914 score was .....					31.715	18.94

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## NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

### FIELD SERVICE, N.G.N.Y.

There were interesting maneuvers of Regulars and National Guardsmen combined at "Camp Whitman," the state encampment of the New York N.G. at Fishkill Plains on July 23. The battle work was as realistic as could well be with blank cartridges. There was fighting in trenches four or five feet deep, real mines were blown up, thousands of "blanks" were fired and the Field Artillery concealed in brush on the crest of a hill contributed its noise to the contest. The "battle" lasted the whole day and the umpires voted it one of the most instructive affairs of the kind ever held in the National Guard. The problem involved defense from entrenched position against a frontal attack. The U.S. Infantry from Plattsburg and the Cavalry from Fort Ethan Allen formed the backbone of the Red or invading army. The 12th New York Infantry also formed a part of the Red organization, the commander of this army being Col. Joseph F. Dickman, U.S. Cav.

In well built trenches was the Blue, or home, army, under command of Col. Daniel Appleton, 7th N.Y. The Blue army was made up of the 7th, 69th and 71st Regiments of Infantry, Squadron A, a company of Engineers, the Field Artillery, and a detachment of Signal Corps troops, all of the National Guard. Governor Whitman saw the battle start and Mayor Mitchell saw it end, the final assault occurring shortly before five o'clock and ending, in the opinion of the observers, in the repulse of the Red army, whole battalions of which, in theory, were annihilated.

The Blue army early in the morning left the main camp and headed due west in the direction of Arthursburg. Shovels and pickaxes formed an important part of the equipment, for it was this army that was to entrench, mine the field in front of its trenches, and lastly place the artillery where it would be hard to discover when not in action from the ground or from the sky. The machine-gun platoons operated in the trenches with the Blue Infantry. The Reds had no advance information as to where the Blues had entrenched. The Reds had a suspicion that the Blues would mine the field in front of their trenches and for that reason the Red army moved with extreme caution. Ahead of the main column of the Reds the scouts of the 2d Cavalry operated.

The place near Arthursburg, which Colonel Appleton selected as best suited for his army to make its stand, was screened by rows of small trees and much undergrowth. The work of entrenching, for this reason, was difficult, the men having to cut through roots. The main trench was nearly a mile long. The Regulars who tried to capture it were repulsed. They are quoted as saying that they had never seen a better piece of work than that done by the Guardsmen in less than three hours. While the Infantry were entrenching the Engineers planted four mines, electrically controlled and invisible.

The trenches were nearly completed when the Blue scouts reported the advance of the scouts of the Red Army.

Gen. John F. O'Ryan, the camp commander; Brig. Gen. McCook Butt, Brig. Gen. George R. Dyer and Col. Cornelius Vanderbilt, who were of the observing party, and Mayor Mitchell watched the working out of the problem.

The Red army advanced in open order by rushes and were always crouching. For two hours the Red army maneuvered for position, now and then firing a volley. Between three and four o'clock the battle started in earnest. When the Reds were within 100 yards of the Blue line four columns of soil, rocks and brush rose in air as the mines exploded. The columns rose fifty or more feet in height.

The frontal attack of the Reds was considered by the observers an admirable effort, but because of the mines and the accuracy of the Artillery and Infantry fire the invaders had to seek safety in retreat before the charge had covered half the distance to the trenches. With the explosion of the mines and the retreat of the Reds the battle ended.

Preparations were started early on July 24 by the National Guardsmen who had arrived the week before to break camp. The 7th Regiment was the first to leave Camp Whitman. At four o'clock all the Guardsmen were on their way to New York. That night the Regulars and Squadron A were in possession of the camp. Major General O'Ryan, N.G.N.Y., and staff, the 30th U.S. Infantry and the detachment of 2d Cavalry will remain in camp until the final day. Adj. Gen. Louis Stotesbury will remain in camp until Aug. 1.

Nine organizations of the New York National Guard in Brooklyn and one from Manhattan left New York on July 24 for camp at Fishkill Plains, to remain for a week. They number about 4,000 and constitute the 2d reinforced Brigade, under Brig. Gen. John G. Eddy. The organizations leaving were the following: 23d Infantry, Col. Frank H. Norton; 14th Infantry, Col. John H. Foote; 47th Infantry, Col. E. E. Jannetty; 1st Cavalry, Col. C. I. De Bevoise; Company B, Signal Battalion, Capt. G. E. Schenck; 2d Ambulance Company, Capt. C. O. Boswell; 2d Field Hospital, Major L. H. Gaus; and Company B, Pioneer Battalion, 22d Engineers, Capt. E. F. Robinson.

The 2d Brigade arrived at camp early in the morning of July 25 and spent the day mostly in getting acquainted with camp life with preliminary drilling and becoming acclimated to the hot sun. The 14th, 23d and 47th Regiments of Infantry came by rail, detraining at Hopewell and hiking the two miles into camp over dusty roads and under a scorching sun. Twelve troops of the 1st Cavalry; Company B, 1st Battalion, Signal Corps; Company D, 22d Engineers; Battery F, 2d Field Artillery; 2d Field Hospital, and the 2d Ambulance Company arrived by boat at New Hamburg. From the dock they marched the seven miles into camp, over just as dusty roads as did the Infantry regiments who marched from Hopewell.

An exhibition bayonet drill by the 80th Infantry and a severe rain storm were the only happenings out of the ordinary at Camp Whitman on July 26. During the remainder of the week special instruction was to be given the Guardsmen in the use of the bayonet. The first war practice of the week was to be held on Wednesday. We reserve further comment for another week.

One of the impressive incidents connected with the visit of Mayor Mitchell, of New York, to the encampment at Fishkill Plains on July 23 was his reading of the President's latest note to Germany on the Lusitania at the suggestion of Brigadier General Dyer and Lieut. Col. Cornelius Vanderbilt. The reading took place in the evening under the glaring headlights of General O'Ryan's automobile. When the reading was ended there came a burst of applause and another reading was requested and given by the Mayor. Among those who heard the reading were Col. J. T. Dickman, Lieut. Col.

A. P. Buffington and Capt. David H. Biddle, U.S.A.; General O'Ryan, Adjutant General Stotesbury, Lieutenant Colonel Olmsted, Division A.G., and others of the N.G.N.Y.

### NEW YORK ENGINEERS IN CAMP.

After their arrival in camp on July 20 at Belvoir Tract, Va., the officers and men of the 2d Battalion, 22d Corps of Engineers, N.G.N.Y., began working out problems in field fortifications, bridges and other subjects in military field engineering. Work with the pontoon bridge train, mapping, map reproduction and demolitions was done under the direction of Captain Emerson and Capt. W. S. Conrow.

July 29 was set aside for athletic games, arranged by Capt. Charles J. Dieges, N.G.N.Y. The events were a 100-yard dash, four novelty races, pontoon race, tent pitching contest and a test of efficiency in demolition work between the Regulars and the Militiamen, under Lieut. H. C. Woodward, New York Engineers. In the pontoon race the prizes were donated by Major Conrow and Major John F. Fairchild, N.Y. Engrs. Lieutenant Colonel Lucas offered the prizes in the tent pitching contest and medals for the individual winners and members of the winning teams were given by Captain Dieges.

Assistant Secretary of War Breckinridge, Major Gen. Hugh L. Scott, U.S.A., Chief of Staff, and other officers of the Army were at the camp of instruction occupied by the U.S. and New York Engineers at Belvoir on July 26. They watched the Guardsmen, under the direction of the Regular Army instructors, constructing bomb proofs, spar bridges, pontoon bridges and earthworks. They also watched the demolition sections work with high explosives.

### NEW YORK NOTES.

The following officers of the 9th N.Y. have been commissioned and assigned: Capt. Robert N. Mackin, jr., 20th Co.; 1st Lieuts. John H. O'Connor, Med. Corps; Jeremiah W. O'Mahoney, 17th Co.; James J. Meyer, 21st Co.; Burt F. Tomlinson, 16th Co.; John W. Gilmore, 18th Co.; 2d Lieuts. Albert I. Paine, 14th Co., and Frank H. Brown, 22d Co. Major Charles Wyllie has been granted a leave for thirty days. Capt. J. Van Beuren Mitchell, quartermaster and commissary, has tendered his resignation. He first joined the regiment June 9, 1908. The command leaves for Fishers Island, N.Y., Sunday, Aug. 1, for a two weeks' tour of duty at Fort H. G. Wright, relieving the 13th Coast Defense command.

Brig. Gen. Bird W. Spencer, inspector general of rifle practice for the New Jersey National Guard, forwarded to Adj. Gen. Wilbur F. Sadler the list of those who qualified as instructors with a percentage of 70 or over at the recent school of musketry held at Sea Girt. The list is headed by Pvt. William H. Stucky, of Troop C, Cavalry, and Sergt. Albert Van Kelst, Troop B, Cavalry, each of whom scored 91 per cent. There is a total of ninety-eight who qualified and are now prepared to perform duty as instructors at the various armories about the state and to serve as range officers on the rifle ranges at Sea Girt.

### MASSACHUSETTS.

The battle of Alpha Farm was fought on July 24 between the White and Brown armies, the defenders and invaders being made up of the three battalions of the 9th Infantry, Mass. V.M. The fight was witnessed by hundreds of people, the roads in the vicinity being choked with automobiles. It was supposed that the White army (foreign) had landed at Provincetown, and had pushed a regiment up as far as West Barnstable. To represent this army Col. Edward J. Logan sent out the 1st Battalion, which was made up of Company F, Captain Sullivan; Company G, Captain Foley; Company K, Captain Connolly, and Company M, Captain Christian. It was commanded by Major Frank L. Donovan, and he was ordered to leave camp shortly after noon. He was followed by two remaining battalions, under command of Lieut. Col. John H. Dunn, which represented the Brown army. Major Donovan's object was to destroy munitions of war of the Brown army, supposed to be collected at Cuttitt Pond.

At one point the condition was becoming critical for Major Donovan, and he ordered the Machine-gun Company and Company K from the left at the double, and they arrived in the nick of time to save the day, as when the machine-gun got to work it immediately checked Colonel Dunn's advance, and prevented an enveloping movement. At this time the bugle sounded the recall and hostilities were called off. The Machine-gun Company and the horses used by the officers and mounted scouts were loaded that night and with the officers and men of the Machine-gun Company left for Boston, en route for Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., to attend the school of instruction which began on July 26.

The 5th and 9th Regiments, Mass. V.M., returned to Boston on July 25 from their annual tour of duty. In camping at Peters Pond, Col. Edward L. Logan, of the 9th, found ideal maneuver grounds, with little or no hardships for the men. The permanent camp had every modern facility for carrying on the work. In ceremonial work the regiment never did better. The 5th Infantry had a most successful tour at Martha's Vineyard. Col. Frank F. Cutting took his men to the island for the instruction in service firing and maneuver work.

### MISSISSIPPI.

The Mississippi National Guard, Gen. Eric C. Seales commanding, left Camp McFarland on July 23 for a march into the "enemy's country," namely, the Naval Reserve, situated about three miles northwest of Biloxi, where the troops took part in maneuvers for a day, working out a war problem. On their return next day preparations were made for breaking camp, the state encampment closing on July 25. Governor Earl Brewer, of Mississippi, reviewed the state troops at Camp McFarland on July 22, 1,100 men taking part in the parade.

### MISSOURI.

A very instructive and interesting field service period has just been completed by the 2d Regiment, Mo. N.G., commanded by Col. W. A. Raupp. The regiment was mobilized at La Russell, Mo., on July 11, and proceeded to carry out a progressive course of instruction, comprising patrol duties, advance and rear guard actions, convoy of wagon train and attack and defense by battalion units. Daily marches were made along Spring River, and a new camp made each night. The requirements of the new F.S.R. regarding baggage and tentage were strictly enforced.

The two battalions of six and four companies, respectively, were commanded by Lieut. Col. Paul Tucker and Major Wesley Halburton. The men took a lively interest in the work and carried out the daily program with the greatest eagerness. Good weather, combined with the favorable terrain, left little to be desired.

Colonel Raupp is to be congratulated on having under him a body of officers who take an active, conscientious interest in improving the efficiency of the command. Present indications are that the regiment will soon take its place as one of the best National Guard organizations in the country. This regiment was particularly fortunate in having detailed with it as inspector-instructors Major John K. Miller, Capt. Roscoe H. Hearn and John R. Kelley, U.S.A., all recently honor or distinguished graduates of the Staff Class or School of the Line, at Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

### OREGON.

A troop prize and individual prize offered by the officers of the Presidio of Monterey, Cal., for a special shooting tournament of the Western Cavalry Division for four California, one Utah, one Oregon and two Regular Cavalry troops encamped there were both won by Troop A, Cavalry, Oregon N.G. The Oregon organization won from Troop D, of California, by one point in the troop shoot on ranges of 300, 500 and 600 yards. Pvt. Langdon H. Spooner, of Troop A, won individual honors, with 133 points of a possible 150. Cor-

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poral Girdu, Troop D, California, and Trumpeter Allen, Troop H, 1st U.S. Cav., tied for second place, with 126 points. Camp Jackson, the encampment of the Oregon National Guard at Gearhardt, Ore., closed on July 15. A regimental review and inspection at the camp was made the occasion for the presentation of a twenty-year service medal to Capt. Willard F. Daugherty, commander of Company B. Col. C. H. McLaughlin made the presentation.

### MT. GRETNA CAMP.

Final preparations to put the Cavalry encampment in condition for the reception of troops were completed at Mt. Gretna, Pa., on July 24. The camp is two miles back from the railroad station. On July 24 there arrived at the camp Philadelphia's dashing Cavalrymen, the 1st and 2d City Troops, Troop A and Troop G. The other Pennsylvania Militia are Troop I, of Sunbury; Troop M, of Lewisburg; K, of Lock Haven; F, of Newcastle; H, of Coresopolis; L, of Bellefonte; and the Sheridan Troop, from Tyrone. The latter were followed into camp by the Governor's Troop, and those already in camp rallied to a rousing reception as the state commander-in-chief's own contingent galloped into the encampment grounds. New Jersey contributed Troops A and C, from Newark; Troop B, of Red Bank; Troop D, of Hoboken, all constituting the 1st Squadron, N.G.N.J. Troop A represents the National Guard of Maryland, and from Fort Myer, Va., are Troops I and L, 5th U.S. Cavalry. About 1,300 men in all constitute the present encampment, which is much smaller numerically than the Infantry division which were in camp the week before.

Col. Wilbur E. Wilder, 5th U.S. Cav., was in command of the encampment at Mt. Gretna, while the program of instructions laid down by the War Department was executed under the direction of Capt. S. R. Gleaves, U.S. Cav. No bands accompanied the troops to camp. Dress parades and similar reviews had no place in the schedule, but the war game itself was played upon a broad scale.

The wisdom of giving the state Cavalry troops camp experience side by side with Regulars was shown at Mt. Gretna, where in the first tryout rides it was clearly shown that the practice of the mounted troops of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland in their armories was far from fitting them for the hard and difficult duties of field service in a country which is sometimes level and open, but often made up of steep hillsides, thickly wooded like the terrain at the Gretna camp. Of the 1,500 mounted men who took their first rough ride on July 25 some were unseated by the plunging mounts. A few were injured, but not seriously.

### PENNSYLVANIA.

Brig. Gen. A. J. Logan, commanding the 2d Brigade, Pennsylvania National Guard, announced to his command at Pittsburg on July 24 that machine-gun drill would be a part of the brigade encampment, beginning Aug. 7. Heretofore the Infantry regiments have been drilled with rifle and bayonet only. A company of U.S. Regulars, fully equipped with machine-guns, will camp with the brigade.

At the U.S. rifle range at Essington, Pa., on July 24, Company E, 1st Infantry, Pa. N.G., won the third and final match in that organization for the Board of Officers' Trophy, with a score of 396 out of a possible 450. The match called for ten shots rapid fire at 300 yards and five shots slow fire at 500 yards. An aggregate score of 72 out of the 75 thus obtainable was made by 1st Sergeant Risler, of the winners, who scored 47 at the rapid fire stage and a possible 25 at 500 yards slow fire. Risler not only had the honor of making high individual score, but was captain and team coach of the winning organization. By winning the match the team finished with a score for the series of 1036, a margin of 33 points over the first team of Company M, which organization, having entered two teams in the contest, won second and third places, and was always within striking distance of the winners throughout the entire series. Individual members of the three leading teams receive gold, silver and bronze medals, respectively. The totals of the teams shooting under proper conditions were: Company E (first team), 1036; Company M (first team), 1003; Company M (second team), 986; Company C, 930; Company E (second team), 754.

In the 2d Infantry, Pa. N.G., the Old Guard Trophy was won by Company D, with a score of 231 out of a possible 300, with four men shooting. For second and third places there was a tie between Company D and Company H, at 226. The match, which is an annual affair, was fired this year with five shots sitting and kneeling at 200 yards and five shots prone at 300 yards for a possible score of 75, high score being obtained by Sergeant Bellis, of the winning team, who scored 23 at each range for an aggregate of 66. This is the first time a match in this regiment has been captured by Company D and much credit is due to Captain Ruddat, the company commander.

When the National Guard of Pennsylvania was inspected last spring the marking was done on a new system. All companies that reached the passing mark of 75 were simply credited with having passed. The new system does not find favor in the eyes of Col. Frank G. Sweeney, Inspector General. In his report he says: "While the method of numerical rating may not be perfect, it is the best ever devised for National Guard use. It inspires the officers, and through them the men, to greater effort in an endeavor to secure the highest ratings in the regiment, or in the Guard at large—a result highly beneficial both to the organization immediately affected and to the Service in general." An important feature of the report is the complaint about the attendance, which is said to be far from satisfactory. Colonel Sweeney says company commanders are either carrying men on the rolls who have ceased to be members of the Guard, in order that the minimum enlistment of their organizations may be shown, or they are lax in discipline. The state property in the hands of the Guard, the company papers and books and other conditions are reported to be in satisfactory condition, but the inspecting officers note that there was shown no increase in efficiency. This was especially true of the Infantry arm. Col. John P. Wood, who was in charge of the first inspection of the Cavalry units since they became a regimental organization, expressed satisfaction with the conditions he found, but notes that most of the troops are without adequate accommodation for the proper care of public property and urges that provision be made for more mounted drills.

Major George E. Kemp, 3d Regiment, Pa. N.G., has been promoted to the rank of lieutenant colonel, succeeding Col.





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Charles T. Cresswell, recently appointed to command the regiment, following the death of Colonel Biddle.

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

I. M. D.—Troop I, 6th U.S. Cavalry, is commanded by Capt. Stuart Heintzelman.

L. J. W. asks: A child came to this country when one year old, with his parents, the father later becoming naturalized and dying some years later. Is that child a citizen of the United States, or would he have to take out naturalization papers. Answer: The child is a citizen.

S. J.—Examinations for ordnance sergeant are held Feb. 1. Application for examination may be made at any time.

C. C. W.—The War Department is not showing favoritism in bringing back certain regiments from the Philippines and leaving others there. In the organizations that remain there the individual officer and enlisted man is subject to relief after two years' service in the Philippines, though his organization itself may remain there. It is understood that in determining to return regimental organizations rather than individual members of their personnel, the Department has been governed somewhat by reasons of economy. The latest order on movements of troops to and from the Philippines was published in our issue of July 17.

W. N. asks: How can an enlisted man on the seven-year bill get his discharge in three years, and will he be able to get his final statement at the end of three years? Answer: Let him apply for discharge, putting in his application a few weeks ahead of time. If he is in good standing, and his request is granted, he will receive final statement and transportation and subsistence to place of enlistment; everything except final discharge papers, which are not given until end of seven-year period.

### FORT PORTER.

Fort Porter, Buffalo, N.Y., July 25, 1915.

Lieut. Delos C. Emmons left for his home station, Plattsburg Barracks, last week. He proved a fine Q.M., and Lieut. Robert Eichelberger, who succeeded him, is keeping up the good work. A number of visitors have added to the life of the garrison in the last two weeks. Lieut. and Miss White entertained their sister, Mrs. Michael Lowder, and her husband from Chambersburg, Pa., for ten days, giving a handsome dinner in their honor in the post; also at the Cataract House, the gayest hotel at Niagara Falls this summer.

An auto party from Illinois—Mr. and Mrs. McBride, of Elgin, and Miss Nelson and Mr. Robert Grey, of Aurora—made a flying visit last week to Lieut. and Mrs. Frank M. Kennedy. On Tuesday Mrs. Kennedy gave a delightful standing luncheon for Mrs. Lowman, Lieut. and Mrs. Robert L. Eichelberger have had as guests recently Mr. Gudger and Mr. Brewster Chapman, who are autoing from New York to their home in Asheville, N.C. Major Raymond F. Metcalfe returned from the militia camp at Owensboro, Ky., Saturday. Capt. William E. Welsh is at Peekskill, N.Y., with the militia.

Miss Metcalfe entertained some young friends informally Friday evening; she also assisted at the garden party given by Miss Hazel Shire, of Buffalo, in compliment to her guest, Miss Emmons, who has been at Fort Porter part of the summer with her brother. Mrs. Mitchell entertained her card party on Monday. Mrs. Van Arsdale Andrus will be hostess for this club to-morrow afternoon. Her daughter, Mrs. William Otto, and Miss Elizabeth Otto are spending the month of July with Col. and Mrs. Oscar I. Straub at Fort Howard, Md. Mrs. Straub has had quite a large house party for fellow-graduates of her son, Lieut. Oscar Straub, who comes to the Infantry.

Lieut. Comdr. S. I. M. Major, of the North Carolina, is expected this week at Fort Porter, to be the guest of his aunt, Mrs. Mitchell.

### MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., July 14, 1915.

Mrs. T. J. J. See's bridge and tea Wednesday was in honor of Miss Marion Brooks. The prizes at the six tables were won by the honored guest and by Mesdames Owens, Pendleton, McKay, Sahn and Miss Owens. The following night Miss Brooks and her fiancé, P.A. Surg. E. O. J. Eyttings, were complimented guests at a dinner given in San Francisco by Mr. and Mrs. John V. Rousenfell. Mrs. W. H. Standley arrived Friday from San Diego and with Commander Standley, commanding officer of the Yorktown, is the guest of Comdr. and Mrs. F. D. Karns, who in their honor gave a card party Saturday night for Capt. and Mrs. A. B. Owens, Lieutenant Bell, of the Yorktown; Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Pope, Mrs. T. J. J.

See, Mrs. F. M. Bennett, Mrs. I. K. Seymour, Asst. Naval Constr. and Mrs. Hilliard, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Shapley, Mrs. Emily Cutts, Lieut. and Mrs. McConnell, Civil Engr. and Mrs. McKay and Naval Constructor Furer. Prize-winners were Capt. and Mrs. Owens, Mrs. Standley, Mrs. McConnell and Lieutenant Commander Pope. The following evening Comdr. and Mrs. Karns gave a large supper party.

Miss Dorothy Bennett returned Friday from a fortnight's visit to Redlands as guest of Mrs. R. P. Molton, mother of Mrs. A. H. Van Keuren. Lieut. and Mrs. Leo Sahn entertained the card club Monday night, extra guests being Comdr. and Mrs. Standley. The club was formed while the Standleys were stationed here, and Commander Standley was the president. Franklin Karns celebrated his twelfth anniversary Saturday with a party for Grace Arms, Thomas Carter, Earl Pope, Buddy Hilliard, Elizabeth and Allen Shapley, Betty and Grace McGill and Helen Karns. Lieut. T. L. Gatch joined his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Claude Gatch, of Berkeley, during the stay of the Maryland in San Francisco. He was also host at several affairs aboard the vessel. Ensign R. W. Cary, whose marriage was a recent event in San Francisco and who is now south on his honeymoon, has been ordered transferred from the Maryland to the San Diego, now lying off the exposition, San Francisco.

Lieut. and Mrs. Riley F. McConnell gave up their quarters on the yard yesterday, preparatory to the Lieutenant's sailing for Samoa on the Fortune. Mrs. McConnell is the guest of Mrs. G. A. McKay here, but will leave within a month to join Lieutenant McConnell. Capt. and Mrs. Richard M. Cutts and children arrived on yesterday's transport and are visiting the Captain's mother, Mrs. Emily Cutts. They have been in Honolulu for three years and are spending a month's leave here before going to New Orleans. Ensign C. J. Moore also arrived on the transport and is visiting his sister, Mrs. John S. Graham. En route from the Asiatic station he stopped off to visit his parents, Rear Admiral and Mrs. C. B. T. Moore, off Honolulu. The Moores are also expected here shortly on a visit to their daughter, Rear Admiral Moore having just been retired.

Miss Ruth Hascal is at Berkeley attending the summer school of the University of California. Lieut. Lester D. Baker is in San Francisco on a short leave from Honolulu. Mrs. Lincoln Karman took the members of the reading club, Mesdames Gleason, See, Graham, Van Keuren and Potts, to Green Valley in her car for a picnic Monday. She has discontinued her day at home until after Oct. 1. Mrs. Myron C. Baker, in New Orleans since P.A. Surg. Baker has been stationed there, is visiting her grandmother in Vallejo. Mrs. Charles F. Williams has arrived from Washington, D.C., on a visit to her daughter, Mrs. J. M. Elliott. She is the widow of Colonel Williams, in command of the Mare Island barracks at the time of his death, some fourteen or fifteen years ago.

Lieut. and Mrs. C. E. Smith returned on yesterday's transport from Honolulu, as did Ensign J. Yates, who shipped from Nagasaki. Mrs. John D. Camerer, of Kinnunudy, Ill., is here on a visit to her son and daughter, P.A. Surg. and Mrs. C. B. Camerer. Capt. and Mrs. F. M. Bennett gave a bridge party last night for Comdr. and Mrs. William H. Standley. Prizes were won by Capt. and Mrs. A. B. Owens and Miss Owens, Surg. and Mrs. U. S. Webb, Mrs. P. H. Fretz and Miss Dorothy Bennett. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. M. K. Metcalf leave shortly for Annapolis, the former ordered to the Naval Academy.

A tablet to the memory of the late Rear Admiral Montgomery was unveiled in St. Peter's Chapel Sunday morning, the date being close to the sixty-ninth anniversary of the day on which, acting under orders of Commodore Sloat, he raised the flag over San Francisco. At that time Rear Admiral Montgomery commanded the U.S.S. Portsmouth, and the square in front of the custom house over which he raised the flag is now called Portsmouth Square, while a street in San Francisco's business district is named in his honor. On the anniversary of the date, July 9, appropriate exercises were held at Portsmouth Square, San Francisco, participated in by officers and men from the ships of the Pacific Reserve Fleet now there. At the unveiling in the chapel Sunday Capt. J. M. Elliott was the speaker. The tablet is a wreath of California laurel and poppies, bearing the words, "Montgomery, July 9, 1846."

The collier Nanshan left Saturday for Tiburon to coal and will be joined to-morrow by the tug Fortune, which she will tow to Samoa, afterwards returning to Mare Island with the present station ship there, the Princeton. Comdr. Mark St. Ellis is in command of the expedition, while Lieut. Riley F. McConnell commands the Fortune. Five boats of the Torpedo Flotilla, the Whipple, Perry, Preble, Paul Jones and Stewart, arrived this week for minor repairs prior to sailing for Alaska to-morrow.

The Buffalo is to leave here in September for Yorba Buena, to relieve the St. Louis as receiving ship. The Buffalo will be kept in condition to be sent to sea whenever a cruise for the apprentices at the naval station is deemed advisable. It is said that the St. Louis will return to the Reserve Fleet, but there have been rumors that she would be sent back to Mare Island, as a receiving ship here is badly needed. Dates for completion of work on the Nero, Yorktown and Raleigh have been set at July 27, Aug. 3 and 16. The Raleigh's new guns have just been shipped from the East; aside from their installation there is little work to be done on the ship. The collier Justin sails early next week for Alaska, carrying coal for the Prometheus, with the radio crew.

The Maryland, ordered to San Pedro at the request of the citizens of Los Angeles, to remain while the Elks were in convention there, will return next Monday for docking and minor work needed before she sails for Honolulu with the six pontoons being erected here for use in raising the F-4. Four of these huge cylinders will be placed on a barge and towed out by the cruiser, but the remaining two must be placed on her decks. Cradles for them to rest in will be built immediately upon her arrival. The testing of the pontoons, being built under the supervision of Naval Constr. Julius Furer, who came from Honolulu for that purpose, will be commenced the last of this week and the Maryland should be able to sail early in August.

Authority was received yesterday for the construction of four target rafts at a cost of \$7,000 each. Barge No. 8, built at the yard recently and self-propelled, is handling much of the freight that comes here at present as well as all the stores shipped to the fleet in San Francisco. It is expected that a great saving will thus be accomplished.

Mare Island, Cal., July 21, 1915.

Preceding last Wednesday's hop Capt. and Mrs. A. B. Owens entertained in Vallejo for Comdr. and Mrs. William H. Standley, Capt. and Mrs. William Small, Comdr. and Mrs. F. D. Karns and Capt. and Mrs. John N. Wright. The same night Naval Constr. and Mrs. James Reed, jr., had supper for twenty. Comdr. and Mrs. F. D. Karns, Comdr. and Mrs. W. H. Standley, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. John S. Graham, Mrs. C. B. Soule and Ensign C. J. Moore were entertained at dinner by Naval Constr. and Mrs. Paul Fretz on Thursday. Mrs. Arthur Tupman, of Bakersfield, is visiting her sister-in-law, Mrs. Curtis B. Munger, who gave a bridge party in her honor Thursday. Prizes were won by Mesdames William M. Small, Leo Sahn and A. B. Owens. Paymr. George C. Schafer has left for Washington, New York and other eastern cities on a forty days' leave.

Mr. and Mrs. Bray, of Piedmont, visited Col. and Mrs. Lincoln Karman for the week-end. Misses Katherine and May Chadwick, who have been visiting their relative, Senator James D. Phelan, in San Francisco, spent a few days here last week as guests of Miss Dorothy Bennett. Mrs. John Heath, of Washington, was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. A. B. Owens last week. The Owenses motored to Del Monte for the week-end. Naval Constr. and Mrs. Paul Fretz spent the week-end at San Jose. Lieut. and Mrs. Richard T. Keiran, on leave for a few weeks, returned to the yard yesterday. Mrs. Frank T. Arms is entertaining her mother, Mrs. F. W. Kingsbury, of Eugene, Ore., her brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. H. K. Kingsbury, and nephew, Frederick Kingsbury. They will remain here a week longer. Naval Constr. Julius A. Furer, house guest of Naval Constr. and Mrs. Henry M. Gleason, returns to Honolulu next week. He has been superintending the construction of the six large pontoons to be used in raising the

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F-4. A satisfactory test of the first of these was made a few days ago. Mrs. John D. Camerer, who has been visiting her son and daughter-in-law, P.A. Surg. and Mrs. C. B. Camerer, in Vallejo, was the incentive for a large tea given by the latter.

Lieut. and Mrs. John S. Graham gave a khaki party last evening in honor of Mrs. Graham's brother, Ensign Carl Moore. Everything was novel and old clothes were the order of the evening. Miss Dorothy Bennett, as Charlie Chaplin, was awarded the prize for the funniest among the ladies, while Lieut. John H. Newton, in dungarees, was considered the best among men. Peanut hunts, at which Miss Priscilla Elliott and Asst. Naval Constr. A. H. Van Keuren won first prizes, cake walks and other funny stunts alternated with dancing. Supper was served in wooden plates and in tin cups; the table cloths were of red and white stripes, so loud that they fairly shouted, while a few poor little Shasta daisies, stuck bolt upright in the center of an immense bowl, furnished the decorations. It was one of the jolliest and most unique parties recently given here.

The court-martial of Lieut. Edson C. Oak, senior engineer officer of the San Diego at the time of the explosion aboard her last January when nine lives were lost, will probably commence in the week of July 26. Capt. John M. Elliott will be senior member of the court, others serving being Comdr. Clark D. Stearns, of the San Diego; Lieut. Comdr. Mitchell and L. S. Shapley, Lieut. J. W. W. Cummings and P.A. Surg. C. B. Camerer, with Capt. Arthur Crist, U.S.M.C., as judge advocate.

Castings for the oil tanker Cuyama, to be built here this year, are being turned out rapidly, 12,000 pounds of metal being used in the main engine bed plates were cast last week. The Justin will go to Alaska with coal for the Prometheus as first planned. She is to sail July 27 and at Bremerton she will be joined by the boats of the first division of the Pacific Torpedo Flotilla, and they will all make the trip to Alaska together. Both the Cheyenne and the H boats, which she mothers, are to come here for their repairs, instead of going to Bremerton, their home yard. The boats are now in the lower bay. The H-3, which ran on the rocks off Point Sur while coming up the coast in a fog, is in need of repairs amounting to about \$2,500. Orders have been issued for the completion of the mother ship Iris of the torpedo flotilla by Aug. 31. The cruiser Maryland arrived here to-day. She sails about Aug. 3 for Honolulu with the pontoons for the F-4. The Maryland will return to Mare Island for extensive repairs at the conclusion of the salvage operations.

### NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., July 19, 1915.

A jolly party had supper at the Waverly cottage, Virginia Beach, Saturday, afterward attending the hop at the Casino; among them were Misses Emily Beatty, Helen Hobbs, Marjorie Brown, Gertrude Gillam, Messrs. Pierre Schmitz, Lester Gayle, Severn Duvall and Ensign R. R. Adams. Ensign Francis E. M. Whiting, U.S.S. Delaware, left Sunday for his home, Larchmont, N.Y., to spend a month. Col. J. E. Mahoney has returned from a short trip to Washington. Ensign Horace H. Jalbert, U.S.S. Vermont, is spending thirty days at his home, Providence, R.I. Mrs. V. V. Woodward has returned from a two weeks' stay in New York. Ensign and Mrs. Henry P. Burnett, whose wedding occurred Saturday evening at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. Farrer, Parkwood place, Washington, D.C., have arrived in Norfolk and are guests of Mr. E. B. Hodges, Stockley Gardens.

Comdr. and Mrs. R. M. Watt left Sunday for Jamestown, R.I., for the summer. Lieut. and Mrs. Ethelbert Talbot have left for Gettysburg, Pa., where Lieutenant Talbot will be on duty in connection with the students officers' school. Mrs. John F. Reed leaves Aug. 1 for Fort Adams, R.I., to visit her son-in-law and daughter, Lieut. and Mrs. Augustus Norton. Lieut. Harvey Delano, detached from the Vermont, left Monday for leave before going to San Francisco, to sail on the Shinyo Maru in September for Shanghai, China, to join the Asiatic Fleet on the staff of Rear Admiral Winterhalter.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. E. P. Svars, of Newport News, are guests at the Waverly, Virginia Beach. Mrs. B. C. Chiswell and family are guests of Mrs. Chiswell's mother, Mrs. William Bellamy, Wilmington, N.C. Mrs. Robert Johnston, Mrs. Warren White and little son are guests at the Greenbrier, White Sulphur Springs, for the summer. Lieut. William R. Purnell left Saturday for Bowling Green, Mo., for a month's leave. Miss Dorothy Pickrell is a guest at the Burbank cottage, Virginia Beach. Mrs. W. W. Old has left for Shawsville, Va., for the summer. Mrs. G. L. Davis has left for Richmond, Va., to be the guest of Mrs. Jelette before going to Gettysburg, Va., to join her son, Lieut. G. L. Davis, and daughter, Miss Elizabeth Davis.

Capt. and Mrs. Kenneth McAlpine had a dance Thursday in honor of Miss Sue Barron Emmerson. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. W. G. Briggs are away on a summer trip. Lieut. George B. Keester spent the week-end in Annapolis. Pay Dir. W. W. Galt, retired, has returned to his home, Westover avenue, after spending two weeks at his country home, Charlotte Courthouse, Va., with Mrs. Galt and family. Miss Emily Beatty had a tea-dance Thursday for some of the members of the class of 1915, U.S.N.A., assigned to duty on the Vermont and Delaware; the guests were Misses Gillam, Lamb, Hughes, Lynch, Hobbs, Whaley, Jernigan, Jenkins, of Suffolk, and Brown.

Lieut. H. N. Manney has returned from thirty days' leave spent in Great Barrington, Mass. Mrs. Frank C. Cook and sons have left to spend the summer at Jamestown, R.I. On Thursday Lieuts. Robert P. Pierce and C. D. Barrett had dinner at the Country Club for Misses Anne Groner and Frances Masury. Capt. Walter E. Noa, on a month's leave from to-day, will join Mrs. Noa and daughter. Col. L. W. T. Waller, guest



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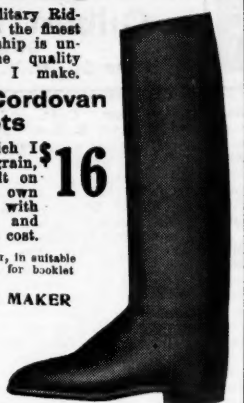
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of Dr. and Mrs. Harry Myers, has left for his farm near Williamsburg, Va., before returning to Philadelphia.

Capt. and Mrs. Albert W. Grant and son, Mr. Charles Grant, have taken an apartment in Graydon Court. Mr. John Lile, of the University of Virginia, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Webster, Freemason street. Miss Helen Gwyn is the guest of Virginia Beach, where they are spending the summer. Miss Virginia Perkins has left for Newport, R.I., to be the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Max B. De Mott. Ensign J. D. Small, of the Vermont, has been sent to the Naval Hospital for treatment for an injury to the ligaments of the knee.

Capt. and Mrs. E. V. White, of Portsmouth, were honor guests at dinner on the Onondaga recently; covers were laid for Capt. and Mrs. White, Lieut. and Mrs. Lucien J. Ker, Miss Elizabeth Davis, Miss Vera Tignor, Capt. B. M. Chiswell and Lieutenant Wheeler. Harvey Delano had a farewell dinner on the Vermont Saturday for some Norfolk friends. Lieut. and Mrs. Clyde G. West had dinner Wednesday for Lieut. and Mrs. Ethelbert Talbot, Constr. and Mrs. E. G. Kintner, Miss Elsie Nash, Lieut. Harvey Delano and L. W. Comstock. Lieut. and Mrs. William F. Halsey and little daughter have left for Blue Ridge Summit, Pa., for the summer.

#### JAMESTOWN.

Jamestown, R.I., July 27, 1915.

Admiral F. F. Fletcher, U.S.N., and Mrs. Fletcher on Saturday gave a dancing reception on board the U.S.S. Wyoming, Miss Katherine Knight, daughter of Rear Admiral Knight, being the guest of honor. In the evening on Saturday Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. McCloud, of Philadelphia, entertained at dinner at the Casino for Admiral and Mrs. Fletcher. Those invited to meet the Admiral and Mrs. Fletcher included Mr. and Mrs. Bertram Lippincott, Dr. and Mrs. William Ashton, Dr. and Mrs. Thomas Ashton, Rear Admiral L. C. Logan, U.S.N., Rear Admiral and Mrs. Warren Bayley, Dr. and Mrs. Swicker Coles, Dr. and Mrs. Warren Buckler, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Downing, Comdr. and Mrs. Littlefield, Judge Pierre Wickes, Dr. and Mrs. Barton C. Hirst, Mrs. George R. Stearns, Mr. and Mrs. James Mapes Dodge. On the same evening Mrs. P. W. Hourigan had dinner at the Casino for her niece, Miss Waring. The dancing continued very late after the dinners.

Weekly auction bridge parties have again been established at the Casino, which seem attractive to both old and young alike. On Monday Mrs. Bulmer, wife of Commander Bulmer, gave a luncheon at the Casino for Mrs. William Diston and Mrs. Sydney Carpenter, of Narragansett Pier. A farewell auction bridge party was given at the Bay View Hotel for Mrs. Cassidy, of Newburgh, N.Y., by the ladies in the hotel prior to her departure for an extended automobile tour.

Mrs. Glassford, wife of Lieut. W. W. Glassford, U.S.N., has returned to the Bay View after a week's sojourn in Gloucester. The weekly hops at the hotels have proved a success, although the Casino evenings seem as crowded daily as ever.

There are always a large number of Navy wives on the golf course, particularly on Sunday, when their husbands are here to play the game too. This course has won great favor in the past few years, and the little club house is a popular stopping-in place for afternoon tea, being surrounded by automobiles during the tea hour daily. There were ten rear admirals noticed in this club house during the afternoon of Monday. Mrs. Earle C. Metz, wife of Lieutenant Metz, U.S.N., is a recent arrival at the Bay View Hotel.

#### FORT SNELLING.

Fort Snelling, Minn., July 25, 1915.

Lieut. and Mrs. Walter R. Weaver, formerly of this garrison but for the past year on duty in China, arrived in St. Paul Monday and are guests of Mrs. Weaver's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Johnson, Virginia avenue. Mrs. William H. Hobson, wife of Lieut. Horace Hobson, Laredo, Texas, guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Bingham, Laurel avenue, will be guest of honor at an informal tea given by Mrs. Daniel W. Lawler, Marshall avenue. On Tuesday Mrs. Bingham entertained in honor of her daughter and her house guest, Miss Hobson, of Memphis.

Lieut. and Mrs. Roland W. Pinger and their little son, recently stationed at Benicia Arsenal, Cal., are guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Pinger, Minneapolis. They are on their way to Lieutenant Pinger's new post at Watertown Arsenal, Mass.

#### COLUMBUS BARRACKS.

Columbus Barracks, Ohio, July 28, 1915.

Mrs. Dorsey Cullen gave a bridge July 12 for Mesdames Doyle, Smith, Mason, Rutherford, Parker, Snyder, Worrlow, Biegler, Dodd, Pinkston and Thompson. Prizes were won by Mesdames Snyder, Mason and Doyle. Mrs. George A. Dodd, jr., and son, of Orlando, Fla., are visiting her father-in-law, Colonel Dodd.

Mrs. William M. Coulling and little daughter, of Washington, D.C., arrived July 13 to spend several weeks with her son-in-law and daughter, Lieut. and Mrs. Randol. Mrs. Randol had tea Thursday in honor of her mother and for Mesdames Olin, Snyder, Quackenbush, Rutherford, Doyle and Smith. Mrs. Chunn arrived from Baltimore on Saturday to join her husband, Dr. Chunn.

Miss Ethel Beery has returned from her California trip and is spending a few days with her brother, Captain Beery. Capt. and Mrs. Olin were hosts at dinner on Tuesday for Capt. and Mrs. Mason, Lieutenant Adams, Mrs. Coulling and Lieut. and Mrs. Randol. Col. and Mrs. Dodd gave a dinner on Wednesday for Capt. and Mrs. Dorsey Cullen, Lieutenant Adams and Mrs. George A. Dodd, jr. Mrs. Rutherford entertained with a table of bridge on Tuesday for Mesdames Thompson, Cullen and Snyder. Mrs. Townes, mother of Lieutenant Townes, is spending a few weeks on the post visiting her son and daughter-in-law.

Dr. and Mrs. Gunkel, who have been visiting in Dayton for ten days, have returned to the post. Mrs. Mason gave

a theater party on Wednesday in honor of Mrs. Coulling and for Mesdames Thompson, Randol, Rutherford and Miss Brenner. Capt. and Mrs. Kellond, with their children, have left for an extended trip to the Pacific coast, where they will visit Mrs. Kellond's parents in San Francisco.

Capt. and Mrs. Dorsey Cullen on Friday gave a dinner at the Chittenden Hotel in honor of Col. and Mrs. George A. Dodd, jr., who leave the post in a few weeks. Other guests were Major and Mrs. Rutherford, Capt. and Mesdames Snyder, Quackenbush, Cullen, Biegler, Mrs. Doyle and Lieut. and Mrs. Smith. Dr. Hutter left for St. Louis on Friday night to be married in that city to-day.

Lieut. J. C. Ashburn, from Galveston, has reported at this post for duty. Lieut. and Mrs. Thompson had Sunday supper for Lieut. and Mrs. Randol, Mrs. Coulling and Miss Brenner. Mrs. Dodd, wife of Colonel Dodd, on Monday night gave a charming birthday party in his honor, to which all the officers and ladies of the post were invited. Mrs. Biegler and Mrs. Olin served coffee and punch and Mrs. Rutherford and Mrs. Cullen cut the birthday cake.

Mrs. Snyder was hostess at a luncheon on Tuesday for Mesdames Dodd, Doyle, Smith, George A. Dodd, jr., Thompson, Coulling, Randol and Miss Brenner. Lieutenant Smith left Tuesday for four weeks' duty in Cleveland, Ohio.

Field day was celebrated on the post Friday, the soldiers indulging in the usual sports.

#### FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., July 24, 1915.

Misses Jemison and Wing entertained at bridge Wednesday at the Fort Monroe mess for Mesdames Barlow, Baker, Bradley, Crain, Holmes, Masteller, Stovall, Hickok, Williford, Hood, Pierce, Alley, Chapman, Tignor, Dodson, Chambers, Cox, Moore, Rose, Hall and the Misses Collins, Floyd, Noyes, Corbin and Van Hoose. Prizes were won by Mesdames Bradley, Hickok, Hall, Alley, Moore and Miss Corbin.

Capt. and Mrs. Lincoln, Capt. and Mrs. Baker, Mrs. Bradley and Lieut. and Mrs. Wildrick were dinner guests of Mr. Adams at the Chamberlin Thursday. Capt. R. B. McBride and daughter and Lieut. and Mrs. Edwards and baby are here from Fort Hunt. Captain McBride is commanding the 47th Company, which is here for target practice.

On Friday Mrs. Williford entertained at bridge in honor of Miss Corbett and for Mesdames Crain, Alley, Holmes, Stovall, Dodson and Miss Van Hoose. Prizes were won by Mrs. Dodson and Mrs. Holmes.

Mr. Adams entertained at dinner Saturday at the Chamberlin for Gen. and Mrs. Strong, Col. and Mrs. Stark, Mrs. Page and Mr. Tom Page, of Norfolk. Capt. C. M. Seaman is on temporary duty with the Virginia and North Carolina Militia at the militia camp at Virginia Beach. Col. and Mrs. Stark had dinner Thursday in honor of Gen. and Mrs. Strong and for Colonel Haynes, Major and Mrs. Pettus, Capt. and Mrs. McKinney, Mrs. Robinson, Mrs. Page and Mr. Adams. Major Nugent has been elected president of the Fort Monroe mess, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Major Callan, who leaves for the Philippines in September.

Capt. and Mrs. McKenney had dinner Friday for Gen. and Mrs. Strong, Colonel Haynes, Col. and Mrs. Stark, Major and Mrs. Little, Mrs. Page, Mrs. Shurtle and Mr. Adams. General Strong and aid, Lieutenant Shedd, have gone to Charleston for ten days. Mrs. George A. Wildrick gave a bridge luncheon Friday for Mesdames Massey, Pettus, Robinson, Taylor, Ide, Moore and Miss Hall.

Major and Mrs. Little had dinner Saturday for Lieut. and Mrs. Ide, Misses Wing, Evans, Jemison, Lieutenants Harrison, Jemison, Wing and Villaret. Lieut. and Mrs. P. M. L. Bellinger, U.S.N., are at the Hotel Chamberlin.

#### TWENTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Texas City, Texas, July 19, 1915.

Colonel Barth, commanding this regiment, has returned to duty after several days on sick report. Gen. J. Franklin Bell and Mrs. Bell left Thursday for San Francisco, where they will stay for some time, escaping the heat of Texas City. Lieut. and Mrs. Holmes were dinner guests of Capt. and Mrs. Knight, C.E., Saturday.

Captain Robertson, Lieutenants Stadden, Matile, Smith and Carithers, detailed for pit duty during the division tryout for the Army team on the target range at Fort Crockett, Galveston, left Saturday, to be gone ten days. Lieutenant Waugh, of this regiment, will be the representative from the regiment on the tryout team. Mrs. Carithers and her house guest, Miss West, leave to-day to spend ten days at the Surf Hotel on the beach at Galveston.

The fencing tournament was held on Monday. There was a broadsword tournament for officers, also a foil tournament for officers; and for enlisted men a bayonet and a foil tournament and a mounted broadsword tournament. In the officers' tournament Captain Erickson, 19th Inf., got first place, and Colonel Barth, 26th Inf., held second place in the broadsword, while Lieutenant Condit, 6th Cav., won in the foil tournament, with Lieutenant Bullard, C.E., holding second place. Sergeant Wilson won the bayonet tournament for enlisted men, and a sergeant of the 26th Infantry got first place in the foil tournament for enlisted men.

The cups for the winning teams of the polo tournament are now on exhibition at the city drug store. The team of this regiment received a cup, also the second team of the 4th Field Artillery, the Cavalry team and the 23d Infantry team.

The regimental ball team played the Engineer team on Tuesday afternoon and won; score, 16 to 1. On Friday they played the team from the military police and again carried off the honors, the score being 9 to 7. In the last series this team had no show, playing ever in hard luck, but in the new series they have made a fine start.

#### JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., July 25, 1915.

Mr. Frank Lawton, son of Capt. and Mrs. F. G. Lawton, left July 12 to visit friends in Mississippi. That evening Lieut. and Mrs. J. G. Donovan had dinner for Col. J. H. Beacom, Capt. and Mrs. Farmer, Lieut. and Mrs. Tyndall and Miss O'Grady.

The 15th Recruit Company entertained on July 12 with a dance for about 300 guests.

Mrs. J. M. Kennedy returned to Jefferson Barracks July 13 from Albion, N.Y. Mrs. Benson, of New York city, and two sons spent July 13 and 14 visiting Major and Mrs. Kennedy. Lieut. A. W. Cleary arrived at Jefferson Barracks July 13 for trial. He was accompanied by his brother, Lieutenant Cleary, U.S.N.

Capt. and Mrs. G. W. England had dinner July 13 in honor of Admiral A. C. Dillingham and for Col. J. H. Beacom, Capt. and Mrs. A. M. Wetherill, Capt. and Mrs. A. R. Dillingham and Lieut. and Mrs. F. H. Burr. Capt. and Mrs. Dillingham had supper July 14 in honor of Admiral A. C. Dillingham and for Col. J. H. Beacom, Capt. and Mrs. A. M. Wetherill and Capt. and Mrs. Charles C. Farmer, jr.

Mrs. J. M. Kennedy entertained informally at bridge on July 15. That evening Lieut. and Mrs. F. H. Burr had dinner in honor of Lieut. and Mrs. Donovan and for Col. J. H. Beacom, Capt. and Mrs. Dillingham and Admiral A. C. Dillingham.

Lieut. A. B. Jones, M.R.C., arrived at Jefferson Barracks July 16 for duty during the absence of Capt. H. G. Humphreys on temporary recruit service.

Capt. and Mrs. A. M. Wetherill, with Capt. and Mrs. G. W. England, Lieut. and Mrs. F. H. Burr and Lieut. and Mrs. Talbot Smith as their guests, motored to the Sunset Inn Country Club for supper on July 18. Capt. and Mrs. A. M. Wetherill had dinner July 20 for Colonel Beacom, Major and Mrs. Kennedy, Capt. and Mrs. Foster, Capt. and Mrs. Dillingham and Admiral Dillingham. Capt. V. M. Elmore arrived Wednesday from Douglas, Ariz., for ten days' instruction in recruiting.

Lieut. and Mrs. J. G. Donovan had dinner July 22 for Capt. and Mrs. England, Capt. and Mrs. Dillingham, Admiral

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Dillingham and Lieut. and Mrs. McAlister. Betsy McAlister entertained at dinner on Thursday for Lawrence and Katherine Kennedy, Katherine Foster, Dangerfield Dillingham and Elizabeth Jones. Mrs. J. A. McAlister entertained on Friday at bridge. Mrs. Donovan won the prize.

Capt. and Mrs. Foster had supper Friday in honor of Admiral Dillingham and for Col. J. H. Beacom, Capt. and Mrs. Farmer, Capt. and Mrs. Dillingham and Lieut. and Mrs. Smith. The place-cards were little admiral's flags printed by Katherine Foster.

Dangerfield Dillingham had dinner Saturday for Lawrence and Katherine Kennedy, Katherine Foster, Elizabeth Jones and Betsy McAlister. Mrs. V. M. Elmore arrived Sunday. During their stay at Jefferson Barracks Capt. and Mrs. Elmore will be guests of Capt. J. M. Craig.

The 23d Recruit Company on Wednesday evening entertained with a six-hour trip on the excursion steamer Spread Eagle. Over 500 guests, including many of the officers and ladies of the garrison, enjoyed the novel affair. The depot band, which furnished music for dancing, was divided into two parts and played continuously. Delicious refreshments were served by negro waiters in white. The boat left St. Louis at six in the evening, arriving at Jefferson Barracks at seven, returning to Jefferson Barracks at ten and St. Louis at eleven, where special street cars were waiting, so that those not caring to disembark at Jefferson Barracks could continue their excursion to a much later hour. The success of the affair was largely due to the capable management of Sergeants Richter, Schweigel, Van Gordon, Stainway and Owens, of the invitation, reception and refreshments committees.

The post baseball team on Sunday won from the Old Lynch Rye team, of St. Louis, by a score of 7-0.

#### EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Douglas, Ariz., July 22, 1915.

Col. and Mrs. J. S. Rogers left Wednesday for the home of Mrs. Rogers, in Buffalo, N.Y. All were sorry to hear of the death of Mrs. Rogers's mother on the day they arrived. Colonel Rogers has been granted a month's leave. Lieut. A. J. Bettcher left July 15 for a month's leave in the East before going to West Point as instructor in mathematics.

Miss Evelyn Murphy gave a supper after the swimming party on Tuesday for Major and Mrs. Bennett, Capt. and Mrs. McCammon, Lieut. and Mesdames Kirtland, Drake and Faulk, Miss Campbell, Miss Guilfoyle, Lieutenants Cowles, Patch, Roberts, Doe, Row and Brown. Colonel Hasbrouck and Mrs. Hulme have taken a house formerly occupied by Col. and Mrs. Rogers at 1204 Ninth street. Lieut. and Mrs. E. B. Garey, Mr. and Mrs. L. S. Palmer and Mr. and Mrs. Lutz have returned to Douglas after a month's camping trip in the White Mountains.

Lieutenant Landis is again in camp after several weeks' mapping detail. Lieut. A. V. Arnold will spend a month's leave on the Pacific coast before going to his new station in Panama with the 5th Infantry. Captain Morrow, Lieutenants Hunt, Rucker and Smith attended a picnic in Bisbee Thursday night. Captain Casper and Lieut. "Mike" O'Donnell motored to Bisbee Saturday night, via jitney. Mr. and Mrs. Minnigerode, of Bisbee, are guests of Lieut. and Mrs. F. L. Minnigerode for several days.

Mrs. J. B. Cowin gave a bridge-luncheon Saturday for Mesdames Pickering, Guilfoyle, Hulme, Bessell, Schoeffel, Hyer, Hand, Schultz, Rice, Moody, Farmlinson and Dugan; prizes were won by Mesdames Moody, Guilfoyle and Farmlinson. Mrs. Hulme entertained the Bridge Club on Tuesday, the prize being won by Mrs. Murphy. Captain Morrow left yesterday for a ten days' visit in Cloudford, N.M., where he expects to meet some of his relatives on their return trip from the fair. Lieut. E. V. Smith entertained at luncheon on Tuesday for Miss Lucille Campbell and Miss Louise Williams.

Lieutenants Rucker and Smith, Misses Murphy and Campbell and Mrs. Kirtland motored to Bisbee on Sunday to attend the Fourth of July celebration. Capt. E. G. Peyton arrived Wednesday from the coast, where he visited the two expositions. He will spend the remainder of his leave in Galveston and his old home in Mississippi, and thence he will go to West Point in September.

The 1st Battalion, commanded by Major F. W. Kobbé, on the target range for fifteen days, completed record practice last Saturday. Company D, commanded by Capt. C. H. Morrow, led in the shooting, and made a record that is thought to be the highest in the Army. Out of sixty-seven men, sixty-four qualified, including eleven experts and seventeen sharpshooters.

#### TWENTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Fort Crockett, Texas, July 21, 1915.

Capt. N. M. Green entertained on Thursday evening with a swimming party, followed by a Dutch supper and dance. Lieut. Charles Caffery has returned from a ten days' business trip in New Orleans. Capt. and Mrs. F. E. Bamford are spending two months in Washington and New York, before returning to the regiment. Captain Bamford has just completed a two years' detail at Fort Leavenworth. Capt. J. D. Watson leaves Aug. 1 for a month's visit in Washington, D.C. Capt. and Mrs. J. Millard Little are spending the summer in Georgia.

Lieut. and Mrs. Clyde B. Eastman, who have returned from two years in Alaska and one spent at Leavenworth, were visiting their old friends in the 28th Infantry Sunday and were entertained at the Officers' Mess. Lieut. S. G. Talbot spent the week-end a guest at Camp Hughes. Capt. and Mrs. William J. Lutz have arrived at Fort Leavenworth from Galveston and have taken quarters for the coming year.

Lieut. H. A. Parker leaves the first of the month for an



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extended trip in the North. Lieut. and Mrs. T. H. Lowe will return to Camp Crockett in two weeks. They have been spending the summer months with Mr. and Mrs. Leroy Wolf, of Harrisburg, Pa. Lieut. and Mrs. Adiorne Sampson have returned from San Antonio, where they have been for a month. Mrs. Sampson is entertaining her mother, Mrs. Wells. Lieut. and Mrs. Lathrop B. Clapham have returned from Lampasas, Texas. Lieut. James R. Jacobs has left for a two months' trip through the North and East. Lieut. B. F. McClellan, who has been absent from this regiment for three years on duty with the Mississippi Militia, will return this week to Galveston, with his wife and children.

Lieut. and Mrs. Charles S. Caffery have as their guest Miss Evelyn Legendre, of New Orleans. Miss Legendre holds the Southern woman's amateur tennis championship of the South. Lieut. Jacob W. S. Wuest will take up his duties as professor of military science and tactics at the Kentucky Military Institute, of Lyndon, Ky., about Sept. 1.

The regular weekly hop was held at the Officers' Club on Tuesday evening. The attendance was unusually large. On Wednesday evening the officers and ladies of the regiment entertained with a bathing party, followed by a dinner-dance at the Officers' Club, in honor of Miss Legendre, guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Caffery. The 28th Infantry officers have as their guests twenty officers of Texas City who are here for the tryouts for the national matches.

Each of the regiments at Camp Crockett will, from day to day, provide details for the target range during the tryouts here. and as the 28th will be on duty in that capacity on Thursday, July 22, it will not be able to participate in the military parade, which will be the opening feature of the Cotton Carnival.

At Sylvan Beach, yesterday, the 28th beat the 26th, of Texas City, 19 to 15. This was the first game between Camp Crockett and Texas City. In the 5th Brigade series the 28th Infantry retains first place.

### FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, July 24, 1915.

Gen. and Mrs. J. Franklin Bell passed through El Paso last Saturday en route to San Francisco from the East. They were met at the station by Col. and Mrs. Omar Bundy, 16th Inf. Major E. A. Lewis, 6th Inf., is spending a two months' leave in California with his family. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Frank L. Winn left this week for Washington, D.C., former for duty at the War College. Lieut. Neil G. Finch, 6th Field Art., is spending a short leave in El Paso from Douglas, Ariz.

Lieut. Richard R. Pickering, 16th Inf., detailed as instructor of the New Mexico Militia, has gone to Hill, N.M., for the annual maneuvers. Major Charles S. Farnsworth, 16th Inf., is spending a leave at the San Francisco Exposition. Capt. and Mrs. George W. Maces gave a dinner Tuesday for Capt. and Mrs. Cole, Mrs. B. F. Smyser and Dr. Rhodes.

The officers and ladies of the 15th Cavalry were hosts of the hop Tuesday evening at the post hall. The guests were received by Col. and Mrs. Morgan, Capt. and Mrs. Hickok and Lieut. and Mrs. Surlis. The orchestra of the regimental band furnished the music.

Dr. John W. Sherwood is absent on a month's leave. Capt. and Mrs. Ben Lear on Tuesday gave a buffet supper, previous to the hop. Some thirty guests were present and all attended the hop.

### ELEVENTH INFANTRY AND DOUGLAS NOTES.

Camp Douglas, Ariz., July 18, 1915.

Col. and Mrs. Pickering on Sunday were guests of Colonel Hasbrouck and Mrs. Hulme for dinner in honor of Colonel Pickering's birthday. Capt. and Mrs. Ingram entertained Sunday evening for Mrs. Cowin and children during the absence of Captain Cowin on a practice march with his troop. The Ladies' Card Club met Tuesday morning with Mrs. Hulme at her home on Ninth street for a bridge-luncheon. Mrs. Murphy winning high score prize. Others present were Mesdames Pickering, Bennet, Clark, Rand and Guilfoyle. Capt. and Mrs. Clark on Wednesday evening gave a bridge party for Major and Mrs. Bennet, Capt. and Mrs. Ingram, Capt. and Mrs. Schoeffel, the latter of whom won high score prizes.

Lieutenant Baxter, who has been spending two months' leave at San Antonio with Mrs. Baxter, returned to the regiment Wednesday. Major Sergeant, from duty at Fort Sheridan, joined the regiment Friday and has been assigned to the 2d Battalion. Mrs. Van Schaick, confined to her apartments at the Southern Hotel for several days with tonsillitis, is again able to be out. Lieut. Hugh Walthall, who accidentally shot himself while on the target range, is rapidly recovering and expects to be out in a few days.

Judge and Mrs. Fletcher Doan gave a dinner on Thursday complimentary to Capt. and Mrs. Van Schaick. The hop given at the Country Club Friday evening was a delightful affair. The 11th Infantry band furnished excellent music. About forty couples were in attendance, among whom were Capt. and Mrs. Wieser, Capt. and Mrs. Schoeffel, Lieutenants Roberts, Row, Doe, Pigott, Cohen, the Misses Campbell and Murphy.

Major W. M. Morrow, who has been on duty at Washington at the War College, is expected back shortly with his bride. A number of the officers of the 6th Brigade and their wives enjoyed a swimming party at the Natatorium pool Tuesday evening. There were about forty in the party, among whom were Capt. and Mrs. Gibson, Capt. and Mrs. Wieser, Major and Mrs. Bennet, Lieut. and Mrs. Dowell, Lieutenants Roberts, Row, Doe, the Misses Campbell and Murphy and Alice Bennet.

Miss Murphy, daughter of Major Murphy, entertained a number of her friends at an after-swimming party on Tuesday evening. The guests included Major and Mrs. Bennet, Lieut. and Mrs. Drake, the Misses Paulding, Campbell, Lieutenants Roberts, Row and Doe, General Davis, from two months' leave, arrived Thursday and has assumed command of the brigade. Capt. and Mrs. Clark were hosts to an automobile trip to Fort Huachuca for Capt. and Mrs. Schultz and daughter Sunday. Capt. and Mrs. Schultz gave a dinner party Saturday in honor of Lieut. and Mrs. Stanley C. Drake, Capt. and Mrs. Cowin, Lieut. and Mrs. Wagner and Mr. and Mrs. Kerns, of Warren.

Capt. and Mrs. Fred C. Doyle and daughter left Thursday for Fort Warren, Mass., where he has been transferred. Cap-

tain Doyle has belonged to the 6th Field Artillery for some time. The 6th Field band was at the station to salute them as they left. Lieutenant Downs left Tuesday morning for New York state to spend a month's leave. Mrs. H. L. Nix, guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Sidney V. Bingham, left last week for El Paso. Lieut. and Mrs. Kerns, who have been quarantined for measles, are again about.

A number of improvements have been planned in the camp of the regiment. Work will soon begin on an officers' club, to be located near regimental headquarters. It will be built of gypsum blocks and on the bungalow style; a private office for Colonel Pickering and the adjutant is being built in rear of headquarters.

The 11th Infantry "movie" show, which is the brigade show, was the scene of an interesting talk Sunday evening by Dr. Lewis, traveler and explorer, illustrated with stereopticon views. He lectured upon his tours of Manchuria at the time of its occupation by the Japanese during the Russo-Japanese War.

Friday saw the first of the summer rains, but it remained for to-day to show us that it really could rain in Arizona. About 1 p.m. it started and soon everything was under water. Those tents which had not been prepared for the wet were soon under water. The ground, however, is so dry that the water soon disappeared. The result has been much cooler and pleasant weather, as well as a relief from the continued dust.

### GALVESTON.

Galveston, Texas, July 22, 1915.

This morning the seventh annual Cotton Carnival and Exposition of Galveston was inaugurated by a magnificent street parade of Army regiments of the 5th Brigade, 2d Division, stationed at Fort Crockett. A squad of city policemen, mounted, wearing their regular blue uniforms with white helmets made a good beginning of a fine military parade. Col. Millard F. Waltz, 19th Inf., was grand marshal and led the troops; Lieut. Col. Almon L. Parmerter commanded the band and two battalions of the 19th Infantry which followed; next came the entire regiment of the 7th Infantry, Col. Frank B. Jones commanding. The 4th Infantry came next, with Lieut. Col. John P. Finley in command. Company E, 2d Battalion, Corps of Engineers, were last. During the absence of Captain Moore at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., 1st Lieut. Raymond A. Wheeler, C.E., led the battalion to-day. The troops made a magnificent showing—men with their neat, clean khaki uniforms marched in column of squads on the narrow streets of the city, but when Tremont or Twenty-third street and Broadway were reached the regiments broadened out into columns of company, bands of each regiment playing "Dixie," "Maryland" and a "Hot time in the old town" and other airs. The machine-gun platoon of each regiment came in for praise from the thousands of spectators that lined the streets.

The 28th Infantry, Fort Crockett, commanded by Col. Edward H. Plummer, did not participate in the parade, as the regiment is on a vacation this month. These vacations enjoyed by the different regiments stationed here are granted usually after the completion of target practice and are proving of great benefit in this climate.

### TWENTY-SECOND INFANTRY NOTES.

Douglas, Ariz., July 23, 1915.

Major F. H. Sargent was the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Davis for dinner at the Gadsden on Saturday. Captain Elmore left Sunday for Jefferson Barracks; Mrs. Elmore will leave later in the week to join him, en route to their new station at Grand Rapids, Mich. Mrs. Whitfield on Tuesday was a guest of the bridge club, which met with Mrs. Murphy. Mrs. Davis was the guest of Mrs. Minnigerode for luncheon on Tuesday. Lieut. and Mrs. Van Wormer and Harriett are spending their leave in Los Angeles. Mesdames Wilder and Davis were guests at the officers' mess for luncheon on Wednesday. Lieutenant Sandeford joined the regiment on Thursday, from duty in the Philippines. Lieut. and Mrs. Falk entertained Lieutenants Jones and Taylor at dinner on Sunday.

Capt. A. C. Voris and Lieutenant Albright have recently joined the country club. Mesdames Bessell and Cook gave a pretty bridge luncheon on Thursday. There were five tables; among the guests were Mesdames Whitfield and Davis.

Col. and Mrs. Truitt gave a handsome dinner on Thursday at the Gadsden. The guests included Capt. and Mesdames Whitfield and McCammon, General Davis, Lieut. "Mike" O'Donnell and Cowles. Lieut. and Mrs. Davis were guests of Major and Mrs. Bennett for bridge on Thursday.

### FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, July 24, 1915.

The aviation field of Fort Sam Houston was the scene of an exciting riding contest Saturday, when Capt. Fitzhugh Lee, who has been training the horses, and his group of riders, including Private Vinson, Sergeant McQuarters, Corporal Play, Corporal Carman, Sergeant Payne, Sergeant Schaffer, Private O'Brien, Private Sheehan, Corporal Carlen, Corporal Kirby and Sergeant O'Connor, "put on" an exhibit of unusual interest. The occasion was the selection of horses and riders who will go to Fort Huachuca, Ariz., to join similar detachments from other regiments for practice riding before the international mounted service competitions at the San Francisco Exposition, the first week in October. The event was ably staged by Capt. Daniel Van Voorhis and post society turned out en masse to witness the riding. The 3d Cavalry band played during the contest.

Lieut. J. W. Simons, 6th Inf., en route to El Paso, has been visiting his uncle, Major Simons, Capt. O. W. Bell, 14th Cav., stopped off a few days at the St. Anthony, en route to Fort McIntosh. Mrs. Kendall, guest of her granddaughter, Mrs. Deland Smith, for four months, left Monday for her home in Washington, D.C. Capt. and Mrs. Lee gathered a large number of friends together for an impromptu breakfast Saturday. The band was stationed on the lawn, and an impromptu morning dancing party closed the pleasant hour.

Major O. B. Meyer, 14th Cav., has come in from Leon Springs for a short visit and is stopping at the Menger Hotel. On Wednesday the young people of the post motored out to the Salado River for a swimming party, followed by a picnic supper and a moonlight ride to the post. Those present were Lieut. and Mrs. Raborg, Misses Olive Gray, Alice Gray, Isabelle Crosby, Grace Baxter, Marguerite Heard, Amy Heard, Capt. William N. Hart, Lieut. H. R. Odell, Maxwell Kirby, Raymond McQuillan, William Butts and Donald Connolly.

Lieut. Walter Moore, 9th Inf., registered at the post this week. Lieut. George R. Somerville, 3d Cav., stopped over for a day on his way to his Rio Grande station. The Wednesday morning bridge club met last week at Mrs. Raborg's. High scores were made by Mrs. Van Voorhis and Miss Amy Heard. Lieut. H. R. Odell, 3d Field Art., left Friday to join his battery at Sparta, Wis. Lieut. A. B. Johnson, 3d Cav., on two months' leave and en route from Mission, Texas, to Pasadena, Cal., registered at the post this week.

Miss Marguerite Heard returned from Eagle Pass Sunday, where she had been visiting her brother, Lieutenant Heard. Miss Barbara Ripley left Wednesday for Del Rio to visit Miss Katherine McKenna for several weeks. She will join a party for a camping trip on Devil's River, with Miss McKenna as one of the hostesses. To honor Miss Ellanna Born, of Corpus Christi, the guest of Mrs. Alice B. Ayres, Mrs. Sterling P. Adams and Miss Laura V. Adams entertained with a dancing party last evening. Assisting in entertaining the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Alice B. Ayres, Dr. and Mrs. Frederick J. Combe, Mr. and Mrs. N. S. Graham, Mr. and Mrs. Priest and Mrs. E. McClannahan.

Capt. and Mrs. W. Remsen Taylor, Capt. and Mrs. William G. Austin, Mrs. Jesse McI. Carter and Lieut. and Mrs. Raborg attended the moving pictures in a party Monday. On the return to the post supper was enjoyed at the home of Mrs.

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Jesse McI. Carter, Capt. and Mrs. Fitzhugh Lee entertained Capt. and Mrs. W. Remsen Taylor and Capt. and Mrs. Bunker at a dinner at their quarters Tuesday evening. Capt. and Mrs. Sterling P. Adams had a half dozen friends in last evening for an informal porch party during the band concert, their guests including Lieut. and Mrs. Sidney Bingham, Miss Dorothy Bingham, Misses Olive and Alice Gray, Lieut. Herbert McQuillan and Maxwell Kirby.

Capt. and Mrs. William A. Austin, Capt. Julius T. Conrad, Mrs. Jesse McI. Carter, Mrs. Arthur Wilson, Miss B. Brooks, Mrs. George W. Van Deusen and Gen. Frederick Funston dined with Capt. and Mrs. Sterling P. Adams at the Travis Club Monday. Lieut. Theodore Martin, 17th Inf., has returned from a mapping detail in the Pecos River country and is on temporary duty at the office of the Department Engineer. Capt. John D. Long, en route to Texas City, has registered at the post.

Major and Mrs. Alonzo Gray and daughters, Misses Olive and Alice, motored to Corpus Christi over the week-end. Major Simons left this week for Brownsville on an inspection trip. Lieut. A. G. Fisher and Lieutenant Grant, 14th Cav., spent Wednesday on the post. Col. W. D. Crosby, the department surgeon, and Col. W. S. Scott, in charge of militia affairs, have gone off for the week-end, Colonel Scott to Leon Springs, and Colonel Crosby to Aransas Pass fishing.

### NOTES FROM THE CHINA EXPEDITION.

Tientsin, China, June 14, 1915.

Dr. Yamei Kin entertained June 7 at her home in the Chinese city at tea for Lieut. and Mesdames Weeks, Robinson and Castle and Mesdames Nelly, Register, Wood and Eble. Mrs. C. C. Clark and her daughter, Mrs. Jeanette Clark Smith, on Tuesday had tea for Mesdames Gohn, Nelly, Weeks, Robinson, Davis and Miss Colt. Lieut. and Mrs. Castle that evening had dinner for Mrs. Register, Lieutenants Ford and Doniat and Mr. Bandinel, of the city. Mrs. Morgan's guests on Wednesday for tea were Mesdames Tillson, Gohn, Bell, Robinson, Weeks, Castle, Hayes, Rothe and Drake. Mrs. Bierbower poured tea.

Captains Love and Maguire and Lieutenant Doniat left June 9 for Peking and Nankow to spend several days. Mrs. Yount and her house guest, Miss Allen, left the same day for Peitaiho, where Yount will be the guest of Mrs. Allen. Chaplain and Mrs. Wood on June 9 had dinner for Lieut. and Mesdames Nelly, Robinson and Weeks. Capt. and Dr. Kin. On the next day Mrs. Wood had tea for Mesdames Smiley, Schreiner, Bell, Register, Castle, Bierbower and Lowrie.

Mrs. Smiley on June 11 entertained Mesdames Schreiner, Wood, Bell, Register and Castle at tea; Mrs. Weeks entertained Mesdames Morgan, Nelly and Robinson at bridge. Capt. and Mrs. Morgan had dinner June 11 for Col. and Mrs. Tillson, Lieut. and Mesdames Weeks and Nelly, Mrs. Bierbower, Captains Ford and Keck. On the same evening Lieut. and Mrs. Robinson had dinner for Chaplain and Mrs. Wood, Lieut. and Mrs. Castle and Lieutenant Bagby.

Owing to Major Sladen's illness, Major Clark returned to Leichuang for duty on the target range. Major Sladen's condition is improving steadily. Lieut. and Mrs. Nelly and Lieut. and Mrs. Hayes are settled in quarters in Chantclair Villa, out on the Race Course road. Col. Henry C. Davis, C.A.C., from Corregidor Island, and Mrs. Davis are guests of Capt. and Mrs. E. C. Register. Col. and Mrs. Davis are traveling through China and Japan before the sailing of the transport the latter part of June en route to the States. Capt. and Mrs. Register entertained the members of the regiment on Sunday at tea to meet Col. and Mrs. Davis; Mesdames Schreiner and Bell assisted.

The first of the series of baseball games between companies of the 3d Battalion was played on Saturday. Company K was defeated by Company I. Lieutenant Bagby and Sergeant Tolles umpired.

Tientsin, China, June 21, 1915.

Mrs. Bell entertained at bridge on June 14 for Mrs. Davis, Mesdames Gohn, Morgan, Nelly, Weeks, Robinson, Register, Hayes, Bierbower and Miss Colt; Mesdames Tillson, Griswold and Dockery joined for tea. Prizes were won by Mesdames Register, Castle and Hayes. Lieut. and Mrs. Robinson had dinner Monday for Major and Mrs. Schreiner, Mrs. Nelly, Captains Ford and Keck and Lieutenant Hicks. Capt. and Mrs. Register had dinner the same evening in honor of their house guests, Col. and Mrs. Davis, and for Col. and Mrs. Tillson and Capt. and Mrs. Morgan.

Capt. and Mrs. Bell had dinner Tuesday for Col. and Mrs. Davis, with Capt. and Mrs. Register, Captain Keck and Dr. and Mrs. Winslow, of the city, as guests. Lieut. and Mrs. Weeks on Tuesday had dinner for Lieut. and Mesdames Robinson, Castle, Miss Way and Lieutenants Bagby and Leonard. On Wednesday Mrs. Register entertained at bridge for Mesdames Robinson, Castle, Bierbower and Drake; Mrs. Griswold entertained on Wednesday at bridge for Mesdames Morgan, Weeks and Nelly.

Col. and Mrs. Tillson entertained at dinner Wednesday for Capt. and Mrs. Gohn, Lieut. and Mrs. Hayes, Mesdames Dockery and Nelly, Miss Colt, Lieutenants Ford and Hicks. Captain Love, on leave, is house guest of Mr. and Mrs. Allen, at Peitaiho. Major Schreiner spent a few days last week at Tongshan. Lieutenant Early, from Linsai, is in Tientsin on court-martial duty.

Chaplain and Mrs. Wood, with their two daughters, spent Wednesday and Thursday in Peking. Mrs. Dockery entertained two tables of bridge on Thursday. Lieut. and Mrs. Castle on Friday had dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Bell, Lieut. and Mrs. Hayes, Captain Keck and Lieutenant Bagby.

The baseball game on Saturday between Companies K and M ended in a walk away for M. Lieutenant Castle and Sergeant Tolles umpired. Companies L and I played on Sunday, with L victorious; Lieutenant Ford, with Sergeant Tolles, umpired.

### CORREGIDOR NOTES.

Fort Mills, Corregidor, P.I., June 17, 1915.

Mrs. Charles L. Phillips entertained the officers and ladies of the Island Wednesday at a tea-dance. Mrs. Clarence O. Sherrill presided at the tea table. Present were Major and Mrs. T. Q. Ashburn, Major and Mrs. C. O. Sherrill, Capt. and Mesdames C. L. Andrews and Lecocq, G. W. Cochen, M. Brooke, O'Brien, Mr. O'Brien, Lieut. and Mrs. H. T. Burgin, Lieut. and Mrs. L. P. Horsfall, Major E. Munson, Capt. E. Canfield, Lieutenant Perez-Brown and Lieut. W. Blain. Lieut. and Mrs. Pritchett gave a dinner Monday for ten.

Mrs. Charles F. Andrews gave a luncheon Saturday in honor of Major and Mrs. Hampton, of Los Baños, and Miss Taylor, week-end guests of Col. and Mrs. Phillips. Lieut. and Mrs. Pierce gave a dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Franc Lecocq Thursday; other guests were Capt. and Mrs. G. Cochen and Lieut. C. N. Wilson. The Artillery Bridge Club was entertained Wednesday by Mrs. P. Ootosen at the Officers' Club, "Topside." Mrs. Thomas H. Slavens returned Thursday from a long stay in Camp John Hay. Mrs. Pritchett is spending the week-end in Manila as the guest of Mrs. Rockwell. Miss Frances Kliets left on the last transport with her mother and small brother, to resume her studies at college in the States.

Lieut. and Mrs. Wilde gave a dinner party Friday for Major and Mrs. C. Sherrill and Capt. and Mrs. C. E. Wheatley. Mrs. Furman E. McCammon on Thursday underwent an operation for appendicitis at the Division Hospital, Manila.



Mrs. T. H. Slavens gave a farewell card party Tuesday in honor of Mrs. J. E. Munroe. Prizes were won by Mesdames C. F. Andrews, H. Burgin and J. Green. Mrs. Lloyd P. Horsfall entertained at cards Thursday in honor of Mrs. Munroe. Mrs. Wolfe, of Manila, is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Livingston. Mrs. R. Fowler had a bridge Wednesday for Mesdames Wilde, Herkness, Keeler, Marietta, Riley, Wilkes and Miss Gausey. Mrs. H. T. Burgin entertained at luncheon for Mrs. John A. Berry Wednesday. Mrs. Charles N. Wilson has returned from an extended visit in Japan while Lieutenant Wilson served a tour at Caraba Island, where the wives and families are not allowed to accompany the officers. Dr. Seeley, D.S., left Tuesday for a six weeks' tour through China and Japan. Lieut. J. Pierce is about again after a severe attack of ptomaine poisoning.

Mrs. Thomas H. Slavens entertained at dinner Saturday as a farewell to Capt. and Mrs. J. Munroe. Miss Locke, of the Infantry garrison, is a guest of Miss Curtis, of the Artillery garrison. Little Kietz was the guest of honor at a delightful farewell party Thursday, given by the children of Capt. and Mrs. Roger D. Black. Many children enjoyed the affair and the delicious "goodies." Col. and Mrs. Charles L. Phillips entertained at dinner preceding the "Scout" hop Saturday for Major and Mrs. Hampton, of Los Baños, Capt. and Mrs. James E. Wilson, Miss Taylor and Lieutenant Sullivan.

Major Edward Munson leaves Corregidor Monday for a pleasure trip through China and Japan. Mrs. William T. Cade, Jr., has returned from an extended stay at Camp John Hay. Mrs. T. H. Slavens was honor guest at a dinner given Sunday by Major and Mrs. Johnson Hagood. Lieut. Wilber A. Blain, from Manila, is the guest of Capt. F. N. Cooke while inspecting signal property at the harbor forts. Mrs. Charles J. Bailey entertained at bridge in honor of Mrs. Hampton, Mesdames Phillips and McCammon. Lieut. and Mrs. Oliver L. Spiller spent the week-end in Manila.

Major and Mrs. Mark Brooke entertained Wednesday for Lieut. and Mrs. Henry T. Burgin, Major E. Munson and Capt. Edward Canfield, Jr. Lieut. and Mrs. Henry C. Davis, Jr., have left the post and are awaiting orders in Manila for transportation on the July boat to the States, where Lieutenant Davis is to serve in the Ordnance Department.

Lieut. and Mrs. Edward L. Dyer and child have moved from Fort Wint, Grande Island, to the Artillery garrison, Fort Mills, for station.

Mrs. Charles F. Andrews entertained at bridge Saturday for Mesdames Phillips, Cocheu, Hampton, Bailey, McCammon, J. E. Andrews and Miss Taylor. Preceding her departure for the States Miss Helen Rees was honored guest at a dinner given by Lieut. and Mrs. Henry T. Burgin. Mrs. Phillips entertained at bridge Friday for Mesdames Bailey, Andrews, Wheatley, Burgin, McCammon, Hampton and Horsfall.

#### HAWAIIAN NOTES.

Schofield Barracks, H.T., July 9, 1915.

Lieut. and Mrs. Harry S. Malone had dinner Tuesday in honor of Lieut. and Mrs. John H. Hinemon, Jr., recent arrivals in the 1st Infantry, and for Lieut. and Mrs. Harry A. Wells, Lieut. and Mrs. E. F. Rice, Dr. and Mrs. Albert R. White, Capt. and Mrs. Franklin P. Jackson. Later the party attended the Castner hop. Lieut. and Mrs. Jesse A. Ladd the same evening had dinner in honor of the Misses Constance Ayer and Ruth Barclay and for Misses Welcome Ayer and Anne Carpenter, Lieutenants Shekergian, Robertson, McCulloch and Mr. John Macaulay. Capt. and Mrs. Arthur F. Cassels have returned from a leave of two weeks, spent visiting the volcanoes of Hawaii and Maui.

Lieut. and Mrs. Rawson Warren gave a hop supper Tuesday for eighteen guests. On Wednesday Lieut. and Mrs. Ivens Jones gave a supper before the hop in the Mounted Service Club. Miss Farrington, of New York, arrived Tuesday to make a visit of some months with Capt. and Mrs. David L. Stone. Lieut. and Mrs. Robert P. Harbold are spending a month with their three sons in camp on the beach near Haliwa.

Capt. and Mrs. Lucius R. Holbrook are on leave, making a protracted trip about the islands. Mrs. William S. Mapes on Thursday gave a luncheon, followed by two tables of auction. Mrs. Willard and Mrs. Hunt held high scores; others present were Mesdames Kennon, Gose, Meals, Higgins, and McCleave. Major and Mrs. Ernest B. Gose, 25th Inf., expect to move into town in the near future, Major Gose having been recently detailed to the Inspector General's Department.

Capt. and Mrs. Frank E. Hopkins and two daughters, Misses Gertrude and Frances, are enjoying a month's leave, camping at Haliwa in the Queen's cottage. Captain Hopkins has recently been detailed to the Signal Corps and the family will move to town in August. Gen. and Mrs. John P. Wisser were complimented with a band concert on Thursday evening by the 25th Infantry band. Miss Harrison, sister of Lieut. George R. Harrison, has arrived and will make a visit of some weeks with her brother and sister-in-law. Mrs. Brady, aunt of Mrs. Carl J. Ballinger, was guest of honor at the afternoon auction party given by Mrs. Stanley Sinclair on Tuesday.

Fort Shafter, H.T., July 12, 1915.

Ladies' night at the 2d Infantry last Monday there were more people in the club rooms than have been seen there for several months. As the evenings are so delightful the card tables are placed on the broad lanais. Five tables of bridge were played, Lieutenant Abraham having highest score. Among those present were Capt. and Mrs. Green, Lieut. and Mrs. Bell, Parker, Harker, Lieut. and Mrs. Green, Lieut. and Mrs. Richardson, Miss Richardson, Mesdames Lenihan and Jamerson and Lieutenants Abraham and Ederly. Capt. and Mrs. Cochran entertained at dinner Wednesday for Capt. and Mrs. Lincoln, Lieut. and Mrs. Richardson, Miss Richardson and Lieutenant Abraham. After dinner at bridge Mrs. Lincoln had high score.

The 2d Battalion left this morning for their annual hike, under command of Major Lenihan, to be gone ten days, camping in the vicinity of Koko Head. Capt. and Mrs. E. H. Cooke gave a bridge party Friday evening and the prizes were won by Mrs. Bell and Mrs. Jamerson. Among those motoring out to the dance and exhibition dancing at the Moana Hotel on Monday evening were Capt. and Mrs. Knowles, Lieut. and Mrs. Sloan, Miss Gertrude Malone, Miss Dorothy Harker, Miss Mary Kerwin, Miss Ann Halloran, Dr. Harry M. Dieber, Lieut. George M. Halloran.

Lieut. and Mrs. Fred A. Cook, who left for the mainland on the last transport, were house guests of Capt. and Mrs. James E. Bell for several days before their departure. Many informal affairs were given in their honor, Lieut. and Mrs. Cook having been most popular. Capt. Harvey W. Miller, 13th Inf., was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Paul B. Malone while the transport Thomas was in Honolulu. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. B. W. Atkinson were week-end guests of Mr. and Mrs. Francis M. Swany. Mr. Walker Atkinson, son of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. B. W. Atkinson, will return home on the transport due here on Tuesday. Mr. Atkinson has been a student at St. John's Military Academy, Manlius, N.Y.

An informal dinner for six was given July 8 by Lieut. George M. Halloran and Miss Ann Halloran for Lieut. and Mrs. Frank A. Sloan, Dr. Harry M. Dieber and Lieut. Adrian R. Polhemus. The party afterward motored to Hainie's Tavern and joined in the dance. Among those who enjoyed the bridge-table of Mrs. Samuel D. Barnes at the Country Club were Mesdames Randolph, Malone, Greene, French, Lenihan, Lincoln and Miss Gamble.

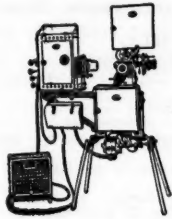
Capt. and Mrs. Green, of the Marine Barracks, Pearl Harbor, gave one of the prettiest dinners at the Country Club in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Clinton, of the Marine Corps. Bridge was played on the lanais and prizes were won by Mrs. W. R. Davis and Admiral Moore. Capt. and Mrs. Green's other guests were Capt. and Mrs. Clinton, Admiral and Mrs. Moore, Col. and Mrs. Atkinson, Capt. and Mrs. Davis, Lieut. and Mrs. Crittenden, U.S.N., Civil Engr. N. M. Smith, U.S.N., Mrs. J. A. Furer, Lieut. and Mrs. Naylor and Mrs. W. A. Rogers.

Mrs. Wilmet E. Ellis entertained at luncheon last Wednesday at Fort Ruger for Mesdames Coughlin, Swango, Barnes, Hinkle, McDonald and Ellis. Lieut. and Mrs. Bates had dinner on board the U.S.S. Alert on Monday in honor of Lieut. and Mrs. Howard D. Bode. The Fort Ruger Card Club met at the quarters of Capt. and Mrs. Phisterer Saturday.

Capt. and Mrs. Jamerson entertained at supper Sunday. Mrs.

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Robert R. Love, who has been very ill in the Department Hospital for a few weeks, has returned to her home in the cantonment. Lieut. and Mrs. Love leave on the August transport for several months' trip to the mainland.

An unusually large crowd attended the ever popular amateur night at the Aerodrome. First prize was won by "Wright and His Harp," from the Department Hospital; second prize, Bergin and Company, from Company G, with their very amusing "Hebrew Comedy." Company L carried off third honors with the "Three Musicianers." The wireless telephone, by Marshall, was very clever and decidedly the best thing of the evening.

#### FIFTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Empire, Canal Zone, July 17, 1915.

The Tivoli Hotel was the scene of one of the prettiest of dances given by the Tivoli Club on Saturday and the Army and Navy were largely represented. Many were guests at the hotel for dinner, Signor Carlo Raguzzi giving a dinner for ten of the Army set from Fort Grant, while the American Minister, Mr. William Jennings Price, entertained at another large dinner, his guests being mostly from the Army, Lieutenant Farmer, of the 5th, among them.

Commander Dismukes, after a year of duty as captain of the port at Cristobal, left Monday for active sea duty on board the Kentucky. Mrs. Dismukes and daughter sail shortly for the States, where Miss Dismukes is to enter school. Mrs. Goethals last Sunday resumed her delightful afternoons at home and received an unusually large number, Lieut. and Mrs. Rutherford from Empire being among them. Her house guest, Mrs. Joseph P. Aleshire, assisted in receiving and Mrs. Chester Harding poured tea. A number of young officers from Fort Amador were present to greet Lieutenant Aleshire and his bride; on Wednesday evening Mrs. Goethals entertained for this delightful young couple with a dinner-dance, and Miss Larned and Lieutenants Fecché and Larned were among the guests.

Capt. and Mrs. Deitch and Lieut. and Mrs. Boyers were week-end guests at the Washington Hotel and had a most interesting trip on Saturday afternoon through the many departments of the Cristobal commissary. The second of the Sunday suppers at the officers' mess was greatly enjoyed. The jolliest party there was one with Lieutenants Nolan and Barnes as hosts, Minister Price, Lieut. and Mrs. Albert Goodwyn, Mrs. Lowden, Lieut. and Mrs. Wills and Lieut. and Mrs. O'Brien.

Governor and Mrs. Samuel M. Ralston, of Indiana, and party were guests at the Tivoli this past week, and on Wednesday Lieut. and Mrs. O'Brien, after luncheon with them at the hotel, entertained the party with a motor trip to old Panama and other places of interest. Mrs. Faison entertained the ladies' auction club on Wednesday. Mesdames Paine and Keller, of the 29th, were luncheon guests of Mrs. Bugbee on Thursday and were joined later by Mrs. Waterhouse at bridge. Chaplain and Mrs. Miller arrived Thursday. Capt. and Mrs. Moss had dinner Thursday for Capt. and Mrs. Oliver Edwards, Capt. and Mrs. Frith, Lieut. and Mrs. Ware, Lieut. and Mrs. Lanphier and Lieutenant Bartholf.

A tragic thing occurred on Tuesday that has stirred the whole community, both Army people and civilians. A party of young people and children, well chaperoned, had had a picnic and beach party, and just about the time they were starting for home little Dorothy Viall, eleven years of age (whose parents live at Balboa), mysteriously disappeared, since when no trace of her whereabouts has been discovered. General Edwards immediately turned out troops for the search and the captain of the Balboa port placed everything floating in the harbor at the disposal of the searchers. The waters have been constantly dragged, and a battalion of the 5th Infantry, under command of Capt. Oliver Edwards, spent all of Thursday in a thorough search of the jungle adjoining the beach, and on yesterday a detachment of eight enlisted men, under Lieutenants Lawrence and Milburn, with four days' rations, left with native guides to continue the search to Arraja and Chorrera.

The battleship Missouri, Wisconsin and Ohio, with the midshipmen on their summer cruise from the Naval Academy, arrived this week and yesterday passed through the canal. As they entered Gatun Locks the national salute of twenty-one guns was fired, and these being the first of our battleships to pass through made it in a way an official opening. The squadron is in command of Rear Admiral William F. Fullam. The commander of the flagship invited all the canal officials, as well as those of the Army and Navy, to make the passage from Gatun to Pedro Miguel with them and many availed themselves of this splendid opportunity, having luncheon on board ship. The ships were in their gala dress, and the flagship Missouri was most attractive with her many colored flags floating in the breeze and the deck aft decorated for the occasion. Dancing was also enjoyed. As the ships passed the three Infantry posts great crowds thronged the banks to witness the passing by of our first naval procession through the canal, and here at Empire the boys in khaki cheered the sailor boys and gave both the Army and Navy yells, while the band played "Life on the Ocean Wave," followed by national airs, and the ship's band responded with the "Army and Navy Forever." Among the number of Army people enjoying the trip through the canal were General Edwards and Miss Bessie Edwards, Colonel Harding and family, Col. and Mrs. Morton, Col. and Mrs. Mallory, Col. and Mrs. Miller, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Faison, Lieut. Col. and Miss Johnson, Capt. and Mrs. H. D. Mitchell, Major and Mrs. Leonard, Col. and Mrs. C. F. Mason and family, Lieutenant Colonel Devore, Major Bradley and Miss Bradley.

Capt. and Mrs. Edwards entertained last night at the jolliest of porch suppers for Mrs. Chester Harding, Misses Bradley, Murray, Baxter, Elizabeth and Cornelia Johnson, Bessie Edwards, Katherine Harding, Katherine Chrisman, Virginia Gerhardt, Mrs. Lowden, Major Bradley, Messrs. Bradley, Harding and Judson, Dr. Baylis and Lieutenants Fecché, Byrne, Morrissey, Nolan, Murray, Curry and Bartholf.

Major and Mrs. Croxton and Miss Kittson had at dinner guests Lieut. and Mrs. Aleshire, Miss Clagett, Miss Larned and

Lieutenants Clagett, Garlington and Larned; while Capt. and Mrs. Baltzell entertained Col. and Mrs. Faison, Capt. and Mrs. McKie, Major White and Capt. and Mrs. Stewart. Later in the evening a hop was enjoyed, a number from the adjoining posts joining. To-night Col. and Mrs. Morton are entertaining at dinner Capt. and Mrs. Bugbee, Capt. and Mrs. Moss, Mrs. Cornell, Lieutenant Nolan and Chaplain and Mrs. Miller.

#### THE NAVY.

(Continued from page 1514.)

D-2 (submarine). Lieut. Percy K. Robottom. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

D-3 (submarine). Lieut. Rush S. Fay. Sailed July 26 from the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y., for Newport, R.I. Address there.

E-1 (submarine). Lieut. Thomas Withers. Sailed July 26 from the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y., for Newport, R.I. Address there.

E-2 (submarine). Lieut. Charles M. Cooke. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

#### Third Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Frank L. Pinney, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division, except G-3, to the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

OZARK (tender). Lieut. Comdr. Frank L. Pinney. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

G-1 (submarine). Lieut. Joseph M. Deem. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

G-2 (submarine). Lieut. Ralph C. Needham. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

G-3 (submarine). Lieut. Felix X. Gygax. At Bridgeport, Conn. Address there.

G-4 (submarine). Lieut. Ernest D. McWhorter. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

#### Fourth Division.

Lieut. Joseph O. Fisher, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division to the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

TALLAHASSEE (tender). Lieut. Vaughan W. Woodward. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

K-1 (submarine). Lieut. Lucius C. Dunn. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

K-2 (submarine). Lieut. Radford Moses. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

K-5 (submarine). Lieut. Ronan C. Grady. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

K-6 (submarine). Lieut. Joseph O. Fisher. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

#### MINING AND MINE SWEEPING DIVISION.

Comdr. Reginald R. Belknap, Commander.

Send mail for vessels of this division to Newport, R.I.

SAN FRANCISCO (mine depot ship). (Flagship of division commander.) Comdr. Reginald R. Belknap. At Newport, R.I.

BALTIMORE (mine depot ship). Comdr. Frank H. Clark. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

ONTARIO (tender). Chief Btsn. Ernest V. Sandstrom. At Newport, R.I.

PATAPSCO (tender). Chief Btsn. Robert Rohange. At Newport, R.I.

PATUXENT (tender). Chief Btsn. Frederick Miller. At Newport, R.I.

SONOMA (tender). Chief Btsn. Karl Rundquist. At Newport, R.I.

#### AUXILIARY DIVISION.

Comdr. Urban T. Holmes, Commander.

VESTAL (repair ship). (Flagship of Commander Holmes.) At Newport, R.I. Address there.

CELTIC (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. William R. Wells. At Progreso, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CULGOA (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. William H. Reynolds. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

JUPITER (fuel ship). Lieut. Comdr. Clarence S. Kempff. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

LEBANON (ammunition ship). Chief Btsn. Harry N. Huxford. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

SOLACE (hospital ship). Med. Insp. Robert M. Kennedy. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

#### NAVAL ACADEMY PRACTICE SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral William F. Fullam, Commanding.

Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

The tentative itinerary of the Practice Squadron (Missouri, Wisconsin and Ohio) is as follows: Arrive at San Diego, Cal., July 27; arrive San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 1; leave San Francisco Aug. 13; arrive Los Angeles, Cal., Aug. 15; leave Los Angeles Aug. 17; arrive Panama Aug. 29; leave Colon Aug. 31; arrive Guantanamo Sept. 3; leave Guantanamo Sept. 4; arrive Annapolis Sept. 9. The above dates are subject to possible change. The mail address of the Naval Academy Practice Squadron after leaving Annapolis will be: "U.S.S. (as the case may be), U.S. Naval Academy Practice Squadron, Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.," until Aug. 12, after which it will be "Care of Postmaster, New York, N.Y.," until Sept. 10, when the squadron disbands.

MISSOURI, battleship—second line, 20(a), 10(b) Comdr. Charles F. Preston. Sailed July 16 from Balboa, Canal Zone, for San Diego, Cal.

OHIO, battleship—second line, 20(a), 10(b) Comdr. John T. Tompkins. Sailed July 16 from Balboa, Canal Zone, for San Diego, Cal.

WISCONSIN, battleship—second line, 18(a), 8(b) Comdr. Frederick A. Traut. Sailed July 16 from Balboa, Canal Zone, for San Diego, Cal.

#### ATLANTIC RESERVE FLEET.

Rear Admiral James M. Helm, Commander-in-Chief.

Send mail for vessels of this fleet to the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.





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**ALABAMA**, battleship—second line, 18(a), 8(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Helm.) Lieut. John J. McCracken. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.  
**ILLINOIS**, battleship—second line, 18(a), 8(b). At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Illinois is in ordinary. The Illinois is the receiving ship at Philadelphia.  
**NORTH DAKOTA**, battleship—first line, 24(a), 4(b). Lieut. Comdr. Wat T. Cluverius. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

## PACIFIC FLEET.

Admiral Thomas B. Howard, Commander-in-Chief.

Address mail for vessels of the Pacific Fleet, except Annapolis, as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.  
**COLORADO**, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). (Flagship of Admiral Howard.) Capt. Ashley H. Robertson. On the West coast of Mexico.  
**ANNAPOLIS**, gunboat, 10(b). Comdr. Jonas H. Holden. At Balboa, Canal Zone. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

**ATTANOOGA**, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Thomas J. Senn. On the West coast of Mexico.  
**OLEVELAND**, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. George W. Williams. On the West coast of Mexico.  
**DENVER**, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Martin E. Trench. On the West coast of Mexico.  
**MARYLAND**, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Comdr. Sumner E. W. Kittelle. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.  
**NEW ORLEANS**, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Edwin H. Campbell. At San Francisco, Cal.  
**RALEIGH**, cruiser—third class, 11(a), 6(b). Comdr. Clark D. Stearns. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.  
**YORKTOWN**, gunboat, 6(a), 8(b). Comdr. Raymond D. Hasbrouck. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

## FLEET AUXILIARY.

**GLACIER** (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. Austin Kautz. Sailed July 26 from San Diego, Cal., for San Francisco, Cal.

## PACIFIC TORPEDO FLOTILLA.

Comdr. Henry J. Ziegemeier, Commander.

**IRIS** (tender to Pacific Torpedo Flotilla). Lieut. Ross S. Culp. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

## First Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Martin K. Metcalf, Commander.

**STEWART** (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Martin K. Metcalf. At Sitka, Alaska.  
**PAUL JONES** (destroyer). Lieut. Alexander Sharp. At Sitka, Alaska.  
**PERRY** (destroyer). Lieut. Claude S. Gillette. At Sitka, Alaska.  
**PREBLE** (destroyer). Lieut. Vance D. Chapline. At Sitka, Alaska.  
**WHIPPLE** (destroyer). Lieut. Francis D. Pryor. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

## Reserve Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Herbert A. Jones, Commander.

**HULL** (destroyer). (Flagship.) Lieut. Herbert A. Jones. At San Diego, Cal.  
**HOPKINS** (destroyer). Lieut. Joseph A. Murphy. At San Diego, Cal.  
**LAWRENCE** (destroyer). Lieut. Walter E. Brown. At San Diego, Cal.  
**TRUXTON** (destroyer). Lieut. Daniel J. Callaghan. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

## First Submarine Division.

Lieut. Kirby B. Crittenden, Commander.

**ALERT** (tender). Lieut. Kirby B. Crittenden. At Honolulu, H.T.  
**F-1** (submarine). Lieut. Harry R. Bogusch. At Honolulu, H.T.  
**F-2** (submarine). Lieut. Charles M. Yates. At Honolulu, H.T.  
**F-3** (submarine) (trophy ship, gunnery, 1914). Lieut. Francis W. Scanland. At Honolulu, H.T.  
**F-4** (submarine). At Honolulu, H.T. While on a submerged run off Honolulu on March 25 the F-4 sank to the bottom and failed to reappear. The boat has been located and will be brought to the surface.

## Second Submarine Division.

Lieut. Henry M. Jensen, Commander.

**CHEYENNE** (tender). Lieut. William B. Howe. At San Francisco, Cal.  
**H-1** (submarine). Lieut. Henry M. Jensen. At San Francisco, Cal.  
**H-2** (submarine). Lieut. Howard H. J. Benson. At San Francisco, Cal.  
**H-3** (submarine). Lieut. William F. Newton. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

## Third Submarine Division.

Lieut. Joseph V. Ogan, Commander.

**K-3** (submarine). Lieut. Francis T. Chew. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.  
**K-4** (submarine). Lieut. James P. Olding. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.  
**K-7** (submarine). Lieut. Joseph V. Ogan. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.  
**K-8** (submarine). Lieut. John W. Lewis. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

## PACIFIC RESERVE FLEET.

Rear Admiral Charles F. Pond, Commander-in-Chief.

**SOUTH DAKOTA**, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Pond.) Lieut. Comdr. Charles M. Tozer. At San Francisco, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.  
**ALBANY**, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Lieut. George A. Alexander. At Portland, Ore. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.  
**CHARLESTON**, cruiser—first class, 14(a), 22(b). Comdr. George B. Bradshaw. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.  
**MILWAUKEE**, cruiser—first class, 14(a), 22(b). Lieut. Arthur C. Kail. At San Francisco, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.  
**PITTSBURGH**, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Lieut. Arthur K. Atkins. In ordinary at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.  
**SAN DIEGO**, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Comdr. Clark D. Stearns. In reserve at San Francisco, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.  
**WEST VIRGINIA**, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Lieut. Arthur K. Atkins. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.

## ASIATIC FLEET.

Admiral Albert G. Winterhalter, Commander-in-Chief.

Address mail for vessels of the Asiatic Fleet as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

## FIRST DIVISION.

**SARATOGA**, cruiser—first class, 14(a), 12(b). (Flagship of Admiral Winterhalter.) Comdr. John H. Dayton. At Shanghai, China.  
**CINCINNATI**, cruiser—third class, 11(a), 6(b). Comdr. Christopher C. Fewel. At Shanghai, China.  
**SAIVESTON**, cruiser—third class 10(a), 4(b). trophy ship gunnery, 1914). Comdr. Richard H. Leigh. Sailed July 26 from Shanghai, China, for Chefoo, China.

## SECOND DIVISION.

**ELCANO**, gunboat, 4(a). Lieut. Comdr. Lewis Coxe. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.

**HELENA**, gunboat, 8(a), 4(b). Comdr. William D. Brotherton. At Shanghai, China.  
**MONOCACY**, gunboat, 2(b). Lieut. Andrew F. Carter. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.  
**PALOS**, gunboat, 4(b). Lieut. Stuart W. Oaks. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.  
**QUIROS**, gunboat, 4(b). Lieut. Burton A. Strait. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.  
**SAMAR**, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. Samuel W. King. At Shanghai, China.  
**VILLALOBOS**, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. Nelson H. Goss. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.

## THIRD DIVISION.

**CALLAO**, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. Selah M. La Bounty. At Canton, China.  
**WILMINGTON**, gunboat, 8(a), 4(b). Comdr. Henry H. Hough. At Canton, China.

## TORPEDO FLOTILLA.

Lieut. Comdr. Paul Foley, Commander.

**POMPEY** (tender). Lieut. John C. Hilliard. At Manila, P.I.

## First Division.

Lieut. Vaughn K. Coman, Commander.  
**DALE** (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Vaughn K. Coman. At Manila, P.I.  
**BAINBRIDGE** (destroyer). Lieut. Arthur A. Garcelon. At Manila, P.I.  
**BARRY** (destroyer). Lieut. Leo L. Lindley. At Manila, P.I.  
**CHAUNCEY** (destroyer). Lieut. John C. Jennings. At Manila, P.I.  
**DECATUR** (destroyer). Lieut. Wilfred E. Clarke. At Manila, P.I.

## FIRST SUBMARINE DIVISION.

Ensign Miles P. Refo, Commander.

**MONADNOCK** (tender), 6(a), 5(b). Lieut. Howard F. Kingman. At Manila, P.I.  
**MOHIAN** (tender). Bttn. Jerry C. Holmes. At Manila, P.I.  
**A-1** (submarine). Lieut. Charles A. Lockwood. At Manila, P.I.  
**A-2** (submarine). Ensign Stuart E. Bray. At Manila, P.I.  
**A-6** (submarine). Ensign Solomon H. Geer. At Manila, P.I.  
**A-7** (submarine). Ensign William M. Quigley. At Manila, P.I.  
**B-1** (submarine). Ensign Miles P. Refo. At Manila, P.I.  
**B-2** (submarine). Ensign Sherwood Picking. At Manila, P.I.  
**B-3** (submarine). Lieut. Joseph R. Mann. At Manila, P.I.  
**A-3** (submarine). Ensign Miles P. Refo. At Manila, P.I.

## AUXILIARIES.

**ABARENDIA**, fuel ship, merchant complement. Edward C. Jones, master. At Shanghai, China.  
**AJAX**, fuel ship, merchant complement. Thorwald Lundberg, master. At Cavite, P.I.  
**MONTEREY**, monitor, 4(a), 6(b). Comdr. Edward S. Kellogg. In reserve at the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.  
**PISCATAQUA** (tender). Chief Bttn. William Derrington. At Olongapo, P.I.  
**WOMPATUCK** (tug). Chief Bttn. James Glass. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

## VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.

**AMPHITRITE**, monitor, 6(a), 2(b). Chief Bttn. John J. Holden. At New Orleans, La. Address there. The Amphitrite is in commission on reserve and assigned to duty with the Louisiana Naval Militia.  
**ARETHUSA**, fuel ship, merchant complement. Richard Werner, master. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.  
**BROOKLYN**, cruiser—first class, 20(a), 12(b). Comdr. George C. Day. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.  
**BRUTUS**, fuel ship, merchant complement. James D. Smith, master. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.  
**OESAR**, fuel ship, merchant complement. Charles O. Tilton, master. At Alexandria, Egypt. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
**CHESTER**, cruiser—third class, 2(a), 8(b). Comdr. Frank H. Schofield. At Beirut, Syria. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
**CHICAGO**, cruiser—second class, 14(a), 9(b). Lieut. Frank Rorschach. At Boston, Mass. Address there. The Chicago is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the Massachusetts Naval Militia.  
**JYLOPS**, fuel ship, merchant complement. George Worley, master. At Newport, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

**DOLPHIN**, gunboat, 6(b). Comdr. Gatewood S. Lincoln. At Gloucester, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
**DOWNES** (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Alfred W. Johnson. At Newport, R.I. Address there.  
**DUBUQUE**, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Lieut. Damon E. Cummings. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.  
**EAGLE**, converted yacht. Lieut. Aubrey K. Shoup. At Cape Haitien, Haiti. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
**FORTUNE** (tug). Bttn. Andrew N. Anderson. Sailed July 17 from San Francisco, Cal., for Honolulu, H.T., en route to Samoa. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.  
**HANCOCK**, transport, 8(b). Comdr. Ernest L. Bennett. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.  
**HANNIBAL** (surveying ship). Comdr. George N. Hayward, retired. Sailed July 23 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for New York. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
**RECTOR**, fuel ship, merchant complement. Joseph Newell, master. On the West coast of Mexico. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.  
**JASON**, fuel ship, merchant complement. Henry T. Meriwether, master. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
**JUSTIN**, fuel ship, merchant complement. Nils S. Hanson, master. At San Francisco, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.  
**KANAWHA**, fuel ship, merchant complement. William R. Kennedy, master. Sailed July 9 from San Diego, Cal., for Newport, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
**KEARSARGE**, battleship—second class, 26(a), 4(b). Comdr. Harley H. Christy. Sailed July 24 from New York city for Baltimore, Md. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
**KENTUCKY**, battleship—second line, 26(a), 4(b). Comdr. Nathan C. Twining. Sailed July 24 from New York city for Baltimore, Md. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
**LEONIDAS** (surveying ship). Lieut. Comdr. Herbert O. Cooke. Surveying in the vicinity of Colon. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

**MAINE**, battleship—second line, 20(a), 10(b). Comdr. Louis B. de Steiguer. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.  
**MARBLEHEAD**, cruiser—third class, 8(a), 4(b). Lieut. Comdr. William V. Tomb. The Marblehead is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the California Naval Militia. At Sausalito, Cal. Address there.  
**MARS**, fuel ship, merchant complement. Albert B. Randall, master. Sailed July 24 from Norfolk, Va., for San Francisco, Cal., via the Panama Canal. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

**MAYFLOWER**, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. Comdr. Robert L. Berry. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.  
**MONTGOMERY**, cruiser—third class, 7(a), 2(b). Chief Gun. Hugh Sinclair. The Montgomery is assigned to duty with the Maryland Naval Militia. At Baltimore, Md. Address there.

**WANNAN**, fuel ship, merchant complement. William D. Prideaux, master. Sailed July 17 from San Francisco, Cal., for Honolulu, H.T., en route to Samoa. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.  
**NEPTUNE**, fuel ship. Lieut. Comdr. Charles T. Owens. Sailed July 22 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

**NEREUS** (fuel ship), merchant complement. Joseph H. Hutchinson, master. Sailed July 13 from Balboa, Canal Zone, for Honolulu, en route to Olongapo, P.I. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.  
**NERO**, fuel ship, merchant complement. William J. Kelton, master. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

**NICHOLSON** (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Adolphus E. Watson. Sailed July 26 from Boston, Mass., for Newport, R.I. Address there.

**O'BRIEN** (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Charles E. Courtney. At Newport, R.I. Address there.  
**OREGON**, battleship—second line, 12(a), 16(b). Comdr. Joseph M. Reeves. At San Francisco, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

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**ORION**, fuel ship, merchant complement. Fred E. Horton, master. At Newport, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

**PADUOAH**, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Lieut. Comdr. Henry L. Wyman. At San Juan, Porto Rico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

**PSYOMETHEUS**, repair ship, 4(a). Comdr. Cleland N. Olney. Cruising in Alaskan waters. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

**PROTEUS**, fuel ship, merchant complement. Richard J. Easton, master. At Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

**SALEM**, cruiser—third class, 2(a), 8(b). Comdr. David F. Sellers. In reserve at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there. The Salem is acting as receiving ship at Boston.

**SATURN**, fuel ship, merchant complement. Isaac B. Smith, master. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

**SCORPION**, converted yacht, 4(b). Comdr. James P. Morton. At Constantinople, Turkey. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

**ST. LOUIS**, cruiser—third class, 14(a), 22(b). Lieut. Comdr. Victor S. Houston. At the Naval Training Station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.

**SYLPH**, converted yacht. Lieut. Harrison E. Knauss. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

**TACOMA**, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Lieut. Robert A. White. In ordinary at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

**VESUVIUS** (torpedo experimental ship), 1(b). At the Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

**VICKSBURG**, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Chief Bttn. Frederick R. Hazard. At Seattle, Wash. Address there.

**VULCAN**, fuel ship, merchant complement. Lieut. Comdr. Isaiah F. Shurtleff, master. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

**WADSWORTH** (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Joseph K. Tausig. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

## TUGS IN COMMISSION.

**NAVAJO**. Chief Bttn. Frederick W. Metters. At the naval station, Honolulu, H.T. Address there.  
**OSCEOLA**. Bttn. Thomas Macklin. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
**PEORIA**. Chief Bttn. Thomas James. At the naval station, Key West, Fla. Address there.  
**UNCAS**. Chief Bttn. Walter J. Wortman. At Key West, Fla. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

## PUBLIC MARINE SCHOOLS.

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**NEWPORT** (Public Marine School of New York state). James R. Driggs, master. On her annual cruise.  
**RANGER** (Public Marine School of Boston, Mass.). Capt. Patrick W. Hourigan, U.S.N. On her annual cruise. The remainder of her itinerary is as follows: Arrive Havana, Cuba, July 12; leave Havana July 17, arrive Charleston, S.C., July 21; leave Charleston July 26, arrive Hampton Roads, Va., July 29; leave Hampton Roads Aug. 3, arrive Washington, D.C., Aug. 4; leave Washington Aug. 10, arrive New York Aug. 13; leave New York Aug. 23, arrive Newport, R.I., Aug. 30; leave Newport Sept. 6, arrive Bar Harbor, Me., Sept. 15; leave Bar Harbor Sept. 22, arrive Portland, Me., Sept. 23; leave Portland Sept. 29, arrive Boston Oct. 1. Total mileage, 6,500. Mail should be addressed to the ship in care of P.M., N.Y. city, using domestic postage. While in the West Indies mail will probably only be received at San Juan, Colon and Havana.

\*Cruising in neighboring waters en route.

## RECEIVING AND STATION SHIPS.

**BOXER** (station ship). Capt. Roger Welles. At the naval training station, Narragansett Bay, R.I.  
**CHARLESTON** (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. See "Charleston" under "Pacific Reserve Fleet." The Philadelphia is an auxiliary to the Charleston.  
**FRANKLIN** (receiving ship). Capt. Archibald H. Scales. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va. The Richmond is an auxiliary to the Franklin.  
**HARTFORD** (station ship). Comdr. Warren J. Terhune. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.  
**MAINE** (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. See "Maine" under "Special Service." The "Cumberland" is an auxiliary to the "Maine."  
**PRINCETON** (station ship). Comdr. John M. Poyer, retired. At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.  
**REINA MERCEDES** (station ship). Comdr. William W. Phelps. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.  
**SOUTHERY** (receiving and prison ship). Chief Bttn. William L. Hill. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there. The Topeka is an auxiliary to the Southery.  
**ST. LOUIS** (receiving ship). At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. See "St. Louis" under "Special Service."  
**SUPPLY** (station ship). Lieut. Robert Henderson. Sailed July 14 from Yokohama, Japan, for Shanghai, China. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

## FISH COMMISSION STEAMERS.

**ALBATROSS**. Lieut. Lewis R. Porterfield, commanding. At Sausalito, Cal. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.  
**FISH HAWK**. Bttn. James J. O'Brien. Cruising in Long Island Sound. Address mail in care of Bureau of Fisheries, Washington, D.C.

## TORPEDO VESSELS IN ORDINARY.

Bagley, Norfolk.  
Bailey, Norfolk.  
Barney, Washington, D.C.  
Biddle, Philadelphia.  
Blakely, Newport.

## TUGS.

Accomac, Boston.  
Active, Mare Island.  
Alice, Norfolk.  
Apache, Iona Island, N.Y.  
Arapaho, Mare Island.  
Choctaw, Washington.  
Hercules, Norfolk.  
Iroquois, Mare Island.  
Iwawa, Boston.  
Massasoit, Norfolk.  
Modoc, Philadelphia.  
Mohave, Puget Sound.  
Mohawk, Norfolk.  
Marketa, New York.  
Pawnee, New York.  
Pawtucket, Puget Sound.  
Peasecock, Portsmouth, N.H.  
Pericket, New York.

## VESSELS OUT OF COMMISSION.

Buffalo, Mare Island.  
Concord, Seattle, Wash.  
Constellation, Newport.  
Constitution, Boston.  
Duncan, Boston, Mass.  
General Alava, Cavite.  
Indiana, Philadelphia.  
Intrepid, Mare Island, Cal.  
Iowa, Philadelphia.  
Massachusetts, Philadelphia.

Pontiac, New York.  
Powhatan, New York.  
Rapid, Cavite.  
Rocket, Norfolk.  
Samsonet, Philadelphia.  
Sebago, Charleston, S.C.  
Sioux, Boston.  
Sotomomo, Puget Sound.  
Standish, Annapolis.  
Tecumseh, Washington.  
Tillamook, Mare Island.  
Traffic, New York.  
Transfer, New York.  
Triton, Washington.  
Unadilla, Mare Island.  
Vigilant, San Francisco, Cal.  
Wabnetta, Norfolk.  
Waban, Charleston (repairing).



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Boston, Portland, Ore.	Hawk, Buffalo, N.Y.
Don Juan de Austria, Detroit, Mich.	Isla de Luzon, Chicago, Ill.
Dorothea, Cleveland, Ohio.	Huntress, St. Louis.
Dupont, Fall River, Mass.	Mackenzie, Key West, Fla.
Elfrida, Washington, N.C. (re-pairing, Norfolk).	Rodgers, Boston, Mass.
Essex, Toledo, Ohio.	Sandoval, Rochester, N.Y.
Foot, Washington, N.C.	Somers, Quincy, Ill.
Fox, Aberdeen, Wash.	Stranger, New Orleans, La.
Gloucester, Brooklyn, N.Y.	Sylvia, Washington, D.C.
Goldsborough, Tacoma, Wash.	Vixen, Camden, N.J.
Farragut, San Pedro, Cal.	Wasp, New York city.
	Wolverine, Erie, Pa.
	Yantic, Hancock, Mich.

### UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS

We omit the list of stations of the Marine Corps this week; there are no changes since the list appeared in our last issue.

### GOURMETS IN THE TRENCHES.

The following story is reported from the trenches in France:

A young German lieutenant and his orderly were doing patrol duty. All day long they had been riding through the woods without a bite to eat. Toward evening they came to a battery of heavy artillery, where they dismounted and asked for some supper. The captain in charge of the guns told the young lieutenant that he could have some nice turkey. The young man took

a hearty bite of the offered meat, then, looking up suspiciously, asked:

"Beg your pardon, captain, did you say this was turkey?"

"Why, sure, that's turkey."

He took a few more bites and asked again: "Are you really sure, Herr Captain, that this is turkey?"

"Certainly, Herr Lieutenant; turkey it is!"

The lieutenant finished his meal in silence, and thanked the captain for his hospitality. Then he called his orderly. "Fritz," he directed, "saddle our turkeys!"—*Everybody's Magazine.*

The German troops who are at present fighting in the Vosges Mountains receive their supplies by means of donkeys. One evening a train soldier marching to the top of the mountains with his donkey met his major. He saluted in military fashion, saying at the same time, "The donkey of the 11th Company on the way to the heights."

The house of Brooks Brothers announce the removal of their business from Broadway and Twenty-second street to their new building at Madison avenue and Forty-fourth street, New York. This clothing concern, which is well known to officers of the Services, is making its sixth move in ninety-seven years of business. Their new building has just been completed and they will be ready for business on Aug. 2. Brooks Brothers from 1818-1874 was located at corner Catharine and Cherry streets; from 1857-1870, corner Broadway and Grand street; 1870-1874, South Union square; 1874-1884, corner Broadway and Bond street; 1884-1915, corner Broadway and Twenty-second street. Its new location at Madison avenue and Forty-fourth street is readily accessible and is adjacent to a region of well known clubs and hotels, as well as adjacent to many stores and shops of known reputation.

The Independent tells us that Jo Thurber, "bos'n" of the United States revenue cutter, the Bear, has discovered how that very valuable animal, the fur-seal, may be conserved. The race has been reduced from millions to a scant thirty thousand principally because of the starvation of the pups left ashore while the grown-ups, scouring the seas, are speared and shot by seal fishers. On board the Bear were several helpless little seals, thin and scrawny, now and then one of them dying despite the milk that was fed to them each day. In playing with a favorite pup, which gnawed at his hands with its toothless gums, Thurber accidentally snapped a ligament found across the jaws of all young seals. A day or two later he was amazed to find the same little pup devouring a fish that he had somehow secured. The discovery

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caused no little excitement aboard. The ligaments across the mouths of the others were broken, and where the teeth had not appeared the growth was hastened by rubbing the jaws and forcing back the flesh of the gums. These youngsters followed the example of the first in eating fish that was offered them. About a dozen of the seals so "weaned" were shipped to the Fisheries Bureau. Bos'n Thurber's discovery may save the lives of thousands every year. But the revenue cutter crews will have to seek out each deserted seal, break the ligament and help its teething.

Commenting on diet under war conditions, the Journal of the American Medical Association says: "The various devices of the German army for furnishing suitable food to the troops in action are responsible for the unimpaired health of many persons. Fresh meats, potatoes and vegetables poorly cooked by the individual soldier under the stress of army conditions are certain to lead to dyspeptic diarrheas and irritations, the forerunners of infectious invasion. Experience in former wars abundantly verifies this statement. But the present field kitchens of the German army, the 'Gulaschkanonen' as they have been fancifully called, have furnished foods that are cooked with great thoroughness, so that they are readily comminuted and then easily digested. The lessons of this diet service may well appeal to us."

Apologizing the Russian officer who, according to yesterday's official communiqué, "received in a very short space of time ten thousand bombs on his front," there was a report of the battle of Santiago, published by an American paper, in which it was stated that "Admiral Sampson had a very narrow escape. He was hit on the brow by a 6-inch shell, which bounded off."—*Pull Mall Gazette.*

## The Allen Dense Air Ice Machine

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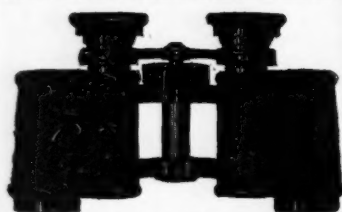
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